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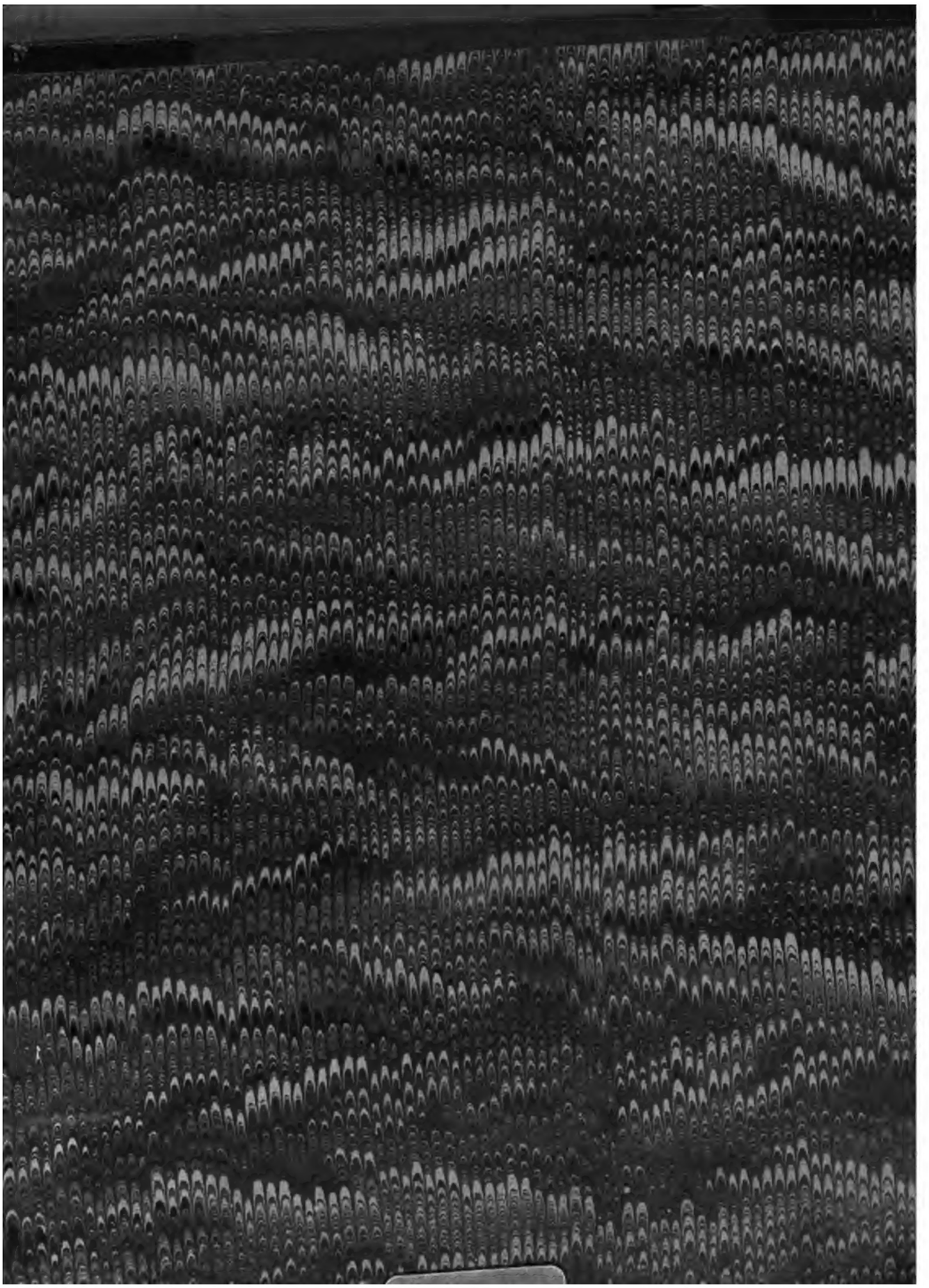

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THE RECORD

OF

THE HOUSE OF GOURNAY.

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

BY

DANIEL GURNEY, ESQ. F.S.A.

PRINTED

(FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION ONLY)

BY JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS,

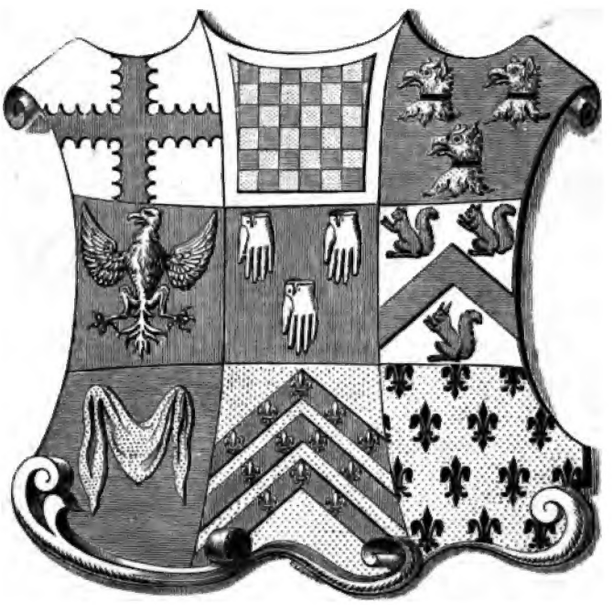
25, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON.

1848.

PART II.

THE GOURNAYS OR GURNEYS OF SWATHINGS AND WEST BARSHAM, IN NORFOLK.

FROM THE REIGN OF STEPHEN TO THAT OF CHARLES II.



Οἵη περ φύλλων γενεὴ τοιήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
Φύλλα τὰ μέν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἄλλα δέ θ' ὕλη
Τηλεθόωσα φύει, ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη·
Ὡς ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ, ἡ μὲν φύει, ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει.

Iliad, Z. 146.

218. d. 52.

WEST BARSHAM HALL, NORFOLK.

PREFACE

TO

THE SECOND PART.

THE Gournays of Swathings, in Norfolk, were that younger branch of the Baronial Norman family which were subenfeoffed as mesne lords of the manors of Hingham Gurney's, and Swathings in Hardingham, before the forfeiture of his Norman and English estates, by Hugh de Gournay V. in 1205.[a] These fiefs they held under the elder or baronial family of Gournay, who were the tenants *in capite* of the crown according to the feudal system; and afterwards acquiring by marriage considerable estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, they continued to flourish for five centuries amongst the gentry of the former county.

The first of this line who occurs is Walter de Gournay, who, according to the Liber Niger Scaccarii, was enfeoffed of a quarter of a knight's fee, in Suffolk, by Manasserus de Dampmartin, in the reign of Stephen; and whose son William de Gournay held the same in the reign of Henry II., and was lord of the manor of Runhall and Swathings in Norfolk. This Walter was, it appears, a son of Gerard de Gournay and Editha de Warren, (see page 69 of this Record.) The fiefs of the Gournays in Norfolk and Suffolk had been probably given in frank marriage to Gerard de Gournay by William second Earl Warren, on Gerard's marriage with his sister Editha, which took place about the year 1090. Most of these estates had formed part of the forfeited lands of Ralph Guader, the Saxon Earl of Norfolk, and were seized by the crown at his rebellion in 1075. At the survey

[a] See Blomefield, in Hingham and Hardingham, vol. ii. p. 445, vol. x. p. 224.

they still remained in the king's hands for the most part, and were granted by the Conqueror and William Rufus to their favourite followers.

Of these fiefs the manor of Swathings was a Saxon parish, which is now divided; it consisted of part of Hardingham, Letton, and Cranworth. Runhall was a hamlet or beruite to it. This manor of Swathings had been given to a family of the name of Le Bourguignon by Hugh de Gournay IV. (Appendix XXI. p. 122); and it seems likely that the family of Le Bourguignon, who remained in Normandy, lost their English fiefs by forfeiture when that duchy was separated from England, and that the manor of Swathings was, in consequence, given to the junior family of the Gournays.

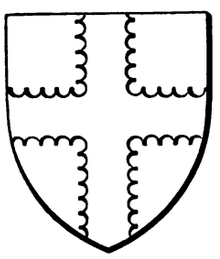
William de Gournay, son of Walter, who held these manors under the Lords of Gournay, was a knight, as is proved by his being designated Dominus Willelmus de Gurney, in a deed of conveyance of lands in Gaywood, to which he was a witness. It appears by the Registers called Les Olim,[a] that this William de Gournay held of the King *in capite* the lordship of Montigny-sur-Andelle, in the Pays de Bray, parcel of the great fief of the Lords of Gournay, from which it had been severed by the Norman custom of dividing the fief among the children of the lord on his death, the younger sons holding their portion of the lands *in paragio* as it was called, in French *parage*, that is to say, *pari conditione*, by equal tenure or rank with the elder brother. William de Gournay having held this Norman manor *in capite*, forms, therefore, an incontestable proof of his descent in blood from the Barons of Gournay (for further particulars of this tenure in "*parage*," see Appendix XLVI.) The son of William was Matthew de Gournay, as appears by a plea between the said Matthew and Gilbert de Runhall, given in Appendix LIII. To this Matthew de Gournay Hameline Earl Warren gave in marriage Rose, daughter and heir of Reginald de Burnham, his kinsman, about the year 1183.[b] The family of de Burnham were said to be a younger branch of the house of Warren; and by this marriage Matthew de Gournay acquired Gurney's manor in Harpley and other estates. He gave the tithes of Hardingham to the church there, as appears by Harl. MSS. 970, which, with other documents, proves

[a] Registres Olim, par Le Comte de Beugnot, Paris, 1839.

[b] Blomefield, in Harpley.

him to have held the manor of Swathings in that parish. Lewis de Gournay had also an interest in this manor of Swathings; he was contemporary with Matthew, and they were probably brothers. We find him in Normandy paying money to the Norman exchequer for Hugh de Gournay V. and witnessing some of his deeds. He had a son Thomas, of whose descendants we hear no further; and Matthew de Gournay or his son must have inherited their fief. Hugh de Gournay, of Letton, who gave a tenement to the priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes, was another contemporary of Matthew de Gournay, and undoubtedly one of this younger branch of the family.

William de Gournay, son of Matthew, was father of Sir John de Gournay, knight, who was in rebellion against Henry III. and present at the battle of Lewes in 1264. He afterwards accompanied Edward, afterwards Edward I. into the Holy Land, in 1270; and we find his arms given in an ancient roll—Argent, a cross engrailed gules, which have been borne by his family from that period, if not before.



William de Gournay was son of Sir John; he sold all his estates to his brother John de Gurnay, priest, rector of Harpley, who died in 1333, when John, his nephew, (son of William,) became his heir.

Edmund Gurney, grandson of John, inherited all his manors, and was a lawyer of eminence in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. He married the heiress of the ancient family of the Wauncys, of West Barsham, in Norfolk, by whom he acquired that manor, and Denver, in Norfolk, and Depden, in Suffolk. From this period this family of the Gurneys were principally seated at West Barsham for many generations, and are generally designated the Gurneys of West Barsham. It appears probable, however, that at these early periods every manor (anciently *manerium*, and sometimes *mansio*,) had a residence for the lord, where, before the existence of rents, he removed with his family to consume the produce of each estate.

We find the Gourneys possessed of several houses at the same period; thus Edmund Gurney, in 1357, had residences at Harpley and West Barsham, as well as a house in Norwich. And Thomas Gourney in 1471

dates his will at West Barsham, and desires to be buried at Harpley or Norwich, as he may die at either place, which proves him to have had three residences at least. But it would be an error to suppose that the manor houses of the English gentry were stately mansions. The arrangement of the ordinary manor house, and even of houses of greater consideration, appears to have been generally a building in the form of a parallellogram, two stories high, the lower story vaulted; no internal communication between the two, the upper story approached by a flight of steps, or a ladder, on the outside. And in that story was perhaps the only fire-place in the building. In the Bayeux tapestry is a house having all these features except the fire-place.[a]

There were, however, other houses having a hall on the ground floor, which went the whole length of the building; but these were mansions of a superior description. This was, it seems, more generally adopted at a later period; and the ordinary manor house of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries usually consisted of an entrance passage running through the house, with a hall on one side, a parlour beyond, and one or two chambers above: on the opposite side a kitchen, buttery, and other offices.[b] In those parts of England where stone was not accessible these houses were frequently built in the style called half-timbered, being timber frames filled up with lath and plaster. Men of large estates, however, erected more commodious and magnificent structures.

Formerly almost all the gentlemen's families of Norfolk habitually passed the winter in Norwich, where most of them possessed mansions. Sir

[a] Glossary of Architecture, part i. p. 67. Vide Archæological Journal, No. III, p. 213.

[b] Whitaker's History of Whalley.

John Fastolf built a house there. Berney's Inn, Meydeiz's[a] Inn, and various others are mentioned; the Paston letters constantly allude to this custom. Thomas Gourney, in the reign of Henry VI. had a house in St. Gregory's parish; William, his son, in Pockthorp, a suburb of the city; and Anthony Gurney, in the reign of Henry VIII., inhabited Gournay's Place, in St. Julian's parish in that city.

Edmund Gurney, who married Catharine Wauncy, the heiress of West Barsham, died in 1387, leaving Sir John Gurney, knight, his son and heir, who was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk the 1st of Henry IV. (1399), and knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk at the parliament which met at Coventry in 1404. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas Gourney, Esq. of West Barsham, who married Catharine Kerville; and whose son Thomas Gourney, junior, was father of William Gurney, Esq. who was escheator for Norfolk in the reign of Edward IV. Anthony Gurney was grandson and heir of William. By his marriage with Margaret Lovell, a considerable heiress in the reign of Henry VIII., he not only added greatly to the family estate, but also formed a distinguished alliance, the Lovells being descended from the noble blood of the Mortimers of Attleborough. By the sale of several of his manors, however, it was much diminished even in his life-time; and to judge from their wills, and the comparatively small estates they possessed, the latter generations of the Gourneys of West Barsham laboured under straitened circumstances, whilst the expenses and devastations attendant upon the wars of the commonwealth more or less crippled the resources of every family in the nation, and amongst others those of the Gournays of Norfolk.

The system of entails, and the difficulty of alienating a feudal fief at all times, forced the younger sons of gentlemen to betake themselves to the professions or trade for a subsistence. This family naturally threw off their younger branches into Norwich, where they always had a residence. From one of these younger sons the present family of the Gurneys of Keswick is descended. The Norwich manufactures offered in many instances lucrative employment to gentlemen's sons in Norfolk. The county being generally of light soil and uninclosed, consisted for the

[a] This belonged to the families of Clere and Marsham.

most part of sheep-walk, and was therefore a favourable district for the establishment of woollen manufactures. In illustration of this fact William Gurney, in 1507, desires by will that 700 sheep should remain at West Barsham after his death; a considerable flock in those days. The Norfolk gentlemen prepared or combed their wool ready for the market, and not unfrequently were enriched by becoming manufacturers. Some however of the prepared wool was woven by the ladies and females at home; at all events, the yarn was spun by them. In Thomas Gourney's will, dated in 1471, all the woollen and linen cloths are left to Margaret his wife, being her own work and that of her servants.

At the early periods after the conquest the Earls Warren exercised great power in Norfolk, whilst the feudal system continued in full force, from being the superior lords of numerous manors, which descended to their representatives, the earls and dukes of Norfolk, whose authority was that of petty princes in their principality. This was at its zenith in the reign of Henry VIII. when Thomas Duke of Norfolk built the duke's palace in Norwich, and the house at Kenninghall, at which places the forms of a court were maintained in miniature. The duke had his council and other appendages of sovereign estate.

The Norfolk families were all more or less his dependents; the Gurneys were certainly of this number. John Gournay was seneschal for the parts of Norfolk to Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey in 1386. William Gurney was of council to the Duke of Norfolk in 1477; and the wife and daughters of the unfortunate Earl of Surrey, the poet, were sponsors for the children of Francis Gourney, although Anthony Gurney his father was foreman of the grand jury which found the earl guilty of high treason. The preponderance of the Howards in Norfolk was lost from the attainders in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

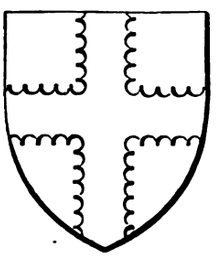
Anthony Gurney, Esq. who married Margaret Lovel in the reign of Henry VIII. had an only son Francis, who died in his father's life-time, leaving children. Henry was his eldest son; he married a Blennerhasset of Suffolk, by whom he had a large family. One of his younger sons was ancestor of the present family of the Gurneys of Keswick. Henry Gourney resided at Great Ellingham and West Barsham: he died in 1623, and was succeeded in his estates by Edward Gournay, Esq. his grandson,

Thomas Gourney, his eldest son, having died in his life-time. Henry Gournay, Esq. the son of Edward, was the last of these Norfolk gentlemen of the line of West Barsham: he died without issue in 1661, when the family estates devolved to his aunts, the sisters of Edward Gournay his father, who became coheiresses.

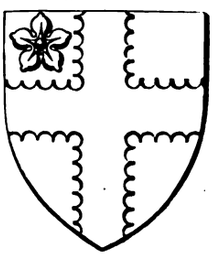
The Norfolk gentlemen have at all times been distinguished sportsmen. A curious lawsuit in the year 1315, between John de Gournay and William de Swathing, is illustrative of this. William had killed twenty hares, eighty rabbits, and one hundred partridges on John de Gournay's manor of Swathings—a fair day's sport even in modern times. The open country of Norfolk was favourable for hawking and coursing, and greyhounds were introduced, as well as the harrier and beagle. By the forest laws of King Canute no person was allowed to keep a greyhound under the degree of a gentleman. Edward III., who was frequently in Norfolk visiting his mother Queen Isabella at Castle Rising, was a great sportsman, and during his French wars was accompanied by sixty couple of stag-hounds and as many hare-hounds. The pheasant, for which the Norfolk preserves have been so celebrated in modern times, took its name from the river Phasis, in Asia Minor. It existed in England as early as the reign of Edward I., and might perhaps have been introduced by the Crusaders.

The fairs of various country places were the occasions of frequent meetings amongst the gentry of Norfolk; and were important at a period when the transfer of goods was not easy. A list of Norfolk fairs in the handwriting of Francis Gurney, in the reign of Elizabeth, is preserved in Mr. Norris' MS. Collections.

The arms of the family of the Gourneys of Norfolk were, Argent, a cross

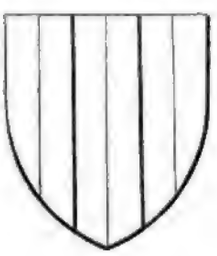


engrailed gules. The earliest mention of this coat occurs in 1270; and Sir Henry Spelman saw a seal of William de Gurnay with this coat attached to a deed, dated 1294. Sometimes it was borne with a cinquefoil azure; doubtless in reference to this branch of the Gour-



neys holding lands under the Bardolphs, the descendants of the elder line of the family; the Bardolphs bearing Azure, three cinquefoils or. Perhaps it would be an heraldic romance to suppose that the engrailed cross of the Gurneys originated in the fact of Hugh de Gournay having brought a portion of the true cross from Acre, in the reign of Cœur de Lion, and deposited it in the church of St. Hildevert, at Gournay. (See page 130 of this Record.)

The crest of the Gourneys, the Gurnard fish (Trigla of Linnæus), occurs first about the year 1440. The cap of maintenance, upon which it is placed with its head downwards, was assumed at a later period. The wrestling collar, which was a badge or device, is mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman as the seal of William Gurney, Esq. in the reign of Henry VII.; this is borne as a second crest.



Some writers have attributed to the Norfolk Gurneys the arms borne by those of Somersetshire, viz.: paly of six or and azure; but wholly without foundation.

The principal authorities from which we have drawn the following account of the Norfolk Gourneys are numerous. In addition to the public records, the documents in the British Museum are of great value; of these Le Neve's Norfolk Collections, Additional MSS. No. 8841, and the MS. called Vitis Calthorpiana, Harl. 970, have afforded much information.

Blomefield compiled his history of this county from court rolls, and other

official documents to which he had access, many of which do not now exist. Except the errors in transcribing, his work is both full and accurate, and has afforded us many particulars.

The works in manuscript of Anthony Norris, Esq. of Barton Turf, have been of great assistance in making this collection. This gentleman, who died in 1786, devoted a large portion of his time to the investigation of the antiquities of Norfolk; and his manuscript papers, in twenty-eight volumes, throw considerable light upon the genealogical history of the families of this county. They are in possession of the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere, of Roydon, and contain a vast quantity of matter of high interest to antiquaries, collected with surprising industry.

Sir Henry Spelman's pedigree of the Gurneys was compiled from family papers, now lost, and although erroneous in some respects is a valuable document, stating several facts which are not mentioned elsewhere. It is amongst the Spelman manuscripts, collected by Dr. Macro, in the possession of Hudson Gurney, Esq.

The wills of the Gournays at the several offices for proving wills at Norwich, and at Doctors' Commons in London, have in several instances been transcribed. Some of these are of great antiquity, and full of interesting matter.

Sir Charles George Young, Garter King at Arms, has kindly furnished copies of pedigrees and other documents in the Heralds' College. Of these the heralds' visitations of 1633 and 1664 are important, as affording attested proof of descent of the present family of the Gurneys of Keswick from that of West Barsham. (See Part III. of this Record.)

PEDIGREE OF THE GOURNAYS OF NORFOLK.

WALTER DE GOURNAY, held lands in Suffolk, under Manasser de Dampmartin, in the reign of Stephen (Liber Niger Scaccarii, vol. i. p. 298), probably son of Gerard de Gournay and Editha Warren. = ...

WILLIAM DE GOURNAY I. Lord of the manor of Runhall, Norfolk, temp. Hen. II. (Placit. 8 John), held lands in Suffolk under Manasser de Dampmartin, and the lordship of Montigny sur Andelle, in the pays de Brai, in Normandy. = ...

HUGH DE GOURNAY, of Letton, contemporary with Matthew, gave lands in Letton to Lewes Priory.

ROSE, dau. and heir of Reginald Fitz-Philip, or de Burnham, given in marriage by her kinsman Earl Warren, about 1184. = Sir MATTHEW DE GOURNAY, Knight, Lord of Runhall and Swathings, in Hardingham, held under the Lords of Gournay, also in right of his wife of Harpley Gournays; living 1206.

GEOFFRY DE GOURNAY, brother of Matthew, witness to a deed of lands in Gaywood.

LEWIS DE GOURNAY, probably brother of Matthew; paid money for Hugh de Gournay V. in Normandy; had an interest in the manor of Swathings; died about 1213. Norf. fines. Norman Pipe Roll, 1184. = MATILDA.

KATHARINE, Norf. fines, 27 Hen. III. = Sir WILLIAM DE GOURNAY, Knt. II. Lord of Harpley, &c.; liv. 1234 & 1243. THOMAS, Norf. fine.

MATTHEW DE GOURNAY, held lands in Dunston 1251. Norf. fine, 41 Hen. III. = HAWISE.

N. N. = Sir JOHN GOURNAY. Knt. I. living 1245; present at battles of Lewes and Evesham; presented by jury of Mitford in 1257 for not being knighted; accompanied Edw. I. to Holy Land in 1270; his arms Argent, a cross engrailed gules.

EDMUND DE GURNAY, held a quarter of a knight's fee in Houghton, of the honour of Wormegay, in 1303, 31 Edw. I.

KATHARINE, probably a Baconsthorpe. = Sir WILLIAM DE GOURNAY, Knt. III. 1286, 14 Edw. I.; Lord of Gurnay's manor in Harpley, Hardingham, Hingham, &c.; granted all his lands to his brother John, Rector of Harpley in 1294; seals with an engrailed cross.

JOHN DE GURNAY, II. Priest, Rector and Patron of Harpley, Lord of the manors of Gurneys in Harpley, Swathings in Hardingham, Hingham-Gurneys, Brandeston, Welburne, Reymerston, 1315; died 1332; buried at Harpley.

JANE, dau. of Edmund de Lexham, married before 1324, or in that year. = JOHN DE GURNEY, III. heir to his uncle John, Rector of Harpley, presented to that living in 1332; living 27 Edw. III.

EDMUND.

WILLIAM.

N. N. = JOHN GURNAY, Junior, IV. mentioned in a deed of his uncle's, 1331.

KATHARINE, dau. and eventually heir of Sir William Waunci, Knight, of West Barsham, Lord of Depden, Suffolk, and of Denver, Norfolk. = EDMUND GOURNEY, son and heir, held his first court at Harpley, 1354; was a lawyer of eminence, and was standing council to the city of Norwich; died 1385, 8 Ric. II.; Lord of West Barsham, Norfolk, in right of his wife, there buried.

JEANNE, mar. Osbert Mundeford, of Hockwold, Norfolk, Esq. (Cook Clar. Visit. 1622).

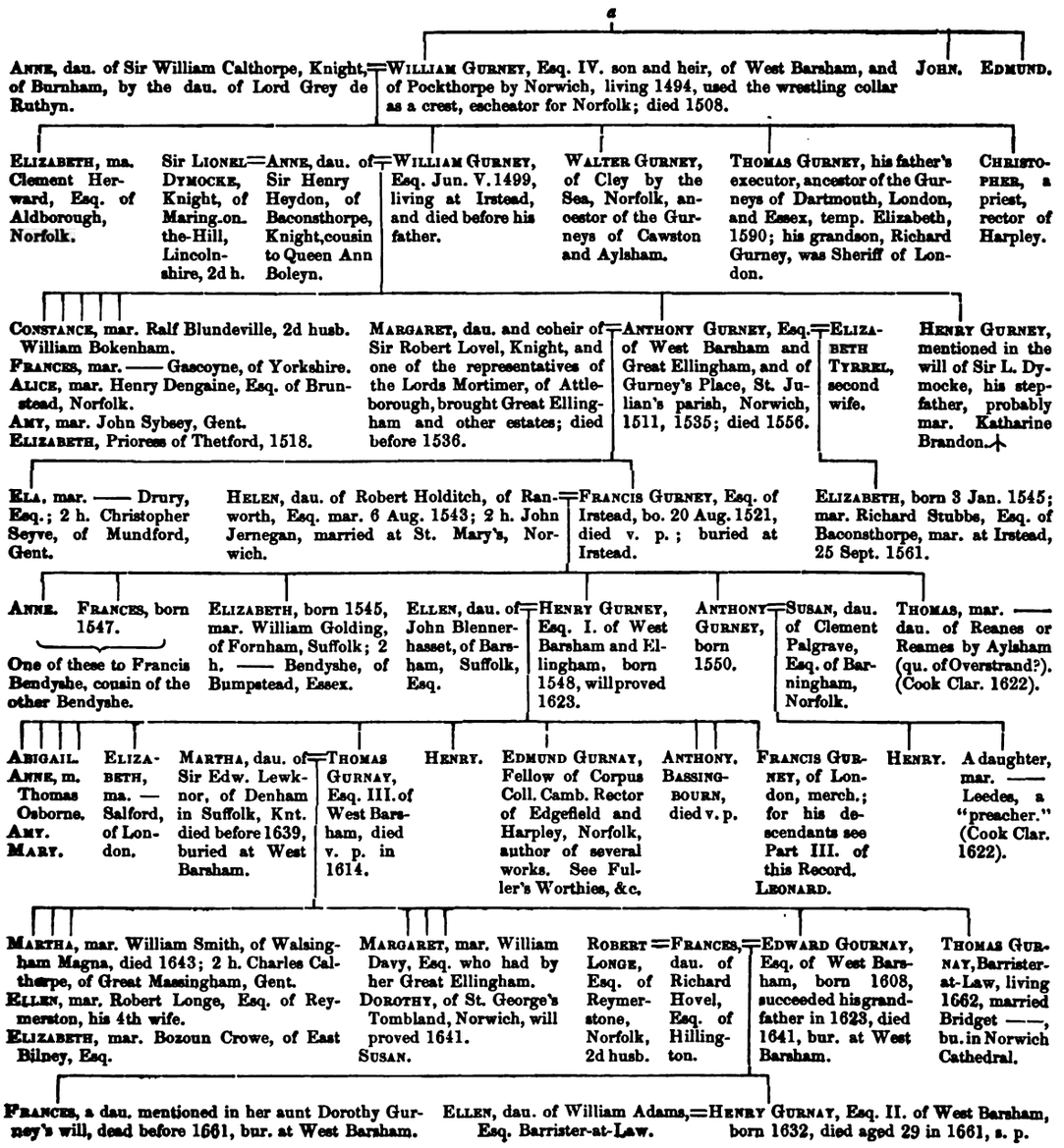
ALICE, dau. and coh. of John de Heylesdon, married before 1396; mar. 2ndly, Sir John Wiltshire, Knt.; 3dly, Richard Selling, Esq. 1433. = Sir JOHN GOURNEY, Knight, V. styled of West Barsham and of Baconsthorpe, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1 Hen. IV. (1400); knight of the shire for Norfolk in the parliament of Coventry, 1404; died 1407, s. p.

(ROBERT) = ... GOURNEY.

CATHARINE KERVILLE, of the family seated at Wiggenhall St. Mary and Watlington. = THOMAS GOURNAY, Esq. I. nephew and heir of Sir John, 1437, of West Barsham, and of Norwich; used a gurnard fish in pale for a crest; died before 1465.

CATHARINE, mar. John Baxter, of Forncet, Norfolk, Gent. (Cook Clar. Visit. 1622).

MARGARET, dau. of Sir Thomas Jerningham, of Somer Leyton, Suffolk, Knight. = THOMAS GOURNEY, Esq. II. son and heir, Lord of West Barsham, Harpley, &c. will proved 27 July 1471.


a
Anne, dau. of Sir William Calthorpe, Knight, of Burnham, by the dau. of Lord Grey de Ruthyn.
William Gurney, Esq. IV. son and heir, of West Barsham, and of Pockthorpe by Norwich, living 1494, used the wrestling collar as a crest, escheator for Norfolk; died 1508.
John.
Edmund.
Elizabeth, ma. Clement Herward, Esq. of Aldborough, Norfolk.
Sir Lionel Dymocke, Knight, of Maring-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, 2d h.
Anne, dau. of Sir Henry Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, Knight, cousin to Queen Ann Boleyn.
William Gurney, Esq. Jun. V. 1499, living at Irstead, and died before his father.
Walter Gurney, of Cley by the Sea, Norfolk, ancestor of the Gurneys of Cawston and Aylsham.
Thomas Gurney, his father's executor, ancestor of the Gurneys of Dartmouth, London, and Essex, temp. Elizabeth, 1590; his grandson, Richard Gurney, was Sheriff of London.
Christopher, a priest, rector of Harpley.
Constance, mar. Ralf Blundeville, 2d husb. William Bokenham.
Frances, mar. —— Gascoyne, of Yorkshire.
Alice, mar. Henry Dengaine, Esq. of Brunstead, Norfolk.
Amy, mar. John Sybsey, Gent.
Elizabeth, Prioress of Thetford, 1518.
Margaret, dau. and coheir of Sir Robert Lovel, Knight, and one of the representatives of the Lords Mortimer, of Attleborough, brought Great Ellingham and other estates; died before 1536.
Anthony Gurney, Esq. of West Barsham and Great Ellingham, and of Gurney's Place, St. Julian's parish, Norwich, 1511, 1535; died 1556.
Elizabeth Tyrrel, second wife.
Henry Gurney, mentioned in the will of Sir L. Dymocke, his stepfather, probably mar. Katharine Brandon.
Ela, mar. —— Drury, Esq.; 2 h. Christopher Seyve, of Mundford, Gent.
Helen, dau. of Robert Holditch, of Ranworth, Esq. mar. 6 Aug. 1543; 2 h. John Jernegan, married at St. Mary's, Norwich.
Francis Gurney, Esq. of Irstead, bo. 20 Aug. 1521, died v. p.; buried at Irstead.
Elizabeth, born 3 Jan. 1545; mar. Richard Stubbs, Esq. of Baconsthorpe, mar. at Irstead, 25 Sept. 1561.
Anne.
Frances, born 1547.
One of these to Francis Bendyshe, cousin of the other Bendyshe.
Elizabeth, born 1545, mar. William Golding, of Fornham, Suffolk; 2 h. —— Bendyshe, of Bumpstead, Essex.
Ellen, dau. of John Blennerhasset, of Barsham, Suffolk, Esq.
Henry Gurney, Esq. I. of West Barsham and Ellingham, born 1548, will proved 1623.
Anthony Gurney, born 1550.
Susan, dau. of Clement Palgrave, Esq. of Barningham, Norfolk.
Thomas, mar. —— dau. of Reanes or Reames by Aylsham (qu. of Overstrand?). (Cook Clar. 1622).
Abigail.
Anne, m. Thomas Osborne.
Amy.
Mary.
Elizabeth, ma. —— Salford, of London.
Martha, dau. of Sir Edw. Lewknor, of Denham in Suffolk, Knt. died before 1639, buried at West Barsham.
Thomas Gurnay, Esq. III. of West Barsham, died v. p. in 1614.
Henry.
Edmund Gurnay, Fellow of Corpus Coll. Camb. Rector of Edgefield and Harpley, Norfolk, author of several works. See Fuller's Worthies, &c.
Anthony Bassingbourn, died v. p.
Francis Gurney, of London, merch.; for his descendants see Part III. of this Record.
Leonard.
Henry.
A daughter, mar. —— Leedes, a "preacher." (Cook Clar. 1622).
Martha, mar. William Smith, of Walsingham Magna, died 1643; 2 h. Charles Calthorpe, of Great Massingham, Gent.
Ellen, mar. Robert Longe, Esq. of Reymerston, his 4th wife.
Elizabeth, mar. Bozoun Crowe, of East Bilney, Esq.
Margaret, mar. William Davy, Esq. who had by her Great Ellingham.
Dorothy, of St. George's Tombland, Norwich, will proved 1641.
Susan.
Robert Longe, Esq. of Reymerstone, Norfolk, 2d husb.
Frances, dau. of Richard Hovel, Esq. of Hillington.
Edward Gournay, Esq. of West Barsham, born 1608, succeeded his grandfather in 1623, died 1641, bur. at West Barsham.
Thomas Gurnay, Barrister-at-Law, living 1662, married Bridget ——, bu. in Norwich Cathedral.
Frances, a dau. mentioned in her aunt Dorothy Gurney's will, dead before 1661, bur. at West Barsham.
Ellen, dau. of William Adams, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.
Henry Gurnay, Esq. II. of West Barsham, born 1632, died aged 29 in 1661, s. p.

WALTER DE GOURNAY

Is the first of this branch of the Lords of Gournay which occurs: it appears he was a younger son of Gerard de Gournay and Editha Warren.

This Walter de Gournay is mentioned in the Liber Niger Scaccarii, as holding a quarter of a knight's fee in Suffolk, under Manasser de Dampmartin, in the reign of Stephen. The Liber Niger is an ancient record, containing the names of the great military tenants who held their fiefs of the king *in capite*, and who paid relief upon the occasion of the marriage of Matilda, second daughter of Henry II. with Henry Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, in 1167. The Liber Niger was published by Hearne in 1774; in vol. I. p. 298, of his edition is the following passage:

Carta Manaseri de Danmartin.

H. Regi Anglorum, karissimo domino suo, Manasserus de Domin. Martin. salutem et fidele servitium.

Notum vobis facio, quod vobis facio servitium unius militis de Dominio meo, et tantum fecit pater meus in tota vita sua, et ego post illius obitum tantum feci die qua Rex H. fuit vivus et mortuus. Et in *tempore gwerræ de illo feodo dedi Waltero de Gornaco unum quart. milit.* Et nunc illam partem tenet *Willelmus filius suus*, in auxilio michi illud servitium faciend. Et de novo fefamento nihil habeo.

From this it is clear that Walter de Gournay was enfeoffed of a quarter of a knight's fee under Manasser de Danmartin "tempore guerræ," that is, during the civil war between King Stephen and the Empress Maude; and that William de Gournay his son held the same in 1167, when the aid was paid upon the marriage of Henry the Second's daughter.

It does not appear whether Walter de Gournay held the manors of Swathings and Hingham Gurney's, possessed by his descendants. Blomefield states that the latter was part of the great manor of Hingham, "which was granted to this younger branch of the family before the for-

feiture,"[a] by Hugh de Gournay V.; but at what period he does not say, although no doubt his statement was made from evidences belonging to the manor of Hingham Gurney's at the time he wrote, and to which he must have had access.

The fiefs of the Dammartins in Suffolk were at Mendlesham and Cotton, in the Hartesmere hundred. (Appendix XLV.)

[a] Vol. ii. p. 445.

APPENDIX XLV.

ON THE DAMMARTINS IN ENGLAND.

The family of Dammartin (in Latin de Dominio Martini) who held fiefs in England, were undoubtedly a branch of the lords of Danmartin in the Isle of France (see Appendix XXXVII. p. 177). Basilia, the wife of Odo de Danmartin, who died in 1131, paid sixty marks of silver for the possession of her dower in the 31st Henry I.* (1130). She might possibly, from her name, be a daughter of Hugh de Gournay and Basilia Flaitel. Odo de Dammartin, the son, in the same year rendered account of 100 marks of silver for his father's lands. Manasser de Dammartin, mentioned in the Liber Niger in the passage quoted, was apparently another son of Basilia, and enfeoffed Walter de Gournay of the quarter of a knight's fee; he held his lands as early as the reign of Henry I. and at the death of that king. (Liber Niger.) He was a benefactor to the monastery of St. Edmund at Bury, as appears by the Registrum Nigrum S^{ti}. Edmundi, fol. 110, verso, where is the following charter:—

"Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Manasserus de Dammartino salutem. Notum vobis sit quod medietatem ecclesie de Cottuna quam ego et predecessones mei habuimus, pro reverentia Sancti Ædmundi ecclesie prefati sancti martyris dono et concedo. Etiam v. sochmannos in Angeshala in perpetuam eleemosynam dono."

This Manasser de Dammartin was a justice itinerant in the reign of Henry II. Alberic and William de Dammartin were his contemporaries.†

Manasser held three knight's fees under Walter de Mediana, in Kent; and it is remarkable that William de Gornaco occurs holding half a knight's fee under the same person.‡ This family of Dammartin, as being descended from Odo or Otho de Dammartin, were afterwards called Fitzotho, Lords of Mendlesham, in Suffolk, and of Strumshaw, in Norfolk. John de Botetourt married Maude the heiress of this family, in the 30 Edw. I. and was in her right Lord of Mendlesham. The Bardolfs, it appears, acquired Strumshaw by purchase of Botetourt.§

* Mag. Rot. Pip. 31 Hen. I. Nova Placita, p. 94.

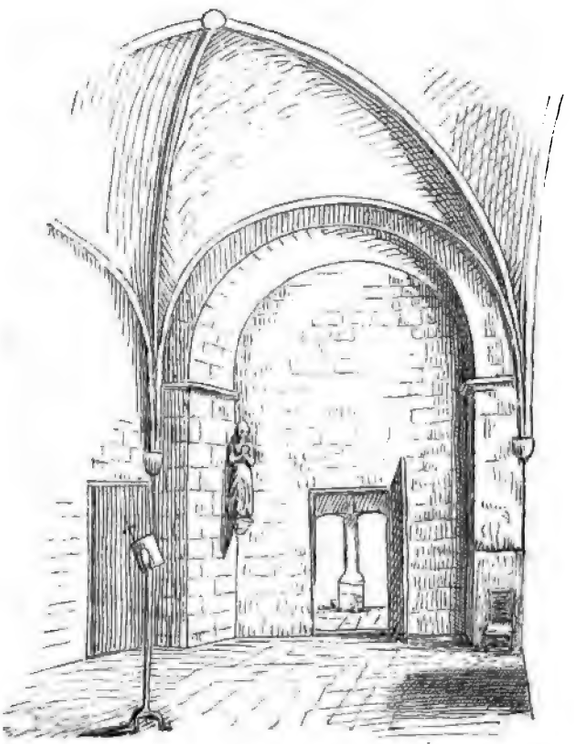
† Liber Niger, vol. i. p. 298.

‡ Ibid. p. 59.

§ Blomefield in Strumshaw.

WILLIAM DE GOURNAY I.

WAS son of Walter de Gournay (Liber Niger Scaccarii, vol. i. p. 298) and held a quarter of a knight's fee in Suffolk under Manasser de Dampmartin, in 1167, the fourteenth year of King Henry II. In the same reign he was Lord of Montigny-sur-Andelle,[a] in the pays de Bray. This he held *in capite* of the crown, and it formed, with other vills and manors, a portion



CHAPEL AT MONTIGNY.

[a] Les Olim par le Comte de Beugnot, vol. i. p. 85.

or parcel of the great fief of Brai, which had been severed from that fief, or honour, in favour of this younger branch of the Gournays.

This system of dividing a fief on the death of the lord prevailed in Normandy, and was called *parage*, from the younger son holding his severed portion on the same terms, *pari conditione*, with the elder. The fact, therefore of William de Gournay having held this manor of Montigny *in capite*, forms an undoubted proof of his descent from the Lords of Gournay. (See Appendix XLVI. upon the tenure in parage.)

William de Gournay subenfeoffed the family called de Montigny of this fief of Montigny, which family held in the pays de Brai[a] half a knight's fee at that place, and at Maci (Massy), Launoi (L'aunaye), and Le Herloter (La Harlottiere): these therefore may be considered to have formed part of William de Gournay's Norman fief. (Appendix XLVII). Of these places, Maci (Massy) had been part of the honour of Gerard de Gournay,[b] as he confirmed the donation of the church there made by his father Hugh III. to the abbey of Bec. It is therefore certain that this severance of the great fief of Bray in favour of this younger line must have taken place on the death of Gerard, or about 1104, as Walter de Gournay and William his son lived before the year 1180, when Hugh de Gournay IV., son of Gerard, died; so that no severance of the great fief of Bray could have taken place between the years 1104 and 1180. It follows, as a consequence from these facts, that Walter de Gournay must have been a son or grandson of Gerard.

The proof that William de Gournay held the fief of Montigny *in capite* of the crown, is contained in the following petition of Eustace de Montigny to Louis IX. King of France in 1259, preserved in Les Registres Olim.[c] (Paris, 1839, vol. i. p. 85.) Eustace petitions the king that he may be allowed to sell the woods of his fief of Montigny without the tax called

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[a] Register of Normandy by the Bishop of Senlis. Bib. du Roi, No. 8408, 22 B. (Appendix XXXIII. No. 2, p. 169.)

[b] Histoire de Haute Normandie, vol. i. p. 583.

[c] These registers were called "Olim," as they were so quoted in later times from having been made "formerly"—*olim*.

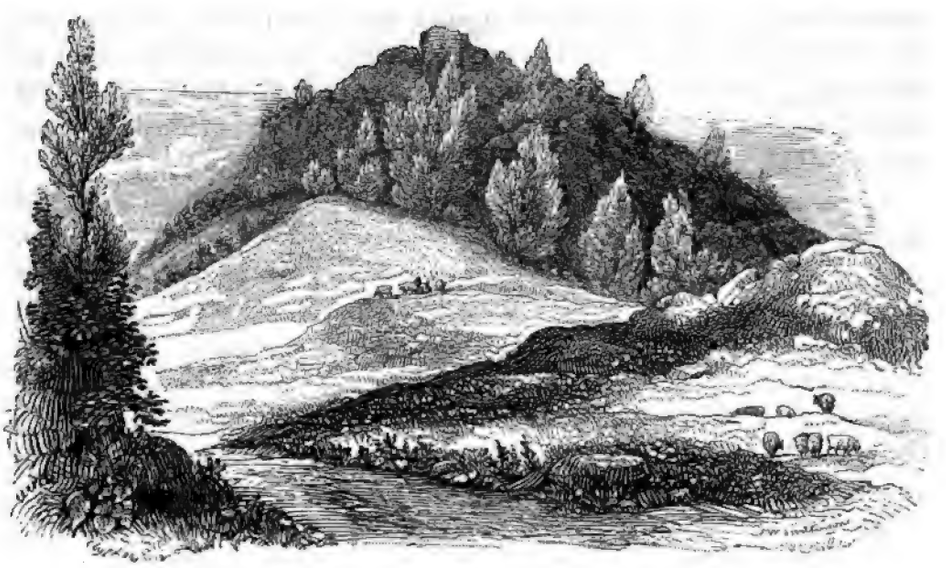
Tiers et danger,[a] as his ancestors always had done; who had held the fief of the gift of the Lord William de Gournay, who gave it to them as freely as he himself had held it of our lord the king, for which gift he had made a charter to them, which King Henry (the Second of England) confirmed. The petition is as follows:

"Eustachius de Montigniaco armiger petebat a domino Rege quod sibi permitteret ut posset vendere libere et quitte, absque tercio et dangerio, nemora sua de feodo de Montigniaco, ubicunque sint, prout antecessores sui semper fecerunt et tenuerunt de dono domini Guillelmi de Gornaio, qui sibi dedit ita libere et quitte, sicut ipsemet tenebat à Domino Rege, de quo sibi fecit cartam quam Rex Henricus confirmavit. Verum petit super hoc inquestam patrie utrum antecessores sui ita libere et quitte tenuerunt: Non probat idem Eustachius quod possit vendere nemora sua predicta sine tercio et dangerio, nec vendat."

The vills or manors with which the family of De Montigny had been enfeoffed by this junior branch of the Gournays were for the most part included in the chatellenie of Argueil; and Mr. Stapleton, the learned editor of the Norman Rolls, is of opinion that the castle of Argueil, and its dependances, formed the portion of the great fief of Brai which was given to Walter de Gournay upon the death of his father Gerard. The town of Argueil, anciently Orgueil, is built in the valley through which the river Andelle runs; the castle is supposed to have been on a neighbouring hill, called Mont Sauveur, from this fortalice being a place of refuge and safety for the surrounding country. Fragments of ancient armour and of utensils have been found on this site of the castle of the Gournays. No remains of the castle exist at present: it was taken by Philip Augustus in 1202, and totally destroyed.

William de Gournay I. was witness to the deed of Hugh de Gournay IV. confirming the gift of Payn of Elbœuf to the monastery of St. Sauveur. (Appendix XXII. p. 123.)

[a] Tercium was a third of the wood cut down, which accrued to the lord of a fief, or the value of it. *Dangerium* (domigerium) was the tithe of the wood so cut down, so that in thirty acres the lord received thirteen acres of the wood, or the value of it. This tax was called *Tiers et danger*.



MONT SAUVEUR AT ARGUEIL.

This William de Gournay was lord of the manor of Runhall, in Norfolk, in the reign of Henry II.[a] Blomefield states that the Gourneys were enfeoffed of the manor of Runhall by the Fitzwalters, who were certainly nearly related to them through Basilia Flaitel, wife of Hugh de Gourney III., Rohese, her niece, daughter of Walter Giffard, having married Richard de Tunbridge, ancestor of the Clares and Fitzwalters.

William de Gurney also held lands in Swathings, as appears by a suit between his son Matthew de Gourney and Gilbert de Runhall, wherein Matthew pleads that William his father held these lands and a mill in Swathings and Runhall, in the reign of Henry II.: an office copy of this suit is given (Appendix LIII. No. 2); it is omitted in the Abbreviatio Placitorum, printed by the Record Commissioners.

William de Gourney enfeoffed Gilbert de Runhall of part of his manor of Uphall, in Runhall, before the year 1195.[b]

He occurs as witness to two deeds, sans date, of conveyance of land at

[a] Blomefield in Runhall, vol. ii. p. 474.

[b] Ibid.

Gaywood, by Lynn. These deeds are copied from the originals in the possession of the dean and chapter of Norwich, by Mr. Norris in his MSS.[a] In the last he is called Dominus Willelmus de Gurnei, from whence we infer that he was at that time a knight. The reason why William de Gurnei and Matthew his son were witnesses to conveyance of lands at Gaywood was, probably, their being lords of the manor of South Wootton, in the immediate neighbourhood, which was certainly possessed by their descendant Sir John de Gournay in the reign of Henry III. (Appendix XLVIII.)

It seems likely from the plea quoted above (Appendix LIII. No. 2), where this William de Gournay is expressly said to have held lands in Swathings, that he was enfeoffed of that manor and Hingham Gurneys by the elder or Norman branch of the family. His descendants held these manors as mesne lords under the Norman barons, who were tenants of the crown *in capite;* and this younger branch was sub-enfeoffed under the elder line anterior to the forfeiture of his estates by Hugh de Gourney in 1205.[b] Copies of deeds exist whereby it appears that the family of the Burgundians, or Le Bourguignons, were enfeoffed by the Gourneys of this manor of Swathings. Swathings, in fact, was a Saxon town many centuries since depopulated; the lands belonging to it are now included in the townships of Cranworth and Letton. Runhall was a beruite or hamlet to it, and it included the principal part of Hardingham and lands in Thurston.[c] This town of Swathings, and Hingham Gurney's, which joined it, were given by the Norman Gourneys to this younger branch of their family—either to this William de Gournay, or his father Walter.

The Burgundians, to whom the two Hugh de Gourneys conveyed it, were amongst the feudal tenants of the Gurneys in Normandy (see App. XXI. p. 122). How this manor was lost to the Burgundians and given to this younger branch of the Gourneys, does not appear. Probably this occurred by escheat, as the family of Le Bourguignon remained in Normandy after it was lost to King John, and mutual escheats and compensations for lost fiefs

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[a] Norris's MSS. Tunstead Hundred, page 55.

[b] Blomefield in Hingham Gurney's, vol. ii. p. 445.

[c] Ibid. in Cranworth, vol. x. p. 199.

were made by the Kings of France and England upon the separation of the duchy of Normandy from England. These manors might, therefore, be given to this branch of the Gournays in compensation for Norman fiefs which they had lost.

William de Gurney had issue Matthew de Gourney, and also Geoffrey de Gourney, who occurs as witnessing a deed of lands at Gaywood with Matthew his brother. Of both these we give an account hereafter.

The plea (Appendix LIII. No. 2) implies this William de Gournay did not live after the time of Henry II.[a]

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[a] It seems likely that it was this same William de Gurnay who held the manor of Edintune, now Addington, in Kent. In the Textus Roffensis (Cotton. MSS.) is a charter of Gilbert Bishop of Rochester, confirming to the see of Rochester "quinque solidos pro decima de Edintune ex dono Willelmi de Gurnaco." Addington is in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, in Kent. Gilbert de Glanville was Bishop of Rochester from 1185 to 1214. This same William de Gournay held of the honour of Mayenne, in Kent, in 1165. See Carta Walteri de Meduana Liber Niger, vol. i. p. 58. Henrico Dei gratia regi Anglorum, karissimo domino suo, Walterus de Meduana salutem et fidele servitium. Notum sit vobis quod anno et die in quo Rex Henricus avus vester vivus et mortuus fuit, tenuit Galfridus Talebot in capite de illo xx milites, quos gratia vestra modo de vobis teneo scilicet; Manasserus de Dammartin, iii milites, &c. De novo feoffamento in tempore Regis Stephani, Willelmus de Gornaco tenet de dominio meo dimidium militis, unde nullum servitium habeo." William de Gournay had probably been enfeoffed of this by the Talbots, his relations.

In the Register Ecclesiæ Roffensis (Cotton. MS. Domitian X. p. 91), is a charter of Galiena de Gurnay, granddaughter of this William de Gurnay, confirming to the church of St. Andrew's at Rochester the gift of the tithes of Edintune made by her grandfather William de Gurnay. "Omnibus Christi fidelibus, Galiena de Gurnay eternam in Domino salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre quod Willelmus de Gurnay avus meus, pro Dei amore et salute anime sue et antecessorum et successorum suorum, dedit ecclesie Sancti Andree Roucestrie et monachis ejusdem loci in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam quasdam decimas in villa sua de Edintune, sed quia decime ille disperse erant et potuerunt in commodum venire persone ipsius ecclesie de Edintune, provisum est et statutum ut quilibet illius ecclesie persona nomine decimarum illarum liberaliter solverit annuatim predictis monachis Roucestrie quinque solidos ad festum Sancti Andree. Hanc avi mei donationem et istam inter monachos et personam ecclesie illius constitutionem, ego et heredes mei ratam habemus, et ut firma et illibata permaneat, sigilli nostri appositione roboramus. Hiis testibus," &c. This manor of Addington was afterwards in a family of the name of Mandeville, according to Hasted in his History of Kent. Why this Kentish fief did not descend in the

Contemporary with this William de Gournay I. was Robert de Launaye, or de Alneto, who, after being a monk at Whitby, led an hermitical life at Hode in Yorkshire (see page 82). He is said in the Monasticon[a] to have been uncle or nephew of Gundred de Gournay, wife of Niel d'Albini, and to have assisted her in founding Byland abbey. We have before stated that Launay was one of the vills or manors in the pays de Bray, belonging to the Gournays of Swathings, and it seems for some reason this Robert assumed the appellation of De Launay from this place; from this we suppose he must have been of this branch of the family of Gournay. Robert de Launay, or de Alneto, occurs as a benefactor to the abbey of Beaubec, in the foundation charter of that abbey by Hugh de Gournay IV. after the year 1147. (Appendix XVIII. No. 1.)

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same line as those in Norfolk I do not discover. There were Gournays at a later period in Kent, The will of John Gurney, of Northfleet, Kent, was proved in 1475.

[a] Old Monasticon, p. 1028.

APPENDIX XLVI.

ON THE TENURE IN PARAGE, OR IN PARAGIO.

This tenure by the younger son of the lord of a Norman fief, arose from the division or severance of the fiefs in Normandy upon the death of the lord. The eldest son had the largest portion of the honour, and the choice of that portion; the younger sons held their portions of the superior lord, as their elder brother did his, and were not subjects or vassals of the elder brother; hence the word *paragium*, from the younger son holding his lands *pari conditione* with the elder, by equal condition as to tenure. The elder son, however, did homage to the superior lord for the whole fief; and this went on for seven generations, when all affinity was supposed to cease; and after that, the descendants of the younger son owed homage and military service, and became the feudal vassals of the descendants of the elder brother, and the *paragium* ceased.

Ducange describes Paragium—"Quicquid feudale à fratre primogenito secundogenitis in partem hæreditatis datur, qui id ab ipso primogenito fratre tenent, *pari* ac ille reliquum feudum conditione; absque tamen homagio (quod is pro toto feodo dominico præstat) usque ad septimam generationem, quâ finitâ, omnis sanguinis affinitas extincta censetur; tum enim qui excipiunt, homagium præstant primogenitis."

The Grand Coutumier of Normandy explains the tenure in parage as follows:—

"Tenure par Parage adecertes si est fet quant le tenant et celui del quel le fieu est tenus sont *pers* par la reson del lignage, qui descent de leurs antecesseurs, et en cette manière tiennent les puisnez des ainznez de si atant que il viengnent au sesime degré de leritage. Mes dilec en avant, li puisnez si sont tenus à faire fealte à l'ainzné, et quant vendra au septisme degré, ils tendront encore de l'ainzné par homage, més dillec en avant tout c'en qui par le devant estoit tenu en Parage, il sera tenu après par hommage. Li ainznez poet fere justice sur les puisnez pour les rentes et pour les services que appartiennent as seignors del fieu, &c."—And again—"Les puisnez seront tenus a fare falté a leur ainznez ou a leurs successeurs quant le lingnage sera alé et descendu siques au sisime genoil. El septisme degré les puisnez seront tenus à fere à leur ainznez homage, quer le septisme degré est etabli tout au dehors des lignes de sanguinité."

This tenure in parage was never introduced into England by the Normans. The Saxon gavelkind differed from it, inasmuch as there was no military service in it, and the inheritance was equally divided amongst all the sons.

Of the English tenures, that of lands held in frank-marriage most nearly resembled the tenure in parage; in this case a portion of a fief was given on the marriage of a son or daughter, and was held of the superior lord free of homage and feudal service to the eldest son of the donor and his descendants unto the third heir, or fourth generation, when the feudal services

and homage became again due from the descendants of the frank-marriage to the descendants of the eldest son.

The tenure by parage existed in other provinces of France besides Normandy; it was abolished in Britanny in 1187.

APPENDIX XLVII.

ON THE FAMILY OF MONTIGNI.

This family, which took its name from the vill of Montigni, were amongst the early feudal tenants of the Gournays. Ricardus de Monteni is witness to the charter of Hugh de Gournay IV. on the foundation of the priory of Beaubec. Ancelinus de Monteni was witness to another charter of the same Hugh in 1172: he and William de Monteni were probably sons of Richard. The immediate predecessor of Eustace de Montigni, whose petition we give in the text, was Ingerran de Monteni, as appears by the Register of Philip Augustus, compiled in 1220 by Guerin, the Bishop of Senlis, which contains every knight's fee in the pays de Bray—

"Ingerannus de Monteniaco (tenet) dimidium feodum (militis) ad Monteniacum, ad Maci, et Launoy, et ad La Herloter."*

La Halottiere and Launey are just opposite Montigny on the right bank of the Andelle. Massy is higher up, adjoining Fontaine en Bray. Close to La Halottiere is the hamlet of Normanville, on the left bank of the Andelle, in the parish of Mesnil Lieubrai, and beyond, the vill of Heronchelle-chef-de-l'eau and Salmonville. In them, in 1220, *Nicolas* de Montigni and Hugh de Normanville had a knight's fee, "ad Normanville, ad Heronchel, ad Capud aque et ad Salamonisvillam."

In the Livre d'Ivoire, in the public library at Rouen, we read that Isabella, wife of Nicholas de Monteigni, knight, at Normanville, in *her chapel*, in the year 1217, swore to observe the agreement made between her husband and the chapter of Rouen, relating to the churches of Brachi and Magneville-Le-Goupi. William de Montigni was son of this Nicholas. The whole of this inheritance of the family of Montigny passed afterwards to that of Marlet of Baqueville.

APPENDIX XLVIII.

DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE OF LAND AT GAYWOOD BY LYNN.

No. I.

From Norris MSS. Excerpta e chartis antiquis.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Ailvricus filius Colsqueni Graffard de Geywood concessi, &c. Ade de Gernmue et heredibus suis unam acram terre mee et dimidium in villa de Geywood, apud Wragescraft in campis de Geywood, versus Wootton, et pro homagio et servitio suo et pro xx solidis argenti, &c. tenenda de me, &c.

* Appendix XXXIII. No. 2, p. 173.

Reddendo inde annuatim mihi, &c. tres denarios de censu, &c.

Testibus Galfrido Capellano de Wootton. Philippo Capellano. Willelmo de Gurnei. Hugone de Wootton. Philippo filio Macelin. Simone Trevatore. Thoma filio Ricardi. Eustachio de Wootton. Willelmo filio Thome de Geywood, Philippo filio suo. Radulfo clerico et multis aliis.

The seal $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, a lion passant. Circumscription:

SIGILL ϴLFRIDI FIL ϴOLSVϴNI GRAFARD.

No. 2.

Sciant &c. quod ego Adam de Gernemue dedi &c. Johanni filio Galfridi de South Wootton et heredibus suis, &c. pro homagio et servitio suo, &c. et pro tribus solidis argenti, &c. unam Hogam terre que jacet inter hogas que fuerunt Ang'i Capellani et vocantur parve hoge et inter croftam que fuit Simonis le Trovur, tenenda &c. de me et heredibus meis, &c. Reddendo inde annuatim, &c. quinque denarios, &c. Testibus Domino Willelmo de Gurnei. Hugone filio Roberti. Philippo filio Macelin. Galfredo de Haclose. Galfrido filio Bric' de Mintling. Reginaldo et Malg'o. Ada Philippo et Stephano filiis Brusnei. Johanne Pigot. Philippo filio Petri. Stephano filio Philippi Clerici et aliis.

Inter munimenta Dec. et Cap. Norvici.
Capsula xi^ma.

MATTHEW DE GOURNAY,

Son of William de Gournay I. (Appendix LIII. No. 2), lived in the reign of Henry II. Richard I. and John; he and his brother Geoffrey occur as witnesses to a deed without date, but Mr. Norris thinks about the year 1160, concerning a house at Gaywood held of the Prior and Convent of Norwich.[a] (Appendix XLIX.)

Some time before the 30th of Henry II. 1184, Rose, daughter and heir of Reginald de Burnham, or Fitz Philip of Harpley in Norfolk, was given in marriage to this Matthew de Gournay, by Hameline[b] Earl Warren, capital lord of that manor; a copy of the deed is preserved in the Harl. MSS.[c] and is as follows:

"Hamelinus Comes Warren omnibus Baronibus suis Anglis, ceterisque hominibus suis salutem. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego dedi Matthæo de Gourney filiam Reginaldi filii Philippi in uxorem et totam hereditatem suam sibi et heredibus suis tenendam de me et heredibus meis, eodem servitio quod terra debet.

"Testes. Petrus de Hobus," &c.

This deed, together with that of Sir William Fitz Philip, respecting this marriage, is mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman:[d] the seal was appended to it. "That of the Earl, a man at arms in an oval round, with the circumscription decayed. The seal of Fitz Philip, like the said Earl's, saving it was not altogether so large, and in a perfect round, with the superscription, likewise decayed."

By this marriage Gurney's manor in Harpley, being the moiety of the Harpley manor, given to Reginald by William de Burnham, his brother,

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[a] Norris MSS.

[b] Hameline was natural son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, and therefore half-brother to Henry II. who gave him in marriage Isabel, daughter and heiress of William third Earl of Warren and Surrey.—Watson's House of Warren, vol. i. p. 154.

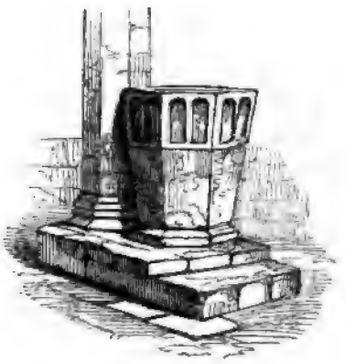
[c] Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 970, I. 2. p. 48.

[d] Spelman MSS. Gurney pedigree. (Appendix LV.)

came into the family of the Gurneys; and the De Burnhams being considered a younger branch of the house of Warren, the Gurneys of West Barsham always quartered Warren, chequy or and azure, with a difference. (Appendix L.) Disputes arising about the tenure of this lordship between Philip de Burnham, son of William, who granted it to Reginald, and Matthew de Gournay and Rose his wife, a fine was then levied in the King's court at Westminster, before John Bishop of Norwich, Adam de Glanville, the King's justices, Richard the King's treasurer, William Maud and William Basset, on Wednesday next before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, the 30th Hen. II. when it was ceded to Matthew, &c. and his heirs, to be held by half a fee, he paying to Philip ten marks.[a] (Appendix LI.)

Matthew de Gournay gave to the church of Hardingham the tithes which were confirmed by his grandson John de Gournay.[b] Also, in conjunction with Rose his wife, about the 30th of Henry II. he gave twelve acres and a rood of land in Harpley to the prior of Castle-Acre; for which he (Matthew) had one mark of silver, and Rose a bezant of gold.[c] (Appendix LII.)

In the same year Matthew de Gourney gained by combat of the Prior of Lewes the advowson of the church at Harpley. John Le Coward was his champion.[d]



FONT, HARPLEY CHURCH.

[a] Blomefield in Harpley, vol. viii. p. 452, and the Gurney pedigree in the Spelman MSS.

[b] Harl. MSS. 970. Brit. Mus. Vitis Calthorpiana.

[c] Blomefield in Harpley.

[d] Ibid.

HARDINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

PISCINA AND SEDILIA IN HARDINGHAM CHURCH.

We find a Matthew de Gournay, probably this same Matthew, witnessing the deeds of Hawise de Gournay, lady of Barewe Gournay in Somersetshire, namely, that confirming the gift of lands in Upton to the abbey of Bermondsey, also that of Patrick Earl of Salisbury for the same purpose, before the year 1167.[a] He also witnessed the deed by which Hawisa de Gourney gave lands to Thomas son of William, preserved in Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, No. 100, page 54. (See the account of Hawisa de Gournay in the fourth part of this Record.)

The following entries in the Pipe Rolls relate undoubtedly to this same Matthew de Gurnai of whom we are treating:—

"3d Richard I. (1192) Norfolk and Suffolk.

"De debitis Aaron Judei Lincolniensis Mattheus de Gurnay reddit computum de xxxi solidis et ii denariis per cartam. In thesauro duo solidi et duo denarii. Et debet xxviii solidos et viii denarios.

"Mattheus de Gurnay reddit computum de xxviii solidis et viii denariis per cartam.

"In thesauro liberavit et quietus est."

We conclude from this that Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln, had lent money upon the security of the King's dues, of which some were owing by Matthew de Gurnay, who discharged them, as is shewn in the above entries. This Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln, was the most wealthy of his nation at that time in England. In the year 1187 a large portion of his treasures had been lost at sea, between Shoreham and Dieppe. At his death all his possessions came to the Crown, according to the then cruel state of the law with respect to the Jews.[b]

On St. Benet's day, in the fourth year of King John (21st March, 1203), a fine was levied at Norwich, before the King's justices, between Matthew de Gournay and Emma de Harpley, respecting lands in Harpley. (Appendix LIII. No. 1.)

From the following extract it appears that Matthew de Gourney was not

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[a] Bermondsey Chartulary. MSS. Cotton. Claud. A. VIII. fol. 110.

[b] Lord Lyttelton's Life of Henry II. vol. iii. p. 445.

in England at Michaelmas term, the 5th John, and that he had some difference and a suit with John (Gray) bishop of Norwich.

" Placita de termino Michaelis anno regis Johannis quinto, Norff. Johannes dei gratia episcopus Norwicensis dilectis amicis suis Justiciariis de Banco, &c. Rogavit nos Archidiaconus Wigorn. quod ponamus in respectu loquelam quam habemus versus Mattheum de Gournay, &c. quousq. venerit in Anglia, &c. Nos autem rogamus vos, &c. rotulo 30."[a]

It is to be observed that the year in which Matthew de Gournay was not in England (1204) was that in which Philip Augustus completed his conquest of Normandy, and he was probably serving in the war there.

It also appears, from the same MSS. fol. 77, that Matthew de Gourney was a knight.

" Placita de termino Paschæ et de termino Trinitatis anno regni regis Johannis primo Norff. Willelmus de Ebor. &c. Adam filius Alani, Mattheus de Gurnay, Amalricus de Babingel, Augustinus de Congham iiii milites. Rot. 24."

In Michaelmas term, 8 John (1206), Matthew de Gournay demanded, against Gilbert de Runhall, lands, &c. in Runhall and Swathing, of which William de Gourney, his father, had been seized in the time of King Henry, the father of the king that then was.[b] An office copy of this suit is given in Appendix LIII. No. 2.

This suit was not, however, final, for in the following year, the 9th John (1207), there was a suit upon a real action between Matthew de Gournay, petitioner, and Gilbert de Runhall, for lands, &c. in Runhall. A day was given to the parties to hear the election of the elizors; but three of the four knights not appearing further day was given to the parties, and precept awarded to the sheriff to bring up the three absent knights. The four knights elizors appeared, chose twelve gentlemen for the jury on the grand assize, between Matthew de Gournay, petitioner, and Gilbert de Runhall, tenant, for one carucate[c] of land, with the appurtenances, and

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[a] Harl. MSS. No. 301, fol. 94.

[b] Norris MSS. Tunstead Hundred, p. 60.

[c] A carucate of land in Norfolk, as elsewhere, was, according to Mr. Norris, not always the

one mill, with the appurtenances, &c. in Runhall. (Appendix LIII. Nos. 3 and 4.)

The process of law here described was called the grand assize, and was introduced by Henry II. with consent of parliament; by this the tenant or defendant in a suit had the choice of resorting to this mode of trial, instead of trial by wager of battel or duel. For this purpose a writ *de magna assisa eligenda* is directed to the sheriff to return four knights (elisors), who are to elect twelve others, who together form the great jury of sixteen, or the grand assise, to try the suit.[a]

Geoffrey, brother of Matthew de Gourney, witnessing the Gaywood deed after him, is obviously the younger brother. But nothing more has yet been discovered respecting him, unless he was the same person who held a knight's fee in Wykhampton of the Earl Marshall, according to the extract below from the Additional MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 8,843, fol. 56 :—

"WALSHAM HUNDRED, RANWORTH.

"20 Henry III.—The prior of Beston had here in Wykhampton, formerly Jeffry Gourney's in Wykhampton, held of the Earl Marshall by a knight's fee."

It is worthy of notice that Wykhampton is the parish adjoining to Cantley, which was of the domain of Hugh de Gournay.

By Rose de Burnham his wife, Matthew de Gournay had William de Gournay, whom we call the second, his son and heir.

The last notice of Matthew de Gournay is in the plea roll above-mentioned of the 8th John (1206); he probably did not long survive that year.

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same in quantity, but sufficient to employ one plough: it is a term of frequent occurrence in Domesday Book and other ancient documents.

[a] Blackstone's Comment. book iii. chap. 23.

COTEMPORARIES OF MATTHEW DE GOURNAY.

WILLIAM DE GOURNAI,[a] between whom and Martin Westlai a fine was levied in the 10th Richard I. (1199), of lands in Burnham (App. LIV. No. 1.) We are inclined to think this William de Gurnai was neither the father of Matthew, as being too late in date, nor his son, as being too early in date. He might have been a brother.

LEWIS DE GOURNEY was another cotemporary of Matthew de Gournay. We do not find what the relationship between them was; but this Lewis, we conceive, was certainly of this same younger branch of the Norman Gournays, as he possessed lands in Cranworth and Letton, over which towns the manor of Swathings, held by this branch of the family, extended: this appears by a fine, of which an office copy is given. (Appendix LIV. No. 2.)

We find Lewis de Gourney witnessing the deed of Hugh de Gourney V. confirming the manor of Swathings, in Hardingham, to Hugh son of Robert the Burgundian, dated at Neufchatel de Dreincourt. (Appendix XXI. No. 2, page 122.) Also the gift of the same Hugh of the church of Greenhood (Cranworth) to the monks of St. Hildevert at Gournay. (Appendix XXXI. page 162.)

In a Norman Pipe Roll, lately printed from the records in the Tower, called Rotulus Normannorum, Lewis de Gourney occurs as receiving a discharge for Hugh de Gourney for money due from the latter to the Norman Exchequer. "In perdonam (release) Ludovico de Gurnaio pro Hugone de Gurnaio XL libras per idem breve (brief or deed), et dat in suum superplus superioris computi centum libras, quinque solidos, duo denarios

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[a] See Mr. Stapleton's Norman Exchequer Roll, vol. ii. p. cxxxiv, where £7 was owing by William de Gournai in the year 1198, which he was bound to pay to the servientes who went in the King's service, but hadnot. (In the bailiwick of the pays de Caux.)

(£100. 5*s*. 2*d*.), et quietus est (acquitted), et habet superplus L solidos II. denarios."[a]

This Norman deed is the account of moneys received at Caen by William Fitz-Ralf, seneschal of Normandy, in the year 1184.

The fact of Lewis de Gournay discharging this account for Hugh de Gournay proves his near relationship to him. He also occurs in the Great Roll of the Norman Exchequer, lately published by Mr. Stapleton. "De Ludovico de Gournaio c. solidi pro falso clamo," page 58, in Dreincourt.

Lewis de Gournai married Mabilia, as I learn by a fine levied in the 14th of John between Mabilia, widow of Lewis, and Thomas his son, of lands, a mill, and five marks of rent in Cranworth and Letton, part of Mabel's dower. (Appendix, LIV. No. 2.)

This Thomas de Gournay, son of Lewis, occurs as witness to the deed of Hugh de Gournay, conferring on Hugh the Burgundian the manor of Swathings. (Appendix, XXI. No. 2.) We find no further account of him. Lewis de Gourney probably died about the 14th John, 1213, as the fine above mentioned was likely to be levied immediately after his death.

We hear nothing further of Lewis de Gournay and his son, and, from the descendants of Matthew de Gournai holding the manor of Swathings, in which Lewis had an interest, they must have inherited it as his nearest heirs; it seems likely that Matthew and Lewis de Gurnay were brothers.

HUGH DE GOURNEY of Letton was another cotemporary of Matthew de Gournay; he gave lands to the priory of Lewes in Letton and Cranworth, by deed sans date (Appendix LIV. No. 3), witnessed by Roger de Rising and William de Caily, who lived in the reign of Henry III. Doubtless he was named after his relation the Anglo-Norman lord, and was certainly one of this younger branch of the Gournays.

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[a] This seems referred to by Madox in his History of the Exchequer, vol. i. p. 169.

APPENDIX XLIX.

COPY OF A DEED RESPECTING A HOUSE AT GAYWOOD, FROM THE NORRIS MSS. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, p. 16.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Hugo Tegulator Burgus Lennensis et Emma uxor ejusdem. Salutem. Noverit universitas, &c. Nos concessisse, &c. Johanni Tyteleshal Capellano et Alicie sorori sue, &c. totum illum messuagium cum edificiis et pertinentiis quod jacet in Villa de Geywude (inter terram Reginaldi de Harpele W. Johannis de Bauseie E. a via regale versus S. ad terram Johannis Curteys N.) habendum de Priori de Lenna, &c. Domino Feodi. Dicti Johannes et Alicia in tota vita eorum reddendo, &c. predicto Priori duos denarios, &c. ita quod post decessum, &c. dictum messuagium, &c. dicto Priori, &c. revertatur, &c. Pro hac autem donatione predicti Johannes et Alicia nobis dederunt quadraginta duos solidos, &c. Testibus,— Henrico de Havelose. Thoma Carpentario. Matthæo de Gurney. Galfrido fratre suo. Galfrido filio Philippi. Galfrido filio Willelmi. Nichola fratre suo de Wootton. Willelmo filio Philippi. Bricone fratre suo. Thoma filio Hodierne. Roberto filio Hugonis. Thoma fratre suo. Johanne Clerico et multis aliis.

1st Seal. Oval, with a pelican on her nest, one inch by five-eighths. Legend:

S ꝺVGONIS ꝺACVN.

2nd Seal. Oval. Legend:

SIGILL ЄMMЄ A

Inter Munimenta Dec. et Cap. Norw. Capsula xi^ma.

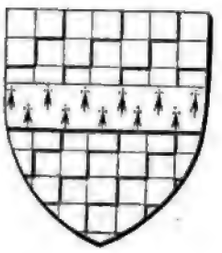
APPENDIX L.

ON THE FAMILY OF DE BURNHAM OR FITZ-PHILIP.

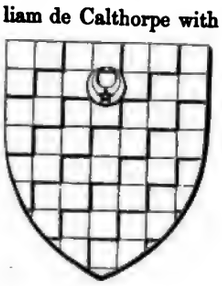
Walter, who held the manor of Burnham at the Survey under William Earl Warren and Surrey, seems to be the ancestor of the family of De Burnham, or Fitz-Philip.

Philip de Burnham, or de Warren, was lord in the reign of King Stephen, and had among others two sons, William ancestor of Cecilia, wife of Sir William de Calthorpe, and Reginald father of Rose, wife of Matthew de Gourney, which ladies by the death of the last male of this family, in the reign of Henry II. carried the inheritance of the De Burnhams to the Calthorpes and Gurneys.

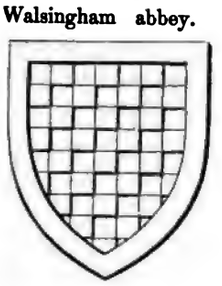
This family of de Burnham is considered to be a younger branch of the noble house of Warren. Walter, who held the manor at the Survey, was said to be kinsman of the first Earl Warren and Surrey; but the more probable supposition is that an heiress carried his inheritance to Reginald second son of the first Earl Warren and Surrey.



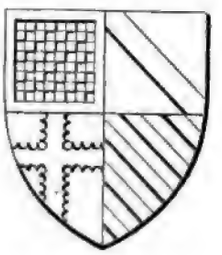
The Calthorpes have always borne for arms those of Warren, Chequy or and azure, with a fess ermine for difference, unquestionably in consequence of this marriage of Sir William de Calthorpe with Cecilia de Burnham.



The Gurneys of West Barsham quartered Warren, with a mullet on a crescent for difference, as is shewn by the arms of the Gurneys, with their matches, in glass, now remaining at Walsingham abbey. They also quartered Warren in a bordure.



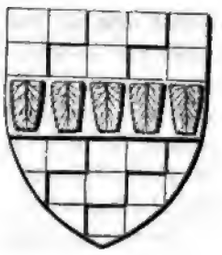
In one of the windows of Gurney's Place, in Norwich, was formerly the following coat of arms: Quarterly, 1st, chequy, within a bordure; 2d, a bend; 3rd, a cross engrailed; 4th, bendlets.* The first coat seems to refer to this younger branch of Warren, the third is Gurney; of the remaining two we cannot explain the meaning. Mr. Norris thinks these quarterings have been transposed by the glaziers.†

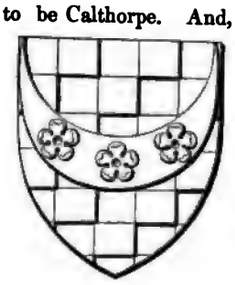


* Norris MSS.

† These arms were seen by Mr. Kirkpatrick, an eminent antiquary resident at Norwich, rather more than a century ago; he bequeathed his MS. Collections to the Norwich Corporation, but most of them are unfortunately lost. There are copies of some in the Norris MSS.

On the embattled frieze on the south side of Harpley Church are many coats of arms; amongst others those of Gournay; also Warren; also, Chequy, a fess, apparently ermine, which I take to be Calthorpe. And, Chequy, on a crescent fesswise three cinqfoils, which I suppose is intended for de Burnham, or Warren, with a difference.





CHARTERS OF DE BURNHAM.

No. 1.

Charter of William Fitz-Philip or de Burnham, granting the moiety of the Harpley manor to his brother Reginald.

Willelmus filius Philippi omnibus amicis et hominibus suis salutem. Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris me dedisse et concessisse Reginaldo fratri meo dimidium terre mee de Harpley: viz. partem illam quam mater mea tenuit postquam manerium inter nos divisum erat. Tenendum de me hereditarie et heredibus meis pro servitio dimidii feodi militis, cum omnibus pertinentibus suis. Quare volo et precipio ut eam terram bene et in pace, libere, et honorifice teneat et possideat sicut eam un-

quam liberius et honorificentius pater meus et mater mea tenuerunt. Testibus, Willelmo Episcopo Norwicensi. Reginaldo de Warren. Ricardo de Wormagay. Radulfo de Frevil. Baldwin de Frevil. Radulfo de Playz. Simone de Caly. Willelmo filio Ailberti. Roberto filio Osmin, &c.*

The seal was an inch and a half over, containing a man on horseback with a sword drawn.

No. 2.

Confirmation of the foregoing by William third Earl of Warren and Surrey.

Willelmus Comes Warren omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglicis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et hac presenti charta mea confirmasse donationem illam quam fecit Willelmus filius Philippi Reginaldo fratri suo de terra sua de Harpley sicut charta predicti Willelmi testatur. Quare volo et precipio ut pacem meam et omnium meorum de terra illa habeat et libere et quiete et honorifice eam teneat ipse et heredes sui perpetuo. Testes, Reginaldus de Warren. Ancellinus de Pavill. Hugo de Bardolf, &c.†

The two charters given above were made between the years 1141 and 1148. The witness William (Turbe) bishop of Norwich coming to that see in the first year, and William third Earl Warren, who confirmed the gift, was killed in the Holy Land in 1148.

Philip de Burnham, with the consent of Emma his wife, and William his son and heir, gave to the monks of Castle-acre his mill in Fyncham, and the site thereof, viz. v perches of land which he exchanged with William son of Osbert, of the same town, &c. Witnesses, Roger de Frivill, Radulf de Bannham, Frederick de Hakeford, Roger Spriggins, William his brother, Hugh Capellanus de Acre, Rein de Duntun, Godfrey de Swaffham, John de Watlingeton, and many others.

Emma de Burnham, in the time of her widowhood, by deed next following confirmed the above grant, &c. Witnesses, Frederick de Hakeford, Roger Spriggin, and others.‡

* Harl. MSS. 970, Vitis Calthorpiana.

† Ibid.

‡ Additional MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 8,839.

PEDIGREE OF DE BURNHAM,

From Blomefield in Harpley and the Burnhams, and from original documents.

WALTER, who held the manors of Burnham Thorpe and Harpley at the Survey under Earl Warren, to whom many suppose him to have been related. 1083.

PHILIP DE BURNHAM, or PHILIP DE WARREN, Lord of Burnham Thorpe and Harpley, temp. King Stephen.=.....

- GALFRIDUS fil. Philippi, witness to a deed at Gaywood.
- .....=WILLIAM FITZ-PHILIP, gave the moiety of Harpley to his brother Reginald, between 1141 and 1148.
- REGINALD FITZ-PHILIP or DE BURNHAM.=.....
- WALTER FITZ-PHILIP, presented to the church at Burnham 9th of Stephen.

.....=PHILIP DE BURNHAM, Lord of Burnham 36 Henry II.

ROSE DE BURNHAM, dau. and heir given by Hameline Plantagenet Earl of Warren in marriage.=MATTHEW DE GOURNAY, in her right lord of the manor of Harpley-Gurneys.

- WILLIAM, son and heir, ob. s. p. Placit. 4 Edw. I.
- RALPH, succeeded his brother William, ob. s. p. Plac. 4 Edw. I.
- FRANCIS, succeeded Ralph, ob. also s. p. Placit. 4 Edw. I.
- PHILIP, became heir, Placit. 4 John & 4 Ed. I.=EMMA, dau. and heir of Sir Ralph L'Estrange, Knt.

Sir WILLIAM DE CALTHORPE, Knt.=CECILIA DE BURNHAM, sister and heir. WILLIAM, son and heir, s. p.

It seems likely that Philip de Burnham, or de Warren, who held the manors of Burnham and Harpley in the reign of Stephen, was a younger son, or grandson by a younger son, of the first Earl Warren; and his wife having part of the Harpley manor, as appears by the deed of William Fitz-Philip, leads me to think she was heiress of Walter, who held these manors at the survey.

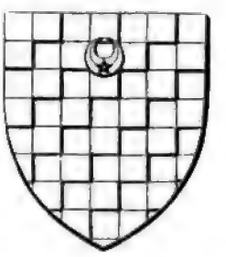
Upon examining the line of descent of the De Burnhams from the house of Warren, we conclude that they certainly sprung from Reginald, second son of William first Earl Warren, and that Reginald, second son of William second Earl Warren, was the person who married the heiress of the Lords of Wirmegay.

Our reasons for this conclusion are that an ancient pedigree of the Lestranges* states that the De Burnhams descended from the first Earl Warren, of course by a younger son; now by the charters of the first Earl Warren it appears he had but two sons, William, second Earl, and Reginald. (See the foundation deed of Lewes priory by William first Earl Warren, in the Monasticon, vol. v. p. 1.)

This Reginald adhered to Robert Curthose in 1090, and was taken prisoner at Dive in 1106. Camden, and after him Dr. Watson, in his House of Warren (vol. i. p. 67), confound this Reginald, son of the first Earl, with Reginald son of the second Earl; and they state that the former of these was the person who married the heiress of Wirmegay, which is impossible, from the circumstance that the Reginald de Warren who married the heiress of Wirmegay died in the 31 Hen. II., 95 years after the date under which the first Reginald de Warren is mentioned by Orderic Vital.†

This second Reginald first occurs in the 12th of Stephen, 1147. He was afterwards governor of Norwich castle in the reign of Henry II.‡ He gave the church of Plumpton to the canons of Southwark, and the charter by which he did this § has given occasion to Dr. Watson to suppose that he was son of the first Earl Warren, from his mentioning Isabella Comitissa distinct from his mother; whereas it is obvious that the Isabella Comitissa whom he mentions was daughter and heir of William third Earl Warren, and who married successively William, son of King Stephen, and Hameline half-brother of Henry II.

From these circumstances we do not doubt that Dugdale was correct in saying that it was Reginald, son of the second Earl Warren, who married the heiress of Wirmegay; and it seems highly probable that the De Burnhams descend from Reginald, son of the first Earl Warren; and this agrees with the arms of De Burnham, quartered by the Gurneys in the glass at Walsingham: Warren differenced by a crescent surmounted by a mullet; Reginald de Burnham, whose daughter married Matthew de Gurney, having been third son of Philip de Burnham of this second house of Warren.



* In the possession of Mr. Styleman L'Estrange.

† Ord. Vital. p. 690 and 819.

‡ Watson's House of Warren, vol. i. p. 111.

§ Ibid. vol. i. p. 67.

REGINALD, 2d son of the 1st Earl Warren.=.....

PHILIP DE WARREN, or DE BURNHAM, temp. Stephen, Lord of Burnham Thorpe and Harpley. = Quæ. whether daughter of Walter, who held these manors at the Survey.

WALTER FITZ-PHILIP. WILLIAM (see supra). REGINALD. GEOFFREY.

Dr. Watson's idea of the Warrens of Poynton being descended from the second Reginald is entirely disproved in Dallaway's Rape of Arundel. They came from one of the latter Earls and his concubine Maud of Nerford, whose arms they bore in a canton.

APPENDIX LI.

FINE BETWEEN MATTHEW DE GOURNEY AND ROSE HIS WIFE, AND PHILIP DE BURNHAM, 30 HEN. 2.

Vitis Calthorpiana. Harl. MSS. 970, *p.* 47.

Hæc est concordia finalis facta in curia Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium die Mercurii proxima ante festum sancti Lucæ, Anno 30 Hen. 2, Coram Johanne Episcopo Norwicensi et Ada Glanvil Justiciariis Domini Regis et coram Ricardo Thesaurario Domini Regis, et Will. Mauduit et Will. Basset et aliis baronibus Domini Regis qui ibi tunc aderant, inter Mattheum de Gourney et Rosam uxorem suam et Philippum de Burnham de feodo dimidii militis in Harpley, unde placitum fuit inter eos in curia Domini Regis, et unde Mattheus et Rosa uxor sua qui terram illam tenent posuerunt se in assisa Domini Regis et petierunt recognitum utrum ipsi habent minus jus tenendum terram illam de prefato Philippo vel Philippus habet in dominico suo.

Et prefatus Philippus concessit ipsis Mattheo et Rose uxori sue et heredibus suis prefatis feodum dimidii militis quod ad terram illam pertinet; et pro hac concessione ipsi Mattheus et Rosa uxor dederunt ipso Philippo 10 marcas.

APPENDIX LII.

DEED OF MATTHEW DE GOURNAY AND ROSE HIS WIFE, GIVING LAND AT HARPLEY TO THE PRIORY OF CASTLEACRE.

Cartulary of Castle-acre. Mus. Brit. Harl. MSS. 2110, *fol.* 35.

Harpele :—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Mattheus de Gurnai assensu Rose uxoris mee concedo et hac carta mea confirmo Deo et sancte Marie de Acre, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, xii acras terre et i rodam in campis de Harpleia quas Reginaldus filius

Philippi dedit eis in liberam et perpetuam elemosynam. Et hoc facio pro salute anime mee et Rose uxoris mee, et patris mei, et matris, et heredum meorum. Et in die quo hoc eis confirmavi, dederunt mihi unam marcam argenti et Rose uxori mee unum bisantium. His testibus, Willelmo filio Leulfi. Ricardo filio Rogeri. Simone diacono. Gilberto de Runhal. Willelmo de Swethinga. Willelmo Kerl. Radulfo capellano de Acre. Lamberto clerico. Eustachio de Tatersete. Willelmo dapifero. Roberto Portareo. Waltero filio Hamonis. Gaufrido de Swaffham.

From the witnesses, William de Swathing and Gilbert de Runhall, this deed seems to have been executed at Matthew de Gournay's manor of Swathings; William his steward, and Robert his porter, being also present.

APPENDIX LIII.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MATTHEW DE GOURNAY.

No. 1.

Fine between Emma de Herpelay and Matthew de Gournay of Lands in Harpley.

Hæc finalis concordia facta in curia domini Regis apud Norwicum die Santi Benedicti anno Regni Regis Johannis iiii. coram Gilberto de Insula, Reginaldo de Cornhill, Waltero de Crepping, Reginaldo de Argentan, Justiciariis domini Regis et aliis Baronibus tunc ibi presentibus, Inter Emmam de Herpelay petentem et Matthæum de Gurney tenentem de xx acris terre cum pertinentiis in Herpelay. Unde recognitio de morte ancessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia. Scilicet quod predicta Emma remisit et quietum clamavit predicto Matthæo et heredibus suis totum jus et clamum quod habuit in predicta terra de se et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Et pro hac quieta clamantia et fine et concordia predictus Matthæus concessit predicte Emme et heredibus suis ii acras terre et dimidium in eadem villa, Scilicet i acram ad Piggescroft et i acram et dimidium ad Kimiluesmere hevedland, tenendas de se et heredibus suis in perpetuum per liberum servitium vi denariorum per annum pro omni servitio Reddendum ad festum Sancti Michaelis et ad scutagium xx solidorum ii denarios et ad plus plus et ad minus minus.

No. 2.

Suit between Matthew de Gournay and Gilbert de Runhall. (A. D. 1206.)

Inter recorda in Thesaurio Curiæ Receptæ Scaccarii asservata, viz. in Rotolo indorsato, "Placita apud Westmonasterium Michaelis anno 8 Regis Johannis," continetur ut sequitur:

Placitum apud Westmonasterium in octavo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Johannis octavo.

Matthæus de Gurnay petit versus Gilbertum de Runhall, 1 carucatam terræ cum pertinentiis in Runhall et Swathing et 1 molendinum cum pertinentiis in Swathing, sicut jus suum unde Willelmus pater suus saisitus fuit tempore Henrici Regis patris, capiens inde esplecia* ad valorem dimidii marce; et Gilbertus venit et de-

* Esplecia, rents.

fendit jus suum et ponit se in magna assisa, scilicet, utrum majus jus habet tenendum de eodem Matthæo (an) idem Matthæus in dominico. Dies datus eis in xv dies post festum Sancti Martini, &c.

The above plea is important, inasmuch as it is documentary evidence that Matthew de Gournay was son and heir of William de Gournay (I.)

The suit was renewed the next year, as follows, according to the process described in the text.

No. 3.

Inter Recorda in Thesaurio Curiæ Receptæ Scaccarii asservata, viz. in Rotulo indorsato 'Anno 9 Johannis,' continetur ut sequitur.

Rotulus de termino Sancti Michaelis, anno Regni Regis Johannis nono.

In Oct. Sancti Michaelis.

Dies datus est Matthæo de Gurnay petenti et Gilberto de Runhall tenenti de audienda electione de terra in Runhall a die Sancti Marci in xv dies, coram Rege pro defectu iiii Militum, quorum Michael de Munterni, Umfridus de Miliers, Rogerus de Ho, iii Milites non venerunt vel se essoniaverunt,* etc. Unde preceptum est Vicecomiti Norfolcie quod habet eosdem ad eundem terminum, et non omittat propter aliquam libertatem Comitis Arundell et Cardon de Frechevill in quorum libertate idem Michael et Umfridus manent, quin habeat eos ad predictum terminum, et loco Rogeri de Ho qui non est inventus ponat alium et tot et tales, &c. et eos venire faciat, &c. et non omittat, &c. Preceptum est etiam vicecomiti quod summoniret ballivos Comitis de Arundell et Cardegn de Frechevill quod sint coram Rege ad eundem terminum audituros judicium suum &c. sicut eis preceptum fuit, &c.†

* Essoniare, to excuse.

No. 4.

Rogerus de Ho, Umfridus de Miliers, Thomas filius Willelmi, Robertus Barnard iiii milites sumoniti ad eligendum xii ad faciendam magnam assisam inter Matthæum de Gurnay petentem et Gilbertum de Runhall tenentem de 1 carucata terre cum pertinentiis 1 . . . . . et de 1 molendino cum pertinentiis in Runhall unde idem Gilbertus qui tenens est posuit se in magna assisa et petivit recognitionem fieri utrum ipse majus jus habeat tenendi terram illam et molendinum cum pertinentiis de ipso Matthæo an idem Matthæus in dominico. Veniunt ut eligant istos, Matthæum de Gremeston, Radulfum de Curcun, Ricardum de Rising, Willelmum de Sparham, Michaelem de Munteny, Philippum de Snaring, Willelmum de Carcun de Stanfeld, Willelmum de Blunvill, Rogerum de Buzun, Hlewin filium Willelmi, Willelmum filium Gaufridi de Gorbodesham, Radulfum de Verly, Rogerum de Greston, Radulfum de Spinevill, Radulfum de Banham, Gaufridum Jordan. Dies datus est eis a die Paschæ in xv dies et tunc veniant milites.‡

† Rot. 3. Norf.

‡ Rot. 10. d. Norf.

APPENDIX LIV.

DOCUMENTS RESPECTING CONTEMPORARIES OF MATTHEW DE GOURNAY.

No. 1.

Fine between William de Gurnai and Martin de Westlai, 10th Richard I.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Norwicum in crastino Sancti Michaelis archangeli anno Regni Regis Ricardi x. coram Roberto Eliensis archidiacono, Willelmo de Warenna, Roberto filio Rogeri, Willelmo de Auberville, Osberto filio Hervei, Michaeli Belet, Justiciariis et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus Domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus. Inter Willelmum de Gurnai petentem et Martinum de Westlai tenentem de una acra terre et dimidio cum pertinentiis in Burnham, unde recognitio de morte ancessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia, scilicet quod predictus Martinus recognovit totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis esse jus et hereditatis predicti Willelmi tenendam de predicto Martino et heredibus suis illi et heredibus suis in perpetuum pro servitio xii denariorum per annum pro omni servitio. Et pro hac fine et concordia et recognitione predictus Willelmus dedit predicto Martino x solidos.

A fine is so called because it puts an end not only to the suit then commenced, but also to all other suits and controversies respecting the same matter: it is a very usual species of assurance of lands and tenements.

A fine may be described to be an amicable adjustment or composition of a suit, either actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices, whereby the lands in question become or are acknowledged to be the right of one of the parties.—(See Blackstone's Commentaries, Book ii. chap. 21.)

Fines are of perpetual occurrence, and the registration of them is one of the principal sources of information respecting property in the early periods of our history.

No. 2.

Fine between Mabilia widow of Lewis de Gournay, and Thomas son of Lewis, 14th year of King John.

Inter Recorda in Thesaurario Curie Recepte Scaccarii asservata, viz. in Bundella Finium tempore Regis Johannis in comitatu Norfolk, continetur ut sequitur.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium a die Sancte Trinitatis in xv dies anno Regni Regis Johannis xiiii. coram . . . . . Pathull, Jacobo de Poterna, Henrico de Ponte Aldemer, Rogero Huscart, Justiciariis et aliis fidelibus Domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus. Inter Mabilia[m viduam Lodo]wici de Gurnay petentem per Warinum de Risinges positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum. Et Thomam filium Lodowici tenentem de med. . . . . acre terre cum pertinentiis in Cranewurth. Et de medietate duodecim acrarum prati et pasture cum pertinentiis in eadem villa. Et de medietate unius molendini . . . . . pertinentiis in eadem villa. Et de quarta parte unius molendini ad aquam in eadem villa. Et de medietate quinque marcarum redditus in Letton et . . . . . wurht. Quas medietates ipsa Mabilia clamat versus eundem Thomam ut rationabilem dotem suam de dono predicti Lodowici quondam viri sui et unde placitum . . . . in eadem curia scilicet quod predicta Mabilia remisit et quietum clamavit predicto Thomæ et heredibus

suis totum jus et clamam quod habuit in predicta terra et in predicto prato et pastura . . . . . molendinis et in predicto redditu nomine dotis et pro hac quieta clamantia et fine et concordia predictus Thomas concessit eidem Mabilie duas acras terre cum pertinentiis . . . . Scilicet unam acram que jacet inter terram Ricardi de Rising et terram persone de Cranewurth. Et . . . . . tres rodas et dimidium et in Shenek . . . . Tenendas eidem Mabilie tota vita sua nomine dotis, de ipso Thoma et heredibus suis per liberum servitium quatuor denariorum per annum Reddendo . . . . . quatuor . . . . anni scilicet ad festum Michaelis unum denarium et ad nativitatem Domini unum denarium, et ad Pascham unum denarium pro omnibus . . . . Et preterea predictus Thomas concessit eidem Mabilie duas acras terre in eadem villa quas habuit de dono predicti Ludowici patris ipsius Thome, Scilicet illas duas acras que . . . . . inter terram Rogeri de Swatinges et terram Johannis filii Buxi habendas et tenendas eidem Mabilie et heredibus suis de ipso Tho . . . . . in perpetuum per liberum s . . . . . quatuor denariorum per annum reddendorum ad duos terminos anni Scilicet ad Nativitatem Domini duos denarios et ad Pascham duos denarios per annum pro omnibus . . . . et exactione et preterea predictus Thomas dedit eidem Mabilie viginti octo solidos et octo denarios.

No. 3.

Deed of Gift of Hugh de Gournay, of Letton, to Lewes Priory.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo de Gurnay de Lectona dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancti Pancratii de Lewes in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum tenementum quod de me tenuit Matildis filia Aliz, in Lectune, quod reddit decem et octo denarios ad tres terminos Scilicet ad Penthecosten vi denarios, ad festum Sancti Michaelis vj denarios, et ad purificationem vj denarios, et volo quod respondeat de eodem tenemento dictis monachis sicut mihi solebat respondere. Hoc est autem tenementum, scilicet, dimidium acre terre que abuttat super terram Philippi filii Johannis, et jacet inter terram Lewine filii Hugonis et terram Willelmi filii Herberti; et dimidium acre super Wrongeland que jacet inter terram Matildis sororis Lewine et terram Willelmi Reyn, et una roda et dimidium terre jacentes inter terram Gilberti Manthe et terram ecclesie; et dimidium acre in Sudfeld inter terram Walteri filii Johannis et viam, et abuttat super terram ecclesie quam Elfilda vidua tenet; et una roda in Sudfeld que jacet inter terram Johannis Barkere et terram Roberti Oldham; et una roda que jacet inter terram Simonis Pistoris et terram ecclesie; et una roda et dimidium inter terram Ricardi filii Radulfi et terram Godwini Rauen in Humelescroft; et una acra de plus super Cranewrdefeld inter terram Radulfi filii Hugonis et terram Henrici filii Martini; et una roda que jacet inter terram Agnetis Megre et terram Philippi filii Johannis; et dimidium acre inter terram Osberti fabri et terram Roberti Oldham. Et ego et heredes mei Warantizabimus predictis monachis predictum tenementum contra omnes homines. Et ut hec mea donatio et concessio rata sit et firma hoc scriptum sigilli mei munimine corroboravi. His testibus, Alexandro de Alenzun, Rogero de Rising, Willelmo de Kayli, Hugone filio Petri, Waltero de Etune, Waltero de Kayli, Briano filio Petri, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Radulpho de Lectune, et aliis.*

* Mus. Brit. Bib. Cotton. Vespas. F. xv. fol. 268. Regist. Chart. Monasterii de Lewes.

APPENDIX LV.

THE PEDIGREE OF GURNEY, FROM SPELMAN MSS.

The following pedigree was transcribed by Sir Henry Spelman, from one given him by Francis Gurnay in 1639; it is amongst the Spelman manuscripts collected by Dr. Macro, and which are now in the possession of Hudson Gurney, Esq. This Francis Gurney, from whom Sir Henry Spelman received this document, was probably the fifth son of Henry Gurney, Esq. of West Barsham, and a merchant in London. (See Part III. of this Record.) This pedigree is compiled from original deeds, at that time in the possession of the family, which are now lost, and is therefore of much value; it is, however, incorrect in several respects, and gives no account of younger children.

Matthew de Gournay is the first of the race mentioned in it, as he may be said to have founded this branch of the family, by his marriage with Rose de Burnham; the plea given in Appendix LIII. No. 2, proves him to have been the son of William de Gournay, and the extract from the Liber Niger, given at page 288, proves that William was the son of Walter de Gournay.

PEDIGREE.

MATHEW DE GOURNAY. An°. Hen. II.

Matthew de Gurnay married the daughter of Reignold Fitzffillip, as by the deed of William Fitzffillip, and of Hameline Earl Warren, by whom he had the manor of Harplie, in the 30th year of Hen. II. as by a fyne levied to the sayd Mathew and Rose his wyfe in the Exchequer, coram Joh'e Ep'o Norwic', Adam de Glandeville, Justic' dom' Reg' qui ibi tunc aderunt, inter Matheum de Gurnay et Rosam uxorem et Philip' de Burnham vel Burham, &c. The seale of the earle, a man at arms in an ovalle round, with a circumscription decayed. The seale of Ffitz-Philip like the said Earle's, saving it was not altogether so large, and in a perfite round, with a superscription likewise decayed.

The sayd Mathew had issue William, who had issue John.

WILLIAM. A°. Reg. Joh.

JOHN GURNAY.

John Gurnaye recovered by combatte from the Prior of Lewes the advowson of the benefice of Harplie; whereof his ancestor was seized in the reign of Henry II. placit. in banco, Term. Pasch. anno 3 Ed. I. Norf. Rot. 31. The sayd John, *myles*, granted a bondsman in Thurston and his issue for 16 markes, without date, as I think all seals before the time of Ed. the first; the seale utterlie decayed; he had issue William.

WILLIAM GURNAY.

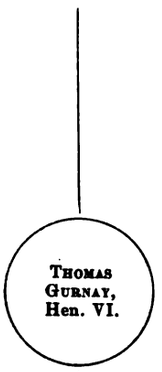
William de Gurnaye, miles, granted land in Thuxton for homage and service, lykewise without date; yet I think in the reign of Henry III. His seale a man at armes like the earle Warren's in a round, in diameter about an inch and 3 qrs. with circumscription of his very seal, w'ch seale he also gave before he was a knight. The said William (miles) made a grant to John his brother, parson of Harplie, of the manor of Harplie and other manors, neither lying within ten miles of other, for quater viginti marcs, to be paid quarterlie, vigin. libras. His seale in an ovalle uppon a scutcheon, a cross engrailed playnly extant, dated an. 22 Ed. primi, which is the first scutcheon or armes with any of the nyne honors; but have often seen beasts and fowles given in seales, but never in a scutcheon but round. This William had issue Edmund.

EDMUND GURNAYE, 1323.

Edmond Gurnay married the daughter and heir of William Wancy, chevallor, who granted to them boath, and their heirs, a present yearlye, and all rents of cent marcs, to be levied out of his manors of West Barsham and Denvor, and his land and tenement in West Barsham and Pulam, with a clause of distresse in any part of eych, for default of payment, a°. Ed. 31. The sayd deed of Wauncy sealed with a splayed faulcon. The sayd Edmund Gurnay made lease of a and a croft in West Barsham for 180 years, dated a°. 41 Ed. III.; his seale the cross engrailed. He had issue John.

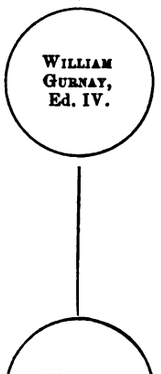
JOHN GURNAY, Hen. IV.

John Gurnay married the daughter of Jernegan; left no issue. He was twyce shrieve of Norfolk and Suffolk, and once Knt. of the shier in the raign of Hen. IV. as apeareth by his accounts and their evidence; he was alsoe embassador to Richard II. into France, as appeareth

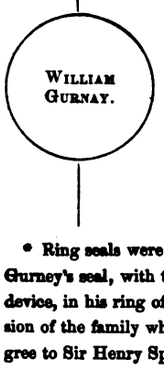


by the seale of the same kinge. His seale a cross engrailed, as by his will in frenche appears. His successor was his brother's son, Thomas.

Thomas Gurnaye married with Kervile, who gave his seale, the cross engrailed with a helmet and crest, w'ch (as is supposed) is a gurnard bytinge on the helmet, his tayle upward, w'ch I think hearaulds term it hauriant. This Thomas had issue William.



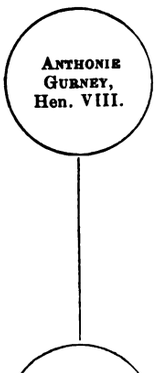
William Gurnaye married the daughter of William Calthorpe, Knt. his only daughter, which he had by the dr. of the Lord Graye of Ruthen, as in the Calthorpe's pedigree is to be seen. His seale some time a wrastlynge collar * in an inamilded ringe. His issue William. Also of this William is descended Walter Gurnaye, of Cawston.



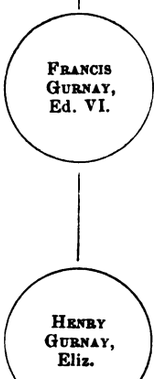
This William (son of the above sayd) had married with the daughter of Sir John Heydon, Knt. who had the manor of Irsted in consideration. He died before his father, and left issue Anthonie.

* Ring seals were common at this period. William Gurney's seal, with the wrestling collar, as a badge or device, in his ring of enamel, must have been in possession of the family when Francis Gurnay gave this pedigree to Sir Henry Spelman in 1639.

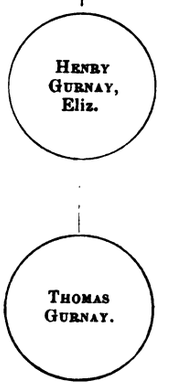
Anthonie Gurnaye married with one of the coheirs of Sir Robert Lovell; the Lord Husse's eldest son, Bilsby of Lincolnshire, and Fitz Lewes of Essex, of whome is descended the Lord Mordaunt, marrying the other coheirs. This Anthonie had issue Francis, and one daughter named Elizabeth, who married Richard Stubbs, of Sedgeford, in Norfolk, Esq.



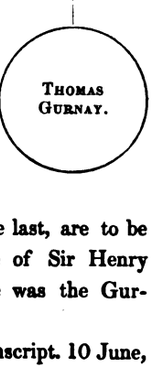
Francis Gurnaye married the daughter of Houlditch; he dyed before his father, and left issue Henry and Elizabeth.



Henry Gurnay married with Blennerhasset of Suffolk, his eldest daughter by the second coheir of Sir Edward Itchingham; Sir Owen Hopton marrying the other, from whome be descended the Lord Wentworth and Lord Shandoyse. Henry had issue Thomas.

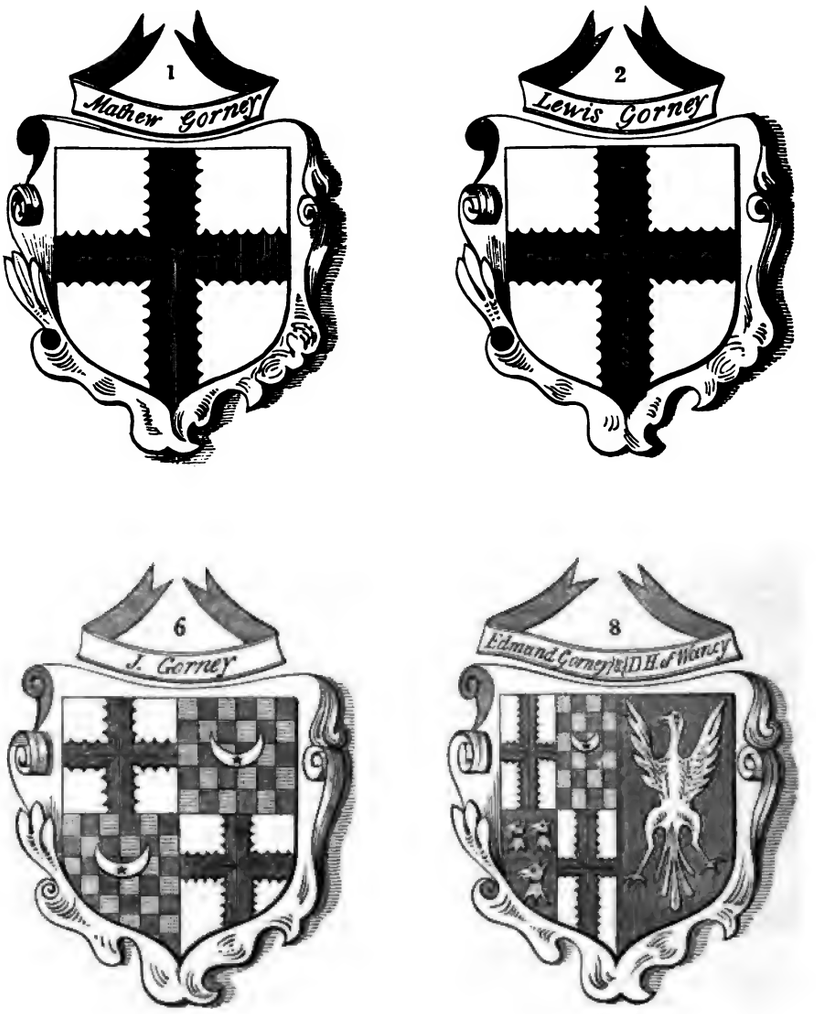


Thomas Gurnaye married with Lewknor of Denham in Suffolk, his eldest daughter that ever had child. Edward the eldest and Thomas the youngest.

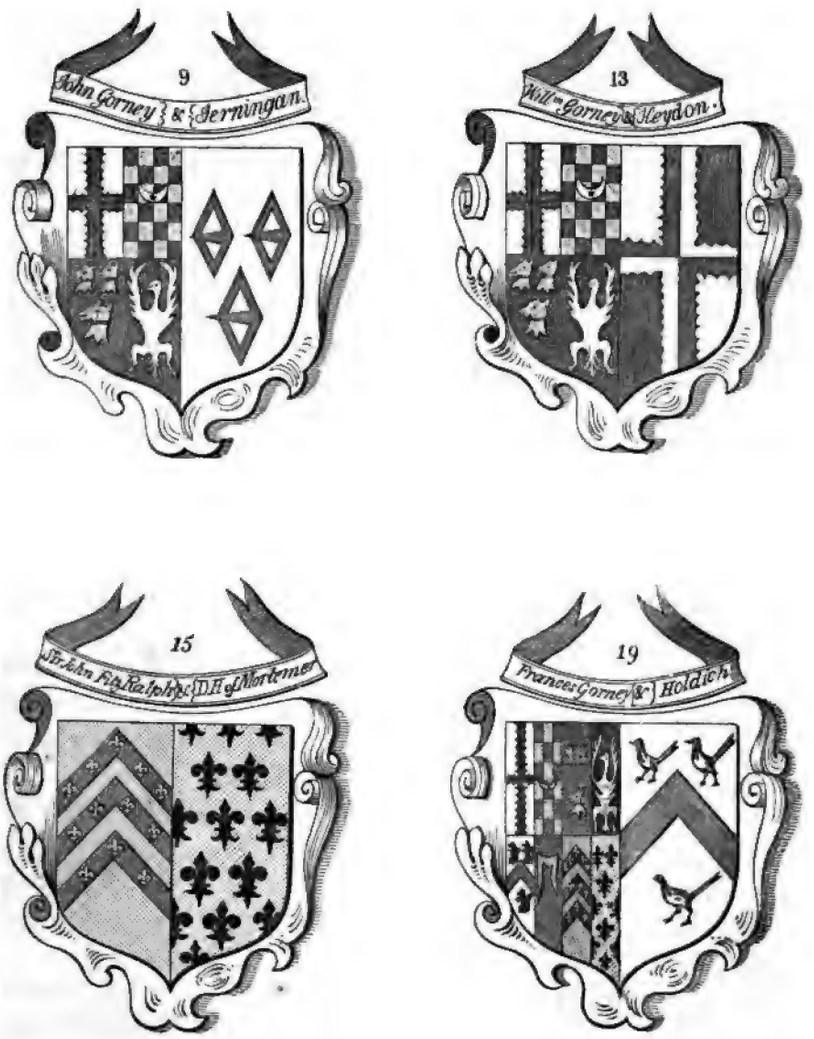


All these matches, except the last, are to be seene in colours in the Halle of Sir Henry Gawdy's house, w'ch sometyme was the Gurnay's house.

Recepta Fran. Gurnay, et transcript. 10 June, 1639.



At Walsingham abbey, the seat of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, are the remains of an armorial pedigree of the Gurneys in stained glass. This coincides almost entirely with the one in the Spelman MSS. and I therefore insert it here. It seems likely that it came originally from West Barsham Hall; eight out of nineteen of these shields remain.



The Shield No. 19 contains all the quarterings of the West Barsham Gurneys, as follows: 1. Gurney; 2. De Burnham, or Warren, with a difference; 3. Baconsthorpe; 4. Wauncy; 5. Lovell; 6. Conyers; 7. Fitzralf; 8. Mortimer, of Attleborough.

WILLIAM DE GOURNAY II.

THIS William de Gournay was son and heir of Matthew de Gournay and Rose de Burnham.[a]

To him Sir William de Calthorpe and Cecilia his wife (who was heiress of the elder branch of the family of De Burnham) are said to have granted their right of patronage to the church of Harpley.[b] He is styled Dominus Willelmus de Gurney, as witness to a deed of Geoffry de Heckham, or Heacham, conveying lands to the priory of Lewes; from which we conclude he was a knight. (Appendix LVI. No. 1).

In the 18th of Henry III. (1234), a fine was levied between Roger de Thurston, querent, and William de Gurney, respecting the birthright (nativitas) of the said Roger, whereby William remitted, and quitted claim for himself and heirs to the said Roger, and his heirs, of all right by birth and servitude for ever. And Roger gave to the said William, for this remission, ten marks of silver.

The word "nativitas" in this fine is intended to mean the condition of a nativus, a serf, or villein. The nativus was one born in that condition. The deed is highly curious, as being the deed of purchase of his liberty by a serf from a superior lord. (Appendix LVI. No. 2.)

In the 27th of Henry III. (1243), a fine was levied between this William de Gurney and Katharine his wife, querents, and Thomas de Ingoldesthorpe, of forty acres of marsh land in North Wootton, which they acknowledged to be the right of the said Thomas, who for that agreement gave them forty solidi sterling. (Appendix LVI. No. 3.)

By this it appears William de Gurney married Katharine; and by the wording of the fine she was probably of the family of Ingoldesthorpe.

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[a] Spelman MSS. Gurney Pedigree. Norris MSS. Harl. MSS. 970.

[b] Blomefield in Harpley.

The name of "Willelmo de Gurney" occurs among the witnesses to a deed of Walter de Clifford, son of Walter de Clifford and Agnes de Cundi, giving lands to the abbey of Dore, in Herefordshire.[a]

By Katharine his wife, William de Gournay II. left John de Gournay his son and heir.

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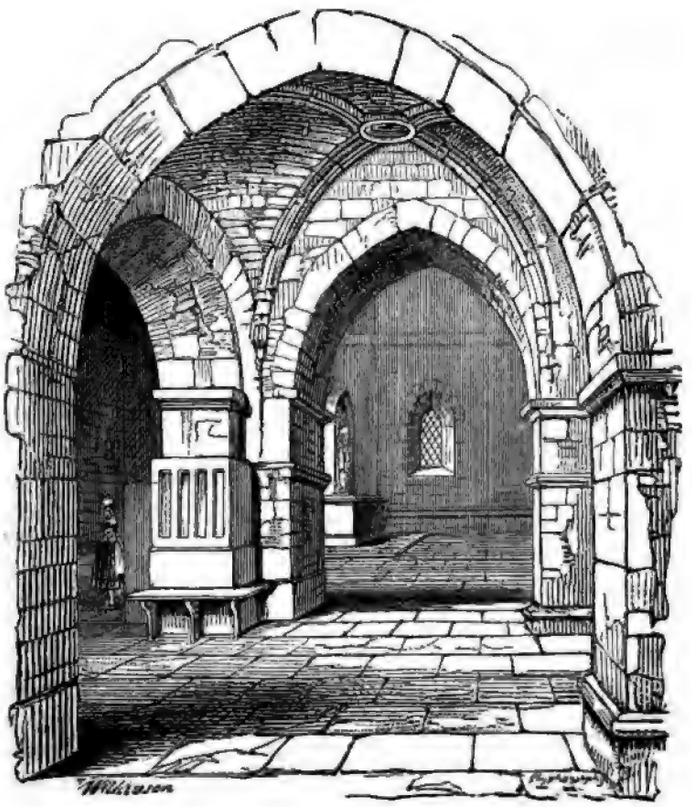
[a] Dugdale's Monasticon, new edit. vol. v. page 555.



APPENDIX LVI.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO WILLIAM DE GOURNAY II.

No. 1.

Deed of Gift of Geoffrey de Hecham of land in Hecham to the Priory of Lewes, witnessed by William de Gurney, Knight.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Magister Galfridus de Hecham filius Reginaldi de Hecham dedi et concessi et in perpetuum quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis Deo et ecclesie Sancti Pancratii de Lewes et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram illam que vocatur Tenattis cum pertinentiis suis quam ego Galfridus quondam tenui in Hecham jacentem inter terram Petri Stein versus occidentem et terram Roberti filii Ricardi ad portam ecclesie versus orientem habendam et tenendam sibi et successoribus suis in puram liberam et perpetuam elemosinam de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum. Et ego dictus Galfridus et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis suis ut prenominatum est dictis monachis de Lewes et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum Warantizabimus defendemus et acquietabimus. Et ut hæc mea donatio et concessio in perpetuum, quieta clamancia de me et heredibus meis rata et firma in perpetuum permaneat, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: Domino Willelmo Rustein, *Domino Willelmo de Gurney*, Domino Andrea de Sarnebrunne, Domino Ada de Birlingham, Domino Herberto de Burghes, Willelmo de Hakeford, Albino de Secheford, Roberto filio Willelmi de Secheford, Roberto filio Ricardi de Snedisham, Ricardo Wilechein de p'ua Rising, Hugone filio Petri de Hecham, Willelmo Tutbein, Galfrido Baret, et multis aliis.*

No. 2.

Fine by which Roger de Thurston, a nativus or serf, was liberated by William de Gournay from his condition of serf, for the consideration of ten marks of silver, a° 1234.

Inter Recorda in Thesaurario Curie Recepte Scaccarii Asservata, viz. in Bundello Finium indorsato Norf. Hen. III. continetur ut sequitur.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia Domini Regis apud Norwicum die Jovis proxima octavis Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis octavo decimo, coram Thoma de Mulet, Roberto de Lexinton, Olivero de Vallibus, Ada filio Willelmi et Roberto de Bello Campo, Justiciariis itinerantibus, et aliis Domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, inter Rogerum de Tureston querentem et Willelmum de Gurney de Nativitate ipsius Rogeri unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Willelmus remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis in perpetuum ipsum Rogerum et heredes suos ab om-

* Mus. Brit. Bibl. Cotton. MSS. Vespas. F. xv. fol. 228. Regist. Cartar. Monast. de Lewes. In Comitatu Norff.

nimodo nativitate et servitute in perpetuum. Et pro hac remissione quieta clamancia fine et concordia idem Rogerus dedit predicto Willelmo decem marcas argenti.

The nativus was the son of a villein or serf—one born in that condition. The villeins under the feudal system, and before that under the Saxons, were either *regardant*, i. e. annexed to the manor or land, or *in gross* or at large, i. e. annexed to the person of the lord, and transferable by deed from one lord to another. Lands held in villenage were called folk-land, and the services due to the lord from the tenants were of the meanest sort. Villeins might be enfranchised by manumission; by deed, as in the instance of Roger de Thurston by William de Gournay; or by implication, where a lord was bound to a villein by bond for a sum of money or annuity, which was placing the villein on the footing of a freeman. Many lords of manors having time out of mind allowed their villeins and their children to enjoy the folk-land, without interruption, in a regular course of descent, and for certain services, is supposed to have originated the copyhold tenure, the services being eventually commuted for a money payment.*

A family of the name of De Thurston held land at Thurston under the Gurneys at an early period: whether the descendants of this villein, Roger de Thurston, does not appear.†

So late as the year 1514 Henry VIII. enfranchised two slaves belonging to one of his manors;‡ and in 1574 there was a commission from Queen Elizabeth to manumit many villeins belonging to the queen in some counties.§

* Blackstone, vol. ii. p. 91. Ellis's Introduction to Domesday, vol. i. p. 74.

† Blomefield in Thurston, vol. x. p. 252.

‡ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xiii. p. 470.

§ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xv. p. 731.

No. 3.

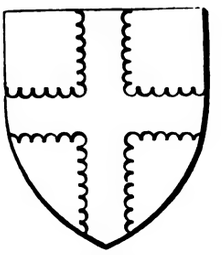
Fine between Thomas de Ingoldesthorpe and William de Gurnay and Katharine his wife, concerning lands in North Wootton.

Inter Recorda in Thesaurario Curie Recepte Scaccarii Asservata in Bundella Finium indorsata Fines Norf'. ab anno 21 ad 41 Henr. III. continetur ut sequitur.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium a die Pasche in unam mensem anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis vicesimo septimo coram Roberto de Lexinton, Rogero de Thurkelby, Jollano de Nevill et Gilberto de Preston, Justiciariis et aliis domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, inter Thomam de Ingaldestorp petentem et Willelmum de Gurnay et Katerinam uxorem ejus tenentes, de quadraginta acris Marisci cum pertinentiis in North Wootton, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia; scilicet quod predicti Willelmus et Katarina recognoverunt predictum Mariscum cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Thome, et illi ea reddiderunt in eadem Curia, et rem et quietclam de se et heredibus ipsius Katarine eidem Thome, et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, redditu, re, quietclam, fine et concordiâ idem Thomas dedit predictis Willelmo et Katarine quadraginta solidos sterlingorum.

From the circumstance that William de Gournay and Katharine quit-claimed to Thomas de Ingoldesthorpe these lands in North Wootton, for themselves and the *heirs of the said Ka-*

tharine, I think it likely she was of the family of Ingoldesthorpe. Thomas de Ingoldesthorpe was sheriff of Norfolk the 8th and 21st of Henry III.—probably the same person mentioned in the fine. The Ingoldesthorpes were a distinguished family, who continued to hold considerable estates in Norfolk for two or three centuries. The Jerninghams married one of the coheirs of this family. The Ingoldesthorpes bore for arms the same coat as the Gurneys,



with the colours reversed, viz. Gules, a cross ingrailed argent.

JOHN DE GOURNAY I.

JOHN DE GOURNEY I. was a distinguished warrior in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., and son and heir of Sir William de Gournay, Knight.

In the 29th Henry III. (1245) Simon de Crepping and Maude his wife conveyed by fine to John de Gourney the manor of Swathing, and John regranted it to Maude for life.[a]

The 41st Henry III. (1257) he was presented by the jury of the hundred of Mitford for having an entire knight's fee, and not being knighted.[b] This arose from the military tenure of the feudal system, by which every one who held a knight's fee was obliged to be knighted, and attend the king in his wars, or was fined for non-compliance. (Appendix LVII.)

But John de Gournay was afterwards knighted, as appears in the Spelman Manuscripts (Appendix LV.), where it is mentioned that in Sir Henry Spelman's time a deed of his existed, by which he, Sir John de Gournay, Knight, sold a nativus or bondsman in Thurston, with his issue, for sixteen marks, or £5. 6*s*. 8*d*. sterling;[c] this must have been the case of a villein in gross, or transferable by deed from one lord to another.

In the wars between Henry III. and his barons, Sir John de Gournay sided with the latter. He attached himself to Henry Lord Hastings, who had estates in Norfolk, and was with him at the battle of Lewes in Sussex in 1264; his estate was seized by the Earl Warren, his superior lord, in 1265, as a rebel against Henry III.; but he was afterwards pardoned, and the estate restored.[d]

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[a] Blomefield in Cranworth.

[b] Norris MSS. Tunstead hundred, p. 54.

[c] Sir H. Spelman's words are, "As the said John *Miles* granted a bondsman in Thurston, and his issue, for 16 marks, without date; seals before the time of Edward I. The seal utterly decayed."

[d] Blomefield in Harpley. Norris MSS. Rot. de Rebel. 49 Hen. III. in Turre Lond.

In the 49 Henry III. (1265) John de Bolemer was attached to answer to Alice de Balesham for seizing her chattels or stock at Wootton, viz.: 3 horses, worth 30 shillings; 4 oxen, worth 48 shillings; 14 cows, worth 5 pounds; 3 calves, worth 1 shilling; and 171 sheep, worth 21 marks and 5 shillings;—to which he answered that he came to the manor of a certain John de Gourney at South Wootton,[a] and the said John de Gourney was at the battle of Lewes against the King, and that after the battle of Evesham he came and seized that manor, as of an enemy of our Lord the King; and that he gave in an inventory of what he took, and prays judgment if he is subject to answer for spoil taken from the King's enemies in war . . . . . Order to the sheriff to impanel 12 knights to inquire, &c.

John de Bolemar was successful in this suit, as his family possessed the manor of South Wootton for some generations, and it was from this time lost to the Gournays. (Appendix LVIII. No. 1.)

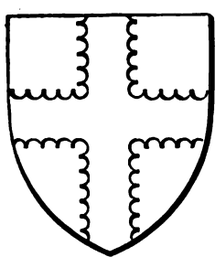
FONT AT SOUTH WOOTTON.

[a] The lords of the manors of North and South Wootton, Hunstanton, and Roydon, were by their tenures obliged to guard and defend the four towers of Castle Rising Castle;* one of these towers was called Wodehouse Tower, doubtless from that family having held the manor of Roydon. Sir John de Gourney must have held this manor of South Wootton of the lord Montalt, his superior lord, who owned the honour of Castle Rising at this period, and upon the tenure of defending one of the towers. John Lord Montalt had at this time married Millicent Cantilupe, daughter of William de Cantilupe, who was son of Hugh de Gournay's daughter. Henry, son of Henry Lord Hastings, married Joan, the other daughter of William de Cantilupe.† Perhaps the Lord Montalt subenfeoffed John de Gournay of the manor of South Wootton in consequence of this relationship between them.

* Blomefield in Rising. † Dugdale's Baronage.

The 52nd of the same king (1268) Willelmus de Swathing held of John de Gourney a messuage, 54 acres of land, and 3 of wood, in Hardingham and Remerston; with free grinding without toll at John's mill, called Raven's Holm (as he and his ancestors before had at Little Mill), whilst Little Mill was repaired; and if they should be both out of repair that they could grind at neither, then John to pay 6 shillings and 5 pence per annum, till they could grind. John likewise granted to William de Swathing and his heirs, a free bull, and a free ram, with a free fold-course, and common of pasture over all his lands for his cattle, *tempore aperto*, as his ancestors had; William releasing to John two acres of land called Schinnerslond. (Appendix LVIII. No. 2.)

This John de Gourney appears to have been a knight of great military renown; he accompanied Edward, afterwards Edward I. to the Holy Land in 1270, as his name is amongst those to whom letters of protection were issued on that occasion, tested at Westminster.[a]



His arms are given in an ancient cotemporary roll, published in Hearne's Lelandi Collectanea, vol. ii. p. 613: "John de Gurney d'argent a une croyze de goules engrale."

This John de Gourney,[b] the grandchild to Matthew, confirmed to the church at Hardingham[c] the tithes which his "grandfather" Matthew had before given.

John de Gournay I., in the 3rd Edward I., in Easter term, recovered against the prior of Lewes the advowson of the church of Harpley, who claimed it as the grant formerly of the Earl Warren; but it appeared on trial at the king's bench, that John Le Coward, the champion of Matthew de Gournay, gained it by combat of the prior in the reign of Henry III.[d]

In the 4th Edward I., 1276, William Calthorpe and Cecily his wife

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[a] Excerpta Historica, p. 272.

[b] Harl. MSS. 970, p. 48.

[c] Hardingham formed part of the manor of Swathings, so long held by this branch of the Gournays.

[d] Blomefield in Harpley, and Norris MSS.

demanded against him, by the name of John the son of William de Gourney, the advowson of the church of Harpley, as the right of the said Cecily, whose ancestor had been sole seized thereof.[a]

This Sir John de Gournay was performing military service due from William Bardolf (who had married the heiress of Hugh de Gournay VI.) in 1277: muster at Worcester in eight days of St. John Baptist's day, 1st July.[b] The other knights associated with him in this service for William Bardolf were Roger de Colvill and Gui de Botetourt, who, as well as John de Gournay, probably both held lands under him.

This muster of forces at Worcester was on the occasion of Edward I.'s successful expedition against the Welsh, who had rebelled after the conquest of that province. This is the last notice we find of John de Gurnay.

He left William, his son and heir, and a second son, John, afterwards rector of Harpley; of both of whom hereafter.

Cotemporary with this John de Gourney was Matthew de Gourney and Hawise his wife, tenentes, between whom and John de Curzon and Idonia his wife, querentes, a fine was levied of lands in Dunston, the right of John and Idonia, in 1251.[c]

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[a] Blomefield in Harpley, and Norris MSS.

[b] Parliamentary Writs, vol. i. p. 201 and 651.

[c] Norff. Rot. 41 Henry III. Norris MSS. Tunstead, page 51.

APPENDIX LVII.

ON THE KNIGHT'S FEE.

Upon the Norman Conquest the feudal law was introduced into England in all its rigour, the whole of which system was raised on a military plan. In consequence thereof all the lands in the kingdom were divided into what are called knight's fees, in number about sixty thousand; and for every knight's fee, a knight or soldier, *miles*, was bound to attend the king in his wars for forty days in a year, in which space of time, before war was reduced to a science, the campaign was generally finished; and, accordingly, we find one among the laws of William the Conqueror which enjoins: "Quod habeant et teneant se semper in armis et equis ut decet et oportet, et quod semper sint prompti et parati ad servitium suum integrum nobis explendum et peragendum cum opus adfuerit secundum quod debent de feodis et tenementis suis de jure nobis facere."

This personal service, in process of time, degenerated into pecuniary compensations or aids; and at last the military part of the feudal system was abolished at the Restoration, by stat. 12 Charles II. chap. 24.*

One condition of the tenure by which these milites held, was, that every one who held a knight's fee, which in the time of Henry II. amounted to £20 a year, was obliged to be knighted and attend the king in his wars, or was fined for his non-compliance. The exertion of this prerogative in the reign of Charles I. gave great offence, though warranted by law, and the recent example of Queen Elizabeth.†

The quantity of land rated as a knight's fee appears to have varied, according to the quality of the soil, from five hundred to twelve hundred acres. Mr. Norris has entered at great length into this subject; from an accurate examination of Domesday Book he considers that in Norfolk the average quantity of land in a knight's fee was about 480 acres, according to the subjoined table.‡

1	Feodum Militis.				
4	1	Carucata sive Hida.			
16	4	1	Virgata.		
64	16	4	1	Fardella.	
480	120	30	7½	1	Acra.

The tenants *in capite* of the crown furnished the milites to the king according to the number of knight's fees they held, and the subinfeudati to their lords, the tenants *in capite*. We have entered into this explanation of the law of knight's service, as we presume this John de Gourney was presented by the jury of Mitford for the purpose of exacting the fine to which he was amenable for holding a knight's fee without having been knighted.

* Blackstone's Commentaries, book i. chap. 13.

† Blackstone's Comment. book i. chap. 12, in Equites aurati.

‡ Norris MSS. vol. on Domesday.

APPENDIX LVIII.

No. 1.

Plea between John de Bolemar and Alice de Balesham, respecting her cattle at South Wootton, and John de Gournay's manor there. A°. 1265.

Johannes de Bolemer attachiatus ad respondendum Alicie de Balesham de placito quare ipsam bonis et catallis suis apud Wootton depredatus est. Et unde queritur quod cepit averia * ipsius Alicie in villa de Wootton, scilicet tres equos pretii triginta solidis, iv boves pretii xlviii solidis, xiv vaccas pretii quinque libris, tres bovettos pretii solido, octies viginti et undecim oves pretii xxi marcis et v solidis.

Et Johannes venit et defendit quod non cepit averia ejusdem Alicie nec illa abduxit, sed revera dicit quod ipse venit ad manerium cujusdem Johannis de Gurney in South Wootton, et quia idem Johannes fuit in conflictu de Lewes, contra dominum Regem et alibi post eundem conflictum, venit ipse ad manerium predictum post bellum de Evesham et seisivit manerium illum in manum suam tanquam super inimicum Domini Regis. Et dicit quod post bellum de Evesham per provisionem Curie Domini Regis reddidit Domino Regi seisinam ejusdem manerii salvis sibi catallis in eodem manerio inventis, et petit judicium si de aliquibus catallis captis super inimicum Domini Regis tempore guerre debeat ei respondere.

Preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod coram eo in pleno comitatu venire faciat xii tam milites, &c. per quos, &c. Et per sacramentum eorum diligenter inquireret si predicta Alicia fuit in seisina de predicto manerio, &c.†

The above plea is curious, from giving the quantity of stock or cattle on the manor of South Wootton at this early period, and their value.

No. 2.

Fine between John de Gurney and William de Swathing, of lands in Hardingham and Reymerston. Anno 1268.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Norwicum in crastino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis quinquagesimo secundo coram Nichola de Turri, Henrico de Monteforti de Farlegh magno, Ricardo de Stanes et Henrico de Wollaunton, Justiciariis Itinerantibus, et aliis Domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, inter Johannem de Gurney petentem et Willelmum de Swathing tenentem, de uno messuagio, quinquaginta et quatuor acris terre et tribus acris bosci cum pertinentiis in Hardingham et Reymerston, unde recognitio magne assise summonita fuit inter eos in eadem curia. Scilicet quod predictus Johannes recognovit predictum messuagium, terram et boscum cum pertinentiis, exceptis duabus acris terre de eadem terra, esse jus ipsius Willelmi habenda et tenenda eidem Willelmo et heredibus suis de predicto Johanne et heredibus suis in perpetuum, Reddendo inde per annum duodecim

* Stock, or cattle.

† Abbrev. Plac. p. 158. (49 Hen. III.) Norf.

solidos et decem denarios ad quatuor terminos; scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis tres solidos duos denarios et obulum, ad natale Domini tres solidos duos denarios et obulum, ad Pascham tres solidos duos denarios et obulum, et ad nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste tres solidos duos denarios et obulum, pro omni servitio, consuetudine, et exactione. Et predictus Johannes et heredes sui warrantibunt, agent, et defendent eidem Willelmo et heredibus suis predictum messuagium, terram et boscum cum pertinentiis pro predicto servitio contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Et preterea idem Johannes concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod predictus Willelmus et heredes sui de cetero habeant liberam multuram suam molendini . . . . Johannis et heredum suorum de Ravensholm ad omnia blada sua sine tolneto inde percipiendam sicut prius habere consuevit in molendino ipsius Johannis quod vocatur Lytlemilne donec idem molendinum de Litlemilne reparetur. Ita quod idem Willelmus et heredes sui competenter ibidem et libere molere possint omnia blada sua sine tolneto sicut predictum est, et sicut antecessores sui et ipse Willelmus ibidem molere consueverunt. Et similiter concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod si predictum molendinum de Ravenesholm, processu temporis, ita decidat, quod predictus Willelmus et heredes sui liberam et competentem multuram suam ibidem habere non possunt, nec in predicto molendino quod vocatur Litlemilne, cum necesse habuerint, extunc remittentur eidem Willelmo et heredibus suis sex solidi et quinque denarii per annum de predicto redditu duodecim solidorum et decem—scilicet ad quemlibet predictorum terminorum viginti denarii et obulum donec unum predictorum molendinorum competenter fuit reparatum. Ita quod predictus Willelmus vel heredes sui ibidem molere possint sicut predictum est in perpetuum. Et preterea idem Johannes concessit pro se et heredibus suis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis unum liberum* taurum, et unum verrem liberum, ubicunque in terris ipsius Johannis in predictis villis, et liberam faldam† suam in terris ipsius Willelmi predicti cum sufficienti ingressu et egressu ad pasturam suam ubicunque in terris predictis predicti Johannis et heredum suorum, ad omnia averia ipsius Willelmi et heredum suorum, toto tempore aperto, sicut ipse prius habere consuevit in eadem villa, sine contradictione vel impedimento ipsius Johannis et heredum suorum in perpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, warranto, aquietancia, defensione, concessione, fine et concordia, idem Willelmus recognovit predictas duas acras de predicta terra scilicet illas duas acras terre que vocantur Schinnereslond esse jus ipsius Johannis et illas ei reddidit in eadem curia, remissionem et quiet'clam de se et heredibus suis predicto Johanni et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Et preterea idem Willelmus dedit predicto Johanni quinque marcas argenti.

* The liber taurus and liber verres were kept by the lord for the tenants' use, free of expense.

† The libera falda was the right of folding sheep, which was originally confined to the lord of a manor, who folded his tenants' sheep upon his demesne lands for the sake of manure; this feudal right was retained in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, as being for the most part sheep walks, at the time Sir H. Spelman wrote his Glossary: see under the word *faldagium* in that work. The tempus apertum was the winter half of the year, when the open field lands, which were private during the summer months when the crops were upon them, became the common pasture for the stock (averia) of the parish: this system of what is called half-year lands still prevails in many places.

No. 3.

The following Deeds in favour of the Abbey of Marham are witnessed by John de Gournay.

Noverint universi, &c. Rogerius Prior* ecclesie beate Marie de Wymundham et ejusdem loci conventûs concessimus et presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus Marie† Abbatisse de Marham et ejusdem loci conventui unum Messuagium in villa de Forhowe Carlton quod vocat Saltacre, &c. Hiis testibus, Domino Andrea de Hengham, Domino Thoma de Helthon, Domino Willelmo de Brom, Domino Rogero de Toftys, Domino Johanne de Gurney, Domino Huberto Hakun, Ricardo filio suo et aliis. ‡

No. 4.

Sciant presentes, &c. Ego Thomas de Dunham concessi dedi et hac presenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Domine Marie Abbatisse de Marham et monialibus ejusdem, &c. duo Messuagia, unam acram prati et triginta quatuor acras terre arabilis quas habui in villa de Wymundham, &c. Hiis testibus, Domino Roberto de Morley, Domino Andrea de Hengham, Domino Willielmo de Brom, Domino Johanne de Gurney, Domino Huberto Hakon, Ricardo filio suo, Johanne de Gelham, Nicholao de Karlton et aliis. §

* Roger, prior of Wymondham before 1286.

† Maria, first abbess of Marham.

‡ From the Register of Marham Abbey, page 68, penes Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

§ Ibid. page 69.

WILLIAM DE GOURNAY III.

Was son and heir of the last-mentioned Sir John, and granted land in Thurston, for homage and service, by deed without date; Sir Henry Spelman thinks in the reign of Henry III. "His seal, a man-at-arms, like the Earl Warren's, in a round about one and a quarter inch in diameter, with circumscription of 'His very seal,' which seal he also gave before he was knight."[a]

This deed, mentioned by Spelman, is probably the same of which a copy is preserved in the cartulary of Walsingham priory (Cotton, Nero E. VII. fol. 115), in which William de Gurney confirms to that priory the homage of William Catteston, and a tenement in Runhall and Thurston, which had been previously given by him to Roland the son of John Del Frith, and which the said Roland had given to the priory of Walsingham. (Appendix LIX.)

This donation appears to have been made whilst William was prior of Walsingham, who apparently presided over the priory from 1276 to 1290.

In the 14th Edward I. (1286), William de Calthorpe and Cecily his wife brought a precipe and demanded the church at Harpley before the justices itinerant, and thereupon a fine was levied thereof before the said justices, whereby William de Calthorpe and Cecily his wife acknowledged the same to be the right of the said William, son of John de Gourney, and of his heirs for ever. (Placitum de juratis et assisis coram Solomone de Roff. et sociis apud Norwicum in octavis Sancti Hilarii, 14 Edward I. Rotulus 12, dorso, M.S. Le Neve, No. 8, page 3.[b])

In the 15th Edward I. (1287), William de Gournay claimed free warren in Gurney's manor in Hardingham.[c]

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[a] Spelman MSS.; Gurnay Pedigree, App. LV.

[b] Norris MSS. Tunstead hundred, p. 54.

[c] Blomefield, in Hardingham.

He married Catharine, who, it seems likely, was daughter of Edmund Baconsthorpe, and had issue three sons, John, William, and Edmund.[a] (Appendix LX.)

This William de Gournay, knight (miles), made a grant, dated the 22d Edward I. (1294), to John his brother, parson of Harpley, of the manor of Harpley and other manors, neither lying within ten miles of the other, for "quatuor viginti marcas," *i. e.* eighty marks, to be paid quarterly, "viginti libras."[b] His seal, in an oval, a cross engrailed plainly extant. This, Sir Henry Spelman says, "is the first scutcheon, or arms, with any of the nine honours I have seen; but have often seen beasts and fowls given in seals, but never in a scutcheon, but round." (Appendix LXI.)

What the motive of this sale of his estates by William de Gurnay to his brother for an annuity might be, I have not discovered. Palestine was lost to the Christians before the year 1294; therefore it could not have been for the purpose of visiting the Holy Land. Perhaps pecuniary difficulties led to this arrangement, by which it was agreed that the more prudent brother John, the priest, should possess the family fiefs for his life, that they might revert to the son and descendants of William afterwards.

CONTEMPORARY.—EDMUND GURNEY, who in 31st Edward I. (1303), held in Houghton a quarter of a knight's fee of the honour of Wormegay.

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[a] Ibid. in Harpley, and Norris MSS.

[b] I presume by this is meant for eighty marks at the time of executing the deed, and for an annuity of twenty pounds quarterly, or eighty pounds a-year. I have not met with any copy of this deed. The above particulars are from the Spelman MSS. (Appendix LV.)

APPENDIX LIX.

GIFT TO THE PRIOR OF WALSINGHAM OF THE HOMAGE OF WILLIAM DE CATTESTON.

No. 1.

From the Register Chartarum Prioratus de Walsingham, Bibl. Cotton. Nero E. VII. *fo.* 115.

Decanatus de Runhale, Carta Rolandi del Frith de homagio Willelmi de Catteston.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rolandus filius Johannis del Frith concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Walsingham et canonibus ibidem Deo servientibus homagium Willelmi de Catteston cum toto tenemento quod tenuit de me in villa de Runhale et de Turston cum omnibus pertinentibus que habui ex dono Willelmi de Gurnay domini mei pro servitio meo, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosynam, pro salute anime mee, et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum. Testibus, &c.

This donation of Roland del Frith was confirmed by his superior lord, William de Gurnay, as follows :—

No. 2.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Gurnay salutem.

Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Walsingham et canonibus ibidem Deo servientibus donationem quam Rolandus filius Johannis del Frith fecit eis, scilicet, homagium Willelmi de Catteston cum toto tenemento suo quod tenuit de eodem Rolando in villa de Runhale et de Turston cum omnibus pertinenciis, sicut carta predicti Rolandi quam inde habent testatur. Testibus, &c.

These deeds afford an illustration of the holdings of land under the feudal system. William de Catteston, the villein, owes homage and fealty to Roland del Frith; and he again to William de Gurnay, his superior, who himself, as mesne-lord, owed suit and service to the elder line of the Gurnays, who held these lands as tenants in capite of the Crown.

APPENDIX LX.

ON THE FAMILY OF BACONSTHORPE.

We are inclined to believe that this Catharine, wife of William de Gurney III. was a Baconsthorpe.

John Gurnay (II.), the rector and patron of Harpley, was lord of the manor of Welburn, which had been in the Baconsthorpes. The moiety of the manor of Woodhall, in Baconsthorpe, came from that family to sir John de

Gourney, knt. (V.) of West Barsham, who died lord of it in 1407;* his widow held, in the reign of Henry VI., "quartam partem unius feodi quondam Edmundi Baconsthorpe."†

The later generations of the West Barsham Gurneys quartered, between the coats of Warren and de Wauncy,

Azure, 3 griffin's heads erased or, collared sable, which are the arms of Baconsthorpe, according to Edmundson, and old ordinaries of the reign of James I., now existing in the Heralds' College, London.

From this fact they must have married a Baconsthorpe heiress previous to the match with de Wauncy, and after that with Warren or de Burnham. (See armorial pedigree, Appendix LV. page 320.)

It is not likely that the manor of Woodhall should have fallen into the Gurneys so late as the reign of Henry IV., if the marriage with Baconsthorpe had taken place much earlier than the time of this Katharine.

The family of Baconsthorpe is the same as that of Bacon * Bacon is a Norman name, originating in some fief so called.‡ The English family of Bacon does not appear to descend from that of Bacon du Molay, who were of distinction in Normandy, but from Grimbald, said to be a kinsman of the Earl Warren, and who came to England with him at the Conquest, and was enfeoffed by that earl of the manors of Letheringset and Thorpe, afterwards called Baconsthorpe, both in Norfolk. It is likely this Grimbald held some manor in Normandy called Bacon, from whence the name of the family. The descendants of Grimbald held the principal manor of Baconsthorpe for several centuries, and were called indifferently Bacon or Baconsthorpe. The illustrious Roger Bacon can hardly have been of this family; he having been born at or near Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1214; but John de Baconsthorpe, the celebrated Carmelite friar, of whom Fuller makes mention in his Worthies, was certainly son of Sir Thomas Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, and was born at that place.§

The Bacons of Baconsthorpe were also lords of Field Dalling, and patrons of Blackborough Nunnery, near Lynn; in the cartulary of which house are several of their charters of gifts of land in that parish.

They ended in coheiresses in the sixteenth century, when the estates were sold to the Heydons, who built a large mansion at Baconsthorpe.

The arms of this family varied much, and prove that in the early periods coats of arms were by no means always hereditary: they bore, Gules, on a chief argent 2 mullets sable, which are borne by the present family; Argent, a cross engrailed, counter-changed gules and sable; and Gules, three boars passant or.

A younger branch of the Baconsthorpes were enfeoffed by the elder of the manor of Woodhall in Baconsthorpe, and of a manor in Hingham, from whence they were called indifferently de Baconsthorpe and de Hingham; this

* Blomefield, in Baconsthorpe.

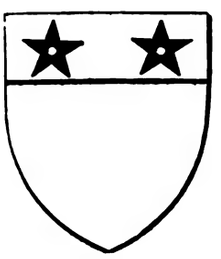
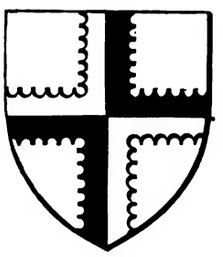
† Norris MSS. Cart. Antiq. 62.

‡ Roman de Rou, vol. ii. p. 269.

§ This John de Baconsthorpe was celebrated for his high spirit in his low body; his stature was dwarfish:

"Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, carta, libellus."

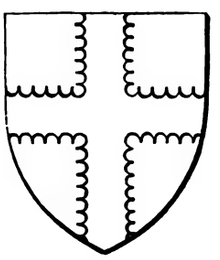
His penknife, pen, inkhorn, one sheet of paper, and his book, would amount to his full height.—Fuller's Worthies, p. 255.

was in 1227, when Robert Bacon settled these manors on Roger his brother. The heiress of this family apparently married to the Gurneys of West Barsham, as before stated, where their arms, different from the elder line, are also given.

APPENDIX LXI.

UPON THE COAT OF ARMS, ARGENT, A CROSS ENGRAILED GULES.



Armorial emblems and distinctions were undoubtedly used as early as the tenth century, as appears by the decree of the Emperor Henry I. surnamed the Fowler, respecting tournaments. He began to reign 919: the first tournament took place 938.*

Guidons and pennons without a charge are upon the seals of William the Conqueror and William Rufus,† which seems to countenance the idea which prevails in the local historians, that the shield of the ancient Lords of Gournay was pure sable. The Normans with the feudal system introduced armorial bearings into England. The Crusades gradually rendered them more and more general, and they finally became hereditary in families in the 13th century.

This instance of William de Gournay is the earliest on record of the use of the cross

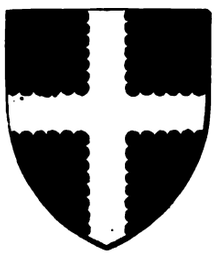
* Edmondson's Heraldry. Preface, p. 18.

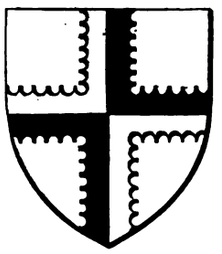
† Dallaway's Heraldry, p. 18.

engrailed in a seal or document by any of the family; but this coat was borne by his father John de Gurney, as appears from an ancient roll of arms apparently cotemporary, published in Hearne's Leland's Collectanea, vol. ii. p. 613. And this John de Gurney accompanied Edward I. to the Holy Land in 1270, which might have originated the bearing.*

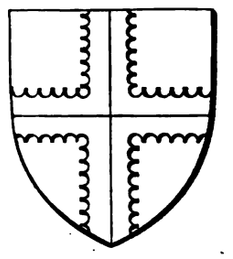
There is, however, no evidence to prove that they did not use it earlier, and Hugh de Gourney V. having been Richard I.'s Commissioner at the surrender of Acre in 1190, when the true cross was given up to the Crusaders, this circumstance seems a probable cause of this bearing of the engrailed cross.

Guillim says,† that the gentry in counties were accustomed to take the arms of the principal nobility of the district, with distinctive variations of colour and bearings; and that in Norfolk many families took their arms from the houses of Albany, Vere, Strange, and Ufford.‡ The Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, had large estates in Norfolk; they bore, Sable, a cross engrailed or. The following ancient families of this county certainly bore also engrailed crosses, varying in colour.

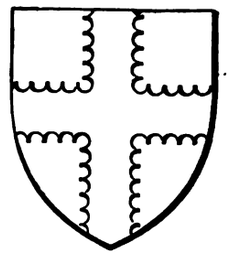




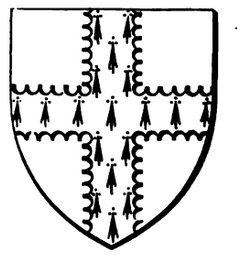
Bacon of Baconsthorpe. Argent, a cross engrailed, counterchanged gules and sable.§



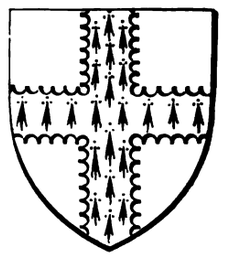
Heydon. Quarterly argent and gules, a cross engrailed, counterchanged.



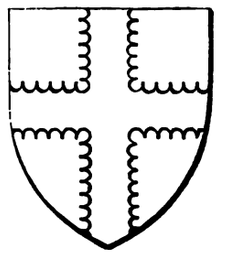
Ingoldesthorpe. Gules, a cross engrailed argent.



Berney. Per pale gules and azure, over all a cross engrailed ermine.



Whetenhall. As quartered by Warner, Vert, a cross engrailed ermine.



Gurney. Argent, a cross engrailed gules.

* Excerpta Historica, p. 272.

† Guillim's Heraldry, Introduction, p. 7.

‡ Spelman in Aspilogia.

§ Blomefield in Baconsthorpe.

Robert de Ufford, the first of the family, was a younger son of John de Peyton, of Peyton in Suffolk; in the 54 Henry III. 1270, he was with Prince Edward, when he and many others assumed the cross for his expedition to the Holy Land.* And Sir John de Gourney, who had been in arms against Henry III. at the battle of Lewes, was in the same crusade;† as was also John de Ingoldsthorpe.

We, however, doubt whether at the period in question (22 Edw. I.) the superiority of the Uffords was so decided as to have induced the gentry of this county to adopt variations of their arms.

Another probability is, that the Gournays and the Heydons, each of them having had property at Baconsthorpe, may at some remote period have married coheiresses of the Bacons there resident, and have assumed their arms with a slight variety.

With regard to seals, it appears that one of the earliest seals with arms now known in England was that of Richard I. In the time of Henry II. Lucy, Chief Justice of England, reprehended a gentleman for using a private seal of arms, because he said it was peculiar to the king and nobility. After the time of Edw. II. the use of them grew to be ordinary.‡

Sir Henry Spelman says this seal of William de Gournay III. is the earliest which he had seen containing an escutcheon with one of the nine honors. The nine honors, or honorable ordinaries in heraldry, are the chief, the pale, the bend, the bend sinister, the fess, the bar, the chevron, the cross, and the saltier.

We subjoin a drawing of a seal of the same date as William de Gurney's.

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 47.

† Excerpta Historica, p. 272.

‡ Hearne's Curious Discourses, vol. i. p. 169.

SEAL ON A DEED OF THOMAS DE INGOLDESTHORPE, AT STOW-HALL, NORFOLK. 16 Edw. I. 1288.

JOHN DE GOURNAY II.

JOHN DE GOURNAY II. was a priest, and rector of Harpley; to him his brother William de Gournay III. conveyed the manor of Harpley and all his other manors in the 22d year of Edward I. (1294).

In the year 27-28 Edw. I. he was lord of Harpley, as appears from the Court Rolls; and in the 35th of Edw. I. he was lord rector and patron; and the same year had an annual fair granted him, to be kept on the 25th of July, and the fair to belong to the rector for the time being.[a]

In the 29th year of Edw. I. (1301) he purchased the manor of Saxthorpe of Simon de Crepping and Maude his wife; Simon remaining his tenant of the manor and lands at a rent of forty pounds sterling a year. (Appendix LXII. No. 1.)

In the 31st Edw. I. he held the manor of Swathing in Hardingham for one knight's fee, of Hugh Bardolf: at the same time he and Walter de Calthorpe, and their tenants, held a knight's fee in Harpley of the honour of Warren.[b]

The 34th Edw. I. (1306) a fine was levied between John de Gourney, querent, and Sarra, who had been the wife of John de Kilbey, deforcient, of the manor of Hillington, the right of John de Gourney, who granted it to Sarra for life, remainder to John son of Geoffry Wymer of Saham, and Margaret his wife, in fee tail.[c] (App. LXII. No. 2.)

In the 6th Edw. II. (1313) John de Gourney passed by fine to Richard de Thurston and Ada his wife, six messuages, 115 acres of land, with 15 shillings in rent, in that town, Runhall, &c.[d]

In 1315 he was returned by the sheriff as Lord of the Manor of Harpley, and at the same time as having manors in Hingham, Brandeston, Welburne, Reymerstone, and Hardingham.[e]

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[a] Blomefield in Harpley.
[b] Feoda, Norff. 31 Edw. I.
[c] Fine Norff. 34 Edw. I.
[d] Blomefield in Thurston, or Thuxton.
[e] Norris MSS. Tunstead hundred, p. 55.

We have seen that this John de Gournay II. purchased all the manors belonging to his brother, William de Gournay III., of which some of these were a part; but Brandeston and Welburn he seems to have added to the estate, also Saxthorpe and Hillington, and the manor of Uphall in Harpley. By what means he was wealthy enough to make these purchases, does not appear.

In the 9th year of Edw. II. (1316) John de Gournay impleaded William de Swathing respecting the right of coursing hares, &c. at Hardingham, as follows:—

Norf. John de Gourney impleaded William de Swathing for entering by violence, without his licence, on his free-warren at Swathing, as, on the Monday after the feast of St. Michael, he had chased and taken 20 hares, 80 rabbits, and 100 partridges. William pleaded that Lewis de Gourney was lord, and held the manor at the conquest (that is, time out of mind) with free-warren, and enfeoffed Arnold de Swathing his predecessor of a moiety of the said manor, with free-warren, &c. and one Sewall, the sewer, (dapifer,) predecessor in this manor of William de Gourney, in the other moiety, from which William the same John who now brings the complaint had purchased his moiety; and by reason of the aforesaid moiety, he and his predecessors, time immemorial, used in one moiety as well as the other to chase hares at their will and pleasure.[a] (App. LXII. No. 3.) We see by this plea that John de Gurnay, the worthy priest of Harpley, was very tenacious of his game, as well as of his manorial rights.

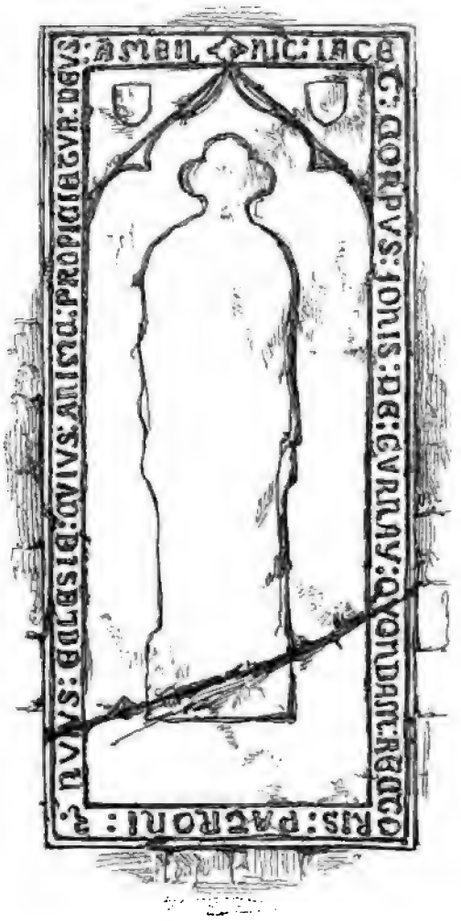
This year also, 1316, 9 Edw. II. he settled the manor of Harpley on John de Gourney, son of Katharine, and Jane his wife, in tail, remainder to William and Edmund, brothers of John, his nephews. (App. LXII. No. 4.)

The 13th of Edw. II. 1319, Gilbert de Upegate released two pence rent to John Gurney, out of certain lands. (App LXII. No. 5.)

By a deed dated at Harpley, Nov. 26th, 1325, 18 Edw. II., Walter, son of Robert de Meleford, grants to his lord, Sir John de Gurney, Rector of the church of Harpley, his messuage called Uphall, with all the homages and services of his free tenants, view of frank-pledge, free bull and boar; all

[a] Abbreviatio Placitorum, Rot. 112, p. 321.

perquisites of court, and all other liberties late Ralph's son of Walter de Manor, with wards, reliefs, escheats, &c. with all the lands that Marion, late wife of the said Walter, holds for life, being of his right and inheritance, and all the tenements which Sir Henry de Walpole, knight, and Thomas Elwyn of Houghton, held of the said Marion during her life, and which after her death ought to descend to the said Walter and his heirs; the said John de Gourney paying one clove per annum. Witnesses, Sir Henry de Walpole, Thomas de Feltham, Edmund Lawrence, Oliver de Massingham, Ralph de Walsingham, William de Harpley. (Appendix LXII. No. 6.) And the said manor, tenements, &c. were, by deed of the said John de Gourney, dated on Monday the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the 6th year of King Edw. III. (1332) granted to his nephew, John de Gourney, and Jane his wife, remainder to John their son and heir, and their heirs; to which was attached a seal of green wax, oval, about the size of a half-crown, with the impress of some saint in an arch, the legend, "*S. Joh'is de Gurnay.*"[a] (App. LXII. No. 7.)



John de Gournay, the nephew, presenting to the church at Harpley this year (1332), proves it also to be the date of the death of John, the rector and patron. In the chancel of Harpley church exists a slab of Purbeck

[a] Blomefield in Harpley.

marble, in memory of this John de Gurney. In the centre of the stone has been an ecclesiastical figure under a canopy, with an escutcheon on either side: but the brass of all this is gone. Surrounding it is the following inscription, cut in the stone itself, and still perfectly legible—

"Hic jacet corpus Joh'is de Gurnay, quondam Rectoris Patronique hujus ecclesie, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

In September 1829 some workmen, who were employed in making a grave near the stone, displaced it: they found it formed the lid of a stone grave or coffin about one and a half foot deep, two and a half feet wide, and five feet eleven inches long, with three small holes at the bottom for the moisture to drain through into a reservoir beneath, about a foot in depth. The skeleton of John de Gurnay was found with the head resting on a stone pillow, habited in the silk dress of a priest. On the feet the upper leathers of the shoes remained uninjured; in the left hand was a sacramental cup, which from the description was probably copper gilt. Unfortunately the cup was taken away by the workmen, and could not be recovered: the dress also was much torn by them. The height of the body must have been about five feet eleven inches. The teeth were all perfect, notwithstanding, from the fact of the manor having been conveyed to him, a priest, in 1294, and his not dying till 1332, he must have been sixty years of age at least at his death.

Persons of distinction, in the middle ages, were buried habited in their dress of ceremony. Pennant, in his History of London, gives an interesting account of the state in which the corpse of Edward I. was found in his tomb at Westminster Abbey. Subsequently King John was discovered at Worcester, and some of the later sovereigns at Windsor. The remains of an ancient Bishop of Durham, by some said to be Saint Cuthbert, were found in the cathedral there, clothed in a Saxon episcopal dress, with the name of the sempstress in Saxon characters worked upon it. Mr. Norris mentions a priest being found in a stone coffin at Diss with a sacramental cup: indeed the priests were generally buried in their sacerdotal dress, and with a chalice. Monks and nuns also were buried in the habits of their order.

CONTEMPORARY with John de Gournay II.—In 1310 a fine was levied between William, son of Philip de Gourney, and Ellen his wife, querents, and Ela late wife of John de Calveley, of a messuage, tenement, &c. in Reymerstone, the right of Ela, who granted it to William and Ellen for their lives.[a]

[a] Fine Norf. 3d Edw. II.

The following fine is a remarkable additional proof of the descent of the Gourneys of Swathings, and Hingham Gurneys (afterwards of West Barsham), from the Lords of Gournay; this fine being obviously in bar of any claim the junior male line might have on the three manors of Kimberley, Cantley, and Caister, all in Norfolk, which fell to the Bardolfs on the marriage of Julia de Gournay (heiress of the elder line) with William Bardolf, about the year 1239. The consideration is merely nominal, a hawk of the first year, "Espuarium sorum;" but the fine being made by the precept of the king is a singular circumstance:—

FEET OF FINE—NORFOLK, 7 EDW. II., NO. 402.

(1314.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium in octaba Sancte Trinitatis, anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi septimo, coram Willelmo de Bereford, Lamberto de Rikingham, Johanne de Benstede, Henrico le Scrope, Willelmo Inge, et Johanne Bacon, justiciariis, et aliis Domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus. Inter Thomam Bardolf et Agnetem uxorem ejus querentes, et Johannem de Gurney et Johannem de Halughton deforcientes, de maneriis de Quimberlie, Cantele et Castre, cum pertinentibus. Unde placitum convencionis sumptum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicti Johannes et Johannes recognaverunt predicta maneria cum pertinentibus esse jus ipsius Thome, et illa eisdem Thome et Agneti reddiderunt in eadem curia. Habenda et tenenda eisdem Thome et Agneti, et heredibus ipsius Thome de Domino Rege, et heredibus suis per servicia que ad predicta maneria pertinent in perpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, reddicione, fine et concordia, iidem Thomas et Agnes dederunt predictis Johanni et Johanni unum espuarium sorum. Et hec concordia facta fuit per preceptum ipsius Domini Regis.—Norff.

This John de Gurney was the rector of Harpley, who was such in 1314, whom we call the II. (page 342), and who purchased of his brother William all his manors and rights, whose monument is now at Harpley.

For this fine John de Gurney received as an equivalent the manor of Winburgh, in Norfolk, and others, as appears in the Dodsworth Collections, Bodleian Library, No. 57.

Escheat Anno, 7 Ed. II. (1314, the same year as the fine),—Norff., jurati dicunt quod non est ad dampnum, si rex concessit Thome Bardolf quod ipse de maneriis de Quinborough, in com. Norfolk, feoffare possit Johannem de Gurnay, etcætera; et inter alia, maneria de Stoke Bardolf, in comitatu Nottinghamensi; Okebroke, in comitatu Derby; quæ tenentur de Domino Rege, in Capite per Baroniam.

This escheat roll seems now to be lost, as a search has been made for it in vain; but there can be no doubt of Dodsworth's copy being correct.

APPENDIX LXII.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JOHN DE GOURNAY II. PRIEST, RECTOR, AND PATRON OF HARPLEY.

No. 1.

Fine 29th Edward I. (1301), *Simon de Crepping and Maud his wife, and John de Gernay (Gurney), of the Manor of Saxthorpe.*

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia Domini Regis apud Eboracum in octavis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici vicesimo nono, coram Johanne de Metyngham, Willelmo de Bereford, Elia de Bekyneham, Petro Malorre, Willelmo Howard, et Lamberto de Trykyngham, justiciariis, et aliis Domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus; inter Simonem de Creppinge et Matildam uxorem ejus querentes, et Johannem de Gerney deforciantem, de manerio in Saxthorpe, cum pertinentiis, et de uno messuagio, centum et decem acris terre, octo acris prati, octo acris pasture et decem solidatis redditus cum pertinentiis in Corpesti et Saxthorpe. Unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Simon recognovit predicta tenementa cum pertimentiis esse jus ipsius Johannis, ut illa que idem Johannes habet de dono predicti Simonis. Et pro hac recognitione fine et concordia idem Johannes concessit predictis Simoni et Matilde predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis. Et illa eis reddidit in eadem curia, habenda et tenenda eisdem Simoni et Matilde, et heredibus quos idem Simon de corpore ipsius Matilde procreat, de predicto Johanne et heredibus suis in perpetuum, Reddendo inde per annum tota vita ipsius Johannis quadraginta libras sterlingorum ad duos terminos, scilicet medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis et aliam meditatem ad Pascham, pro omni servitio, consuetudine et exactione ad predictum Johannem et heredes suos pertinentes. Et faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius pro predicto Johanne et heredibus suis omnia alia servitia que ad illa tenementa pertinent. Et post decessum ipsius Johannis, predictus Simon et Matilda et heredes sui predicti erunt quieti de solutione predictorum denariorum per annum in perpetuum. Et si contingat quod predictus Simon obierit sine herede de corpore ipsius Matilde predicte, tunc post decessum ipsius Simonis et Matilde predictorum tenementa cum pertinentiis integre manebunt rectis heredibus ipsius Simonis tenenda de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad illa tenementa pertinent in perpetuum.

No. 2.

Fine between John de Gournay and Roger de Kylby, of the Manor of Hillington, 34th Edward I. (1306).

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium a die Sancte Trinitatis in quindecim dies anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tricesimo quarto, coram Radulfo de Hengham, Willelmo de Bereford, Elia de Bekyngham, Petro Malow, Willelmo Howard, Lamberto de Trekingham, Hervico de Staunton, justiciariis, et aliis Domini

Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, inter Johannem de Gurnay querentem, et Sarram que fuit uxor Rogeri de Kylby deforcientem, de manerio de Hillington cum pertinentiis. Unde placitum convencionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicta Sarra recognovit predictum manerium cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Johannis, ut illud quod idem Johannes habet de dono predicte Sarre, et pro hac recognitione fine et concordia idem Johannes concessit predicte Sarre predictum manerium cum pertinentiis, et illud eis reddidit in eadem curia, habendum et tenendum eidem Sarre de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad illud manerium pertinent tota vita illius Sarre. Et post decessum ipsius Sarre predictum manerium cum pertinentiis integre remanebit Johanni filio Galfridi Wymer de Saham et Margarite uxori ejus et heredibus quos idem Johannes filius Galfridi de corpore ipsius Margarite procreat, tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad illud manerium pertinent in perpetuum. Et si contingat quod predictus Johannes filius Galfridi obierit sine herede de corpore ipsius Margarite procreato, tunc post decessum utriusque ipsorum Johannis et Margarite, predictum manerium cum pertinentiis integre remanebit rectis heredibus ipsius Johannis filii Galfridi, tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad illud manerium pertinent in perpetuum.

No. 3.

Inter Recorda in Thesaurario Curie Recepte Scaccarii asservata: viz. in Rotulo indorsato coram rege Trin. 8 Ed. 2, continetur ut sequitur.

Placita coram domino Rege apud Westmonasterium de termino Sancte Trinitatis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi octavo. (1314.)

Adhuc de quindena Sancti Johannis Baptiste.

Willelmus de Swathing attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Johanni de Gurnay de placito quare vi et armis liberam warennam ipsius Johannis de Gurnay apud Swathinge intravit et in ea sine licentia et voluntate sua fugavit, et lepores, cuniculos et perdices cepit et asportavit, et alia enormia, &c. ad grave damnum, &c. et contra pacem, &c. Et unde queritur quod predictus Willelmus die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis nunc septimo liberam warennam ipsius Johannis apud Swathing intravit, et in ea sine licentia et voluntate sua fugavit, et viginti lepores quatuor viginti cuniculos et centum perdices cepit et asportavit. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est et damnum habet ad valentiam centum librarum. Et unde perducit sectam, &c. Et predictus Willelmus de Swathing venit et defendit vim et injuriam quando, &c. et dicit quod nihil contra pacem domini Regis fecit. Dicit enim quod quidam Lothewicus de Gurnay tempore conquestus tenuit Maneruim de Swathinge integre warrennatum, qui quidem Lothewicus feoffavit quemdam Arnaldum de Swathinge antecessorem predicti Willelmi de Swathinge de medietate Manerii de Swathinge cum warrenna cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. et quemdam Sewallum Dapiferum antecessorem Willelmi de Gurnay de alia medietate ejusdem Manerii, &c. de quo idem Johannes qui modo queritur eandem medietatem cum pertinentiis, &c. perquisivit. Unde dicit quod ratione medietatis Manerii, &c. tam ipse quam omnes antecessores sui a tempore quo non extat memoria in una medietate et alia fugavit lepores et cuniculos pro voluntate, &c. cepit et asportavit sicut ei bene licuit. Et quod ita sit ponit se super patriam, &c. Et predictus Johannes dicit quod predictus Willelmus nec antecessores sui ratione medietatis, &c. vel alterius tenementi, &c. in predicta villa de Swa-

thing aliquam warrennam temporibus retroactis habuerit, nec idem Willelmus habere debet, &c. sed dicit quod idem Willelmus de injuria sua propria liberam warrennam suam, &c. intravit et in ea, &c. fugavit et lepores, et cuniculos, et perdices ut predictum est cepit, &c. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur per patriam, &c. Et predictus Johannes similiter. Immo veniant inde Jurati coram Rege a die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas ubicunque, &c. et qui nec, &c. quia tam', &c.

We have to observe upon this suit that the part which refers to Lewis de Gurnay should be thus translated, beginning "dicit enim"—"For he says, that one Lewis de Gurnay at the time of the conquest (*i. e.* at a remote period, or time out of mind) held the manor of Swathings entirely warren; which Lewis enfeoffed Arnold de Swathing, the predecessor of William de Swathing before mentioned, of half the manor of Swathing, with the warren and all its appurtenances, and one Sewall the sewer, predecessor (*i. e.* in the possession of the manor) of William de Gurnay, in the moiety of the same manor; of whom, (*i. e.* of William de Gurnay) this same John, who now demands the same moiety, with the appurtenances, purchased it, &c.

Antecessor in these pleas generally means predecessor in possession, not ancestor in blood. Antecessor has this meaning in Domesday Book very often.*

The William de Gurnay, of whom John purchased, was his brother, of whom we have seen he bought all his Norfolk manors.

After all nothing can be so loose as the facts stated in these pleas, except such as were immediately known at the period when they took place. The only Lewis de Gurney known of was the one living in the reign of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

Perhaps the moiety of the manor said to have been given to Sewall the dapifer, may have reference to Hugh de Gournay's gift of Swathings to the family of Le Bourguignon, who were amongst his liegemen.

No. 4.

In the 9th Edw. II. (1315) a fine was levied between John de Gurney, parson of Harpele church, querent, Hugh, parson of Little Massingham, and Stephen de Estle (his trustees), deforciants, of this manor and advowson, with messuages and lands in Gaywood and Wicton, whereby they were settled on themselves for life, remainder to John son of Katharine de Gurnay, in tail, to William and Edmund, the brothers of John, in tail.†

Fines, Edw. II. L. 3, n. 20.

No. 5.

It appears by a deed dated at Harpele the Sunday before the Circumcision, in the 13th year of king Edward the Second, that sir John de Gurney was rector of Harpele; for then Gilbert de Upegate de Harpele released two pence rent to him out of lands at Pillough and Freehowes in this town, to which deed sir John de Thorp and sir Walter de Calthorpe, knights, Ralf Walsingham, Walter de Melford, William de Upegate, Walter Davey, and Simon Hovet are witnesses.‡

Inter cartas Rogeri Potts, bar. 1706.

No. 6.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Willelmus filius Roberti de Melefford concessi Domino meo

* Brady's Introduction to Old English History.—Glossary, p. 18.

† From Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 8841, fol. 108, &c. Harpley.

‡ Harpley Rectory, 13 Edw. II. 1319. ibid.

Domino Johanni de Gorney Rectori Ecclesie de Harple et heredibus, &c. unum messuagium meum quod vocatur Uphalle et omnia homagia et servicia liberorum tenentium meorum una cum visu franci plegii, libero tauro, et libero apro, et perquisitis curiarum, cum aliis libertatibus, que quondam fuerunt Radulfi filii Walteri de Maneys cum pertinentiis in Harplee, cum Wardis, releviis, &c. Concessi etiam eidem Domino Johanni quod omnia tenementa que Mariona que fuit uxor Walteri le Maneys tenet ad terminum vite sue de jure et hereditate mea et omnia tenementa que dominus Henricus de Walpole miles, Galfridus filius Asceline de Harplee, et Thomas Elwyn de Howton tenent ex dimissione predicte Marione ad terminum vite ejusdem Marione in Harplee et alibi, et que post mortem ejusdem Marione mihi et heredibus meis reverti deberunt post mortem predicte Marione, predicto domino Johanni si tunc temporis fuerit superstes integre remaneat, reddendo annuatim unum clovum gariofili, &c. In cujus, &c. His testibus, Domino Henrico de Walpole milite, Thoma de Feltham, Edmundo Laurent, Oliverio de Massingham, Radulfo de Walsingham, Willelmo de Harplee, &c. Datum apud Harplee 26° Novr. anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi 18°. (1324)*

Ex autogr. penes Petr. Le Neve.

No. 7.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Johannes de Gurnay, rector Ecclesie de Harpelce, concessi Johanni de Gurnay nepoti meo, Johanne uxori sue, et Johanni filio eorum et heredibus ipsius Johannis unum messuagium meum vocatum Uphalle et omnia homagia et servitia liberorum tenentium meorum, una cum visu franci plegii, libero tauro, et libero apro, placitis et perquisitis curiarum et omnibus aliis libertatibus, &c. que quondam Radulfus filius Walteri de Maners cum pertinentiis in Harple cum wardis, releviis, &c. Concessi etiam eisdem Johanni, &c. omnia et singula tenementa quie Mariota quæ fuit uxor Walteri le Maners tenet ad terminum vite sue de jure et hereditarie, et omnia tenementa que Dominus Henricus de Walpole miles, Galfridus filius Asceline de Harple, et Thomas Elewyn de Howton, tenent ex dimissione predicte Mariote ad terminum vite predicte Mariote cum pertinentiis in Harple, et alibi, &c. In cujus, &c. His testibus Domino Henrico de Walpole, Thoma de Feldham, Edmundo filio Willelmi, Radulfo de Walsingham, Willelmo de Upgate, Jacobo de Depedale, Godefrido filio Aseline, et aliis. Datum apud Harple die Lune in festo Sancti Thome Apostoli, anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii sexto.†

Ex autogr. penes P. Le Neve, Norroy.

Of the feudal rights mentioned in these two charters (6 and 7), *view of frank pledge*, or court leet, is held once a year within any particular lordship for the preservation of the peace, originally to view the frank pledges or free men, who were mutually pledges for the good conduct of each other.‡

Ward was the wardship of minors, whereby the custody of their body and lands accrued to the lord, until they came of age, without any account of profits. §

Relief was the fine paid to the lord for taking up an estate lapsed or fallen by death. ‖

Escheat was where the land reverted to the lord from want of heir of the tenant, or from corruption of blood by treason or felony. ¶

* Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 8841.

† Uphall man' in Harple, 6 Edw. III. 1331. ibid.

‡ Blackstone, Com. Book IV. chap. 19, sec. 10.

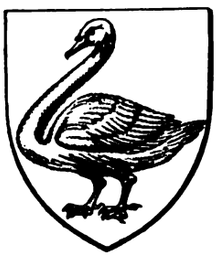
§ Ibid. Book II. chap. 5, sec. 4.

‖ Ibid. Book II. chap. 4.

¶ Ibid. Book II. chap. 5.

JOHN DE GURNAY III.

SON of William, is he on whom, and his wife Jane, his uncle John de Gurney, rector and patron of Harpley, settled lands in that place, &c. the 9th of Edward II. and 6th of Edward III. by which settlements we find he had two brothers, William and Edmund, of whom nothing further is known (Appendix LXII. No. 5 and 7).



In 1332 he presented Thomas Spendlove to the living of Harpley.[a]

He married Jane daughter of Edmund De Lexham, who, in the 17th Edward II. 1324, settled upon himself for life, remainder to John son of Katherine de Gourney and Jane his wife in tail, six messuages with lands in the Lexhams.[b]

The De Lexhams were possessed of the manors of East Lexham and Norton, near Fakenham, as early as the reign of Richard I. Their arms were, Gules, a swan argent, membered and beaked gules.[c]

RICHARD DE LEXHAM, 8 Ric. I. 1197.

JOHN DE LEXHAM.=.....

EDMUND DE LEXHAM, Lord of Norton, 6 Edw. I. 1278.=.....

JOHN DE LEXHAM, 26 Edw. I. 1298.=.....

MATILDA.=EDMUND DE LEXHAM.

JOHN DE GORNAY.=JANE. N. N.=(probably) OSBERT DE MUNDEFORD, who inherited the manors of the Lexhams.

Edmund Gurney, grandson of this John, held lands and a fold course in Newton, the next parish to Lexham, which he probably inherited from the De Lexhams.[d]

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[a] Blomefield, in Harpley.

[b] Blomefield, in Lexham.

[c] Ancient MS. of Arms, lately the Rev. T. Talbot's.

[d] Blomefield, in Newton by Castle Acre.

PORCH, HARPLEY CHURCH.

The present church at Harpley was built about the period of this John de Gournay III.; it is a fine specimen of what is now called the perpendicular pointed architecture. It is said to have been erected by Sir Robert Knowles, celebrated in the wars of Edward III. and in the assistance he rendered in the suppression of Wat Tyler's rebellion under Richard II. He acquired great wealth, and died at his manor of Sculthorpe, in Norfolk, in 1407, having endowed many religious foundations. He was governor of the town of Gournay during some of Edward III.'s successful campaigns.[a] John Knowles, brother of Sir Robert, and prior of Coxford, in Norfolk, was rector of Harpley in 1374.

The Gurneys, I doubt not, contributed largely to the building of Harpley church. It seems likely that John de Gurnay, the priest and rector, was the original promoter of the building, which would be some years in completion. The arms of John Drew, rector of Harpley in 1389, occur on the frieze outside.

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[a] M. De La Mairie, Hist. de Gournay.

HARPLEY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

ENTRANCE DOOR.

On the battlements of the frieze, over the south aisle of Harpley Church, are the arms of the Black Prince, of the wife of Sir Robert Knowles, of Gurney, and many others.

A fess dancetté between three roses. (Wife of Knowles.)
An engrailed cross. (Gurney.)
A gridiron. (St. Lawrence, to whom the church is dedicated.)
A fess between three roses.
On a chevron three roses. (Drew.)
Chequy. (Warren.)
A shield quarterly, with a bendlet. (Bokenham?)
A cross lozengy. (Fotheringay?)
A fess between two chevronels. (Fitzwalter or Walpole.)
Three chevronels. (Clare.)
Three cinqfoils. (Bardolf.)
A fess engrailed between three catharine wheels.
A fess between three mullets.

Three ostrich feathers. (Edward the Black Prince.)

A shield gyronny of twelve. (Bassingbourne.)

A bend between six cross crosslets. (Howard.)

A fess between three cross crosslets. (Beauchamp or St. Omer.)

Six escallop shells. (Scales.)

Gyronny of eight pieces.

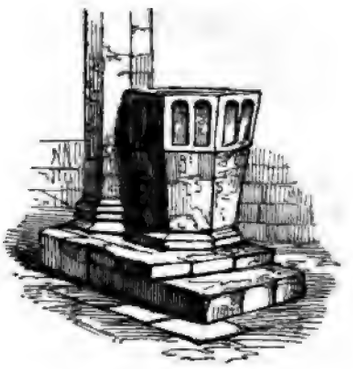
A shield paly, on a canton sinister a lion passant gardant.

Chequy, on a crescent fesswise three cinqfoils. (De Burnham or Fitz Philip.)

Chequy, a fess ermine. (Calthorpe.)

A plain cross. (St. George, or the priory of Norwich.)

The present structure of Harpley church is of later date than the marble slab monument of John de Gurnay. The font is of Norman architecture.



FONT, HARPLEY CHURCH.

There is at this time but one coat of arms remaining in the glass at Harpley church, that of Sir Simon de Noiers, a knight whose name appears in Edward III.'s list of Norfolk knights; he bore, Vairy argent and gules;[a] it is in one of the windows of the chancel. But in Mr. Norris's time there was also—Gurney, Argent, a cross engrailed gules; and Bassingbourne, Gyrony of eight, or and azure.[b]

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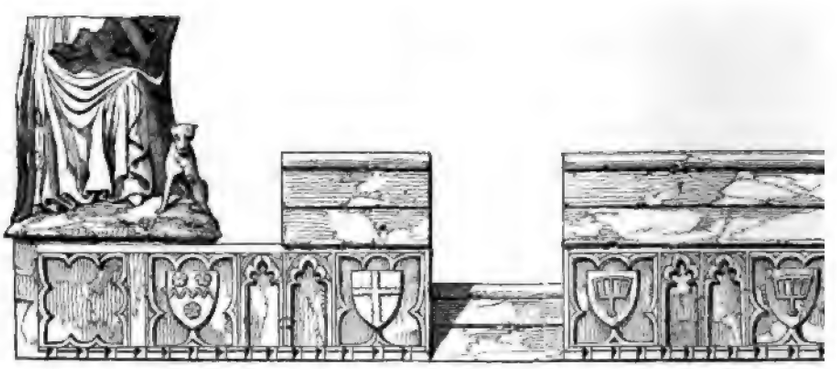
[a] Antiquarian Repertory.

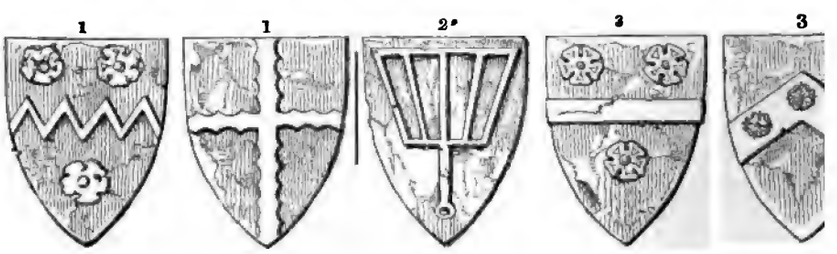
[b] Norris MSS. Church Collections in Harpley.

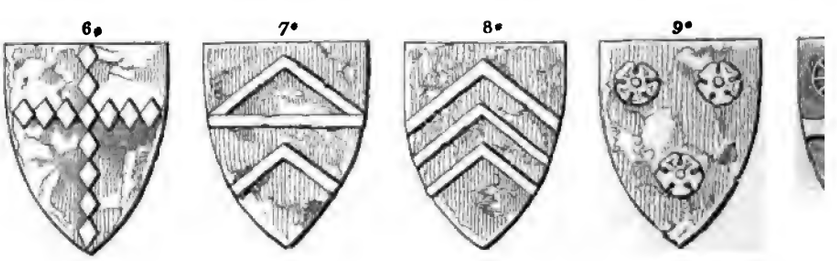
Frieze on the South Isle
in the County

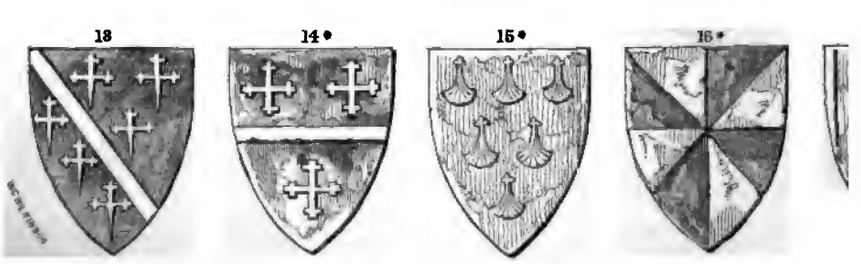
There are 19 Battlements, two Shields upon each, those Shields

West End.



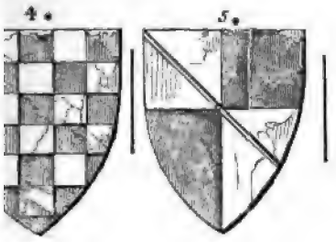


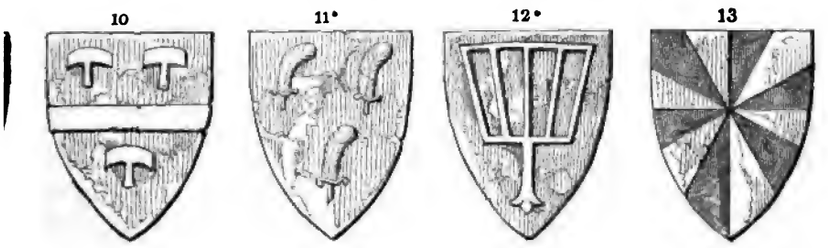


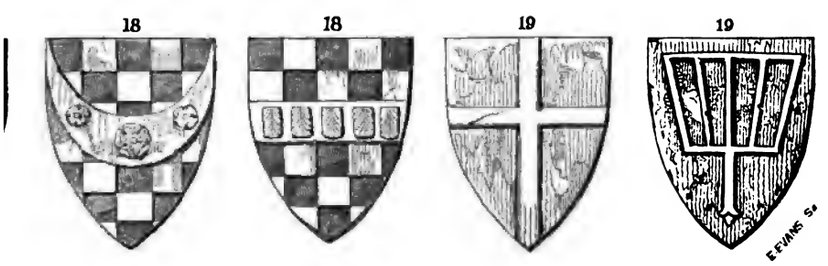


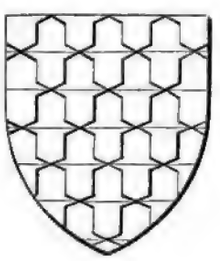
rch of Harpley,
c.
an asterisk are repeated upon the same Battlement.

East End, shewing the whole depth of the Frieze.

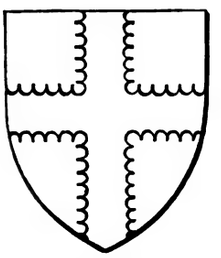




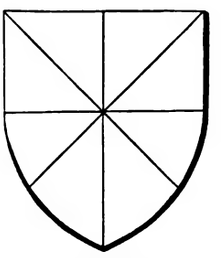




NOIERS.

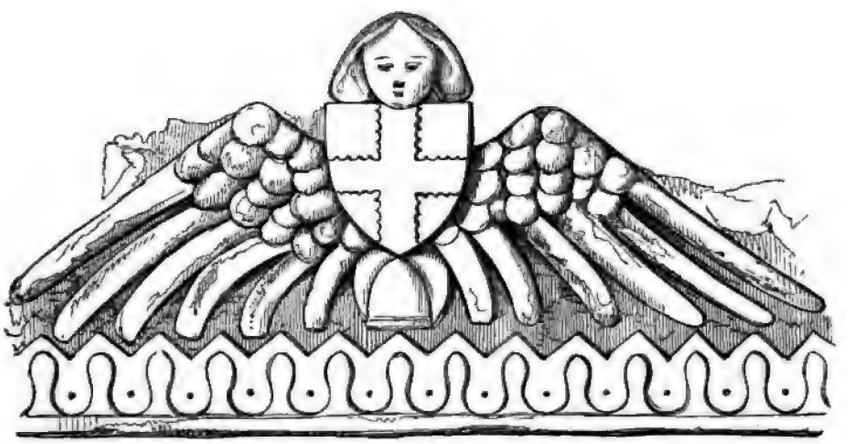


GURNEY.



BASSINGBOURNE.

There is also a fine oak roof to the church with a deep cornice, in which, at intervals, are cherubs, some holding shields, argent, charged with a cross engrailed gules.



At the north side of the chancel is a ruined sacristy. The cemetery of the early lords of this manor was, probably, the chantry at the east end of the south isle, but the tomb of John de Gournay is in the chancel; and Thomas de Gournay, in 1468, directed by his will that if he died at Harpley he should be buried in the *chancel* of the church of St. Lawrence there.

JOHN DE GOURNEY IV.

Son and heir of John de Gurney and Joan his wife, occurs in the deed of John, rector and patron of Harpley, 6th Edward III. (1331).[a]

In 1332, either he or his father presented to the church of Harpley; but more probably this John de Gurney, as he is called John de Gurney junior.[b]

It was this John de Gurney who was Lord of Harpley, and held his court there on Friday the vigil of St. Laurence, 28th Edward III. (1354).[c]

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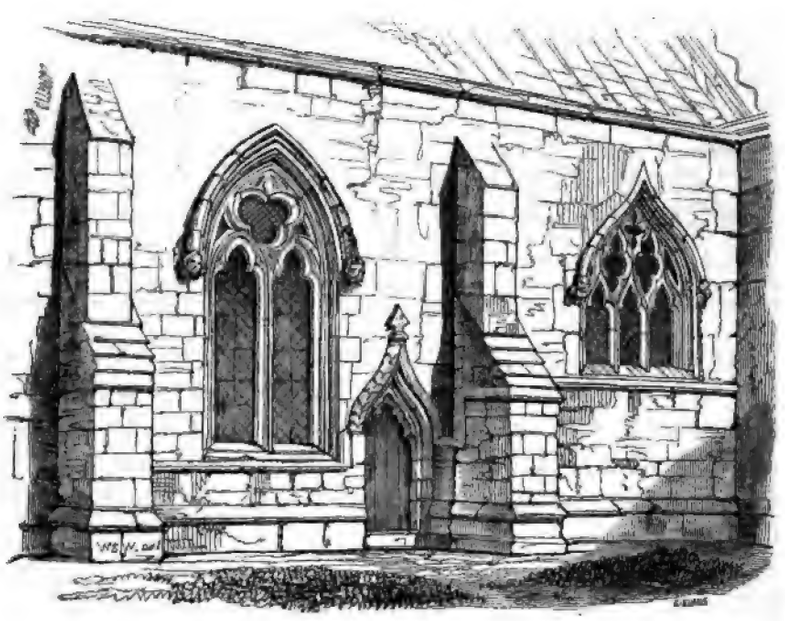
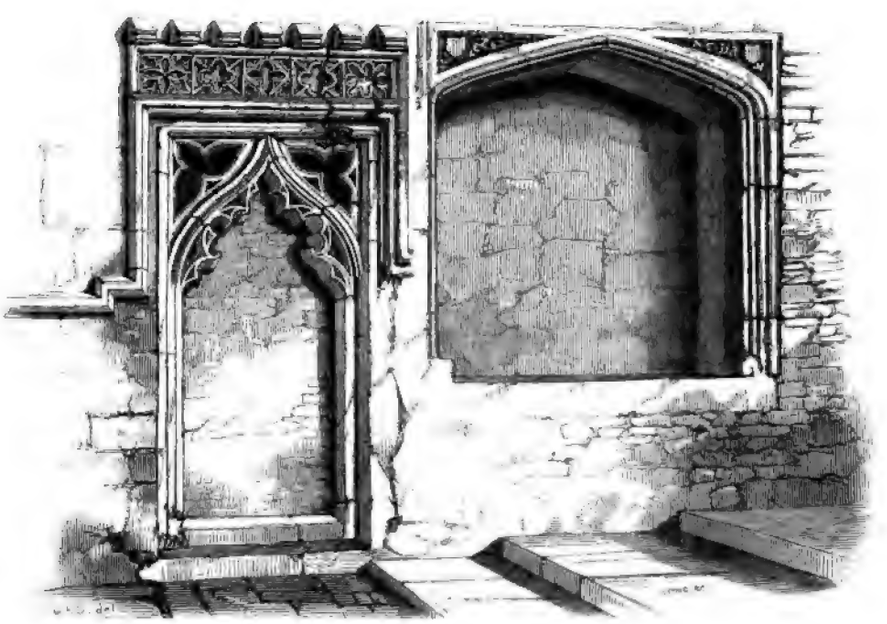
[a] Addit. MSS. Mus. Brit. No. 8,841, fol. 112, in Harpley. App. LXII. No. 7. [b] Ibid.
[c] Blomefield, in Harpley, vol. viii. 455, MSS. ut supra.



SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL, HARPLEY CHURCH.

PISCINA AND SEDILIA—CHANCEL, HARPLEY CHURCH.



DOORWAY AND MURAL MONUMENT—CHANCEL, HARPLEY CHURCH.

EDMUND DE GURNEY,

Son and heir of the before mentioned John de Gourney IV.[a] kept his first court at Harpley in 1354, on Thursday next before the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, and in the 34th year of Edward III. (1360) presented Hugh de Wauncy to the living of Harpley.[b]

He married Katharine, daughter of "William de Wauncye, chevallier," who granted to them both and their heirs a present yearly, and all rents of 100 marks, to be levied out of his manors of West Barsham and Denver, with a clause of distress in every part of each for default of payment, dated 31 Edward III. (1357).[c] "The said deed of Wauncy, sealed with a splayed Falcon on a scutcheon."[d] (App. LXIII. No. 7).

In the 41st of Edward III. (1367) a fine was levied between Edmund de Gurney and Katharine his wife, querents, and Thomas de Beeston, trustees, &c. defendants, of the moiety of the manor of West Barsham, settled on Edmund and Katharine in tail.[e] This Katharine was sister and eventually heir of Sir Edmund de Wauncy, who was Lord of West Barsham, 30 Edward III. (1356), who died in 1372, leaving by Joan his wife Edmund his son and heir, aged seven years. This child died soon after; and on his death the lordship of West Barsham came to Edmund de Gurney, in right of his wife, daughter of Sir William, and sister and heir of Sir Edmund de Wauncy.[f] An indenture of lease was made between Edmund de Gurney, lord of the manor of West Barsham, and one Henry Woodward, for 180 years, dated at West Barsham the Sunday next after the feast of St. Petronilla the Virgin, in the 51st year of Edward III. His seal, the cross engrailed. (App. LXIII. No. 7).

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[a] Norris MSS. Collection. Spelman MSS. [b] Blomefield, in Harpley.
[c] Norris MSS.; Church Collections, West Barsham, p. 384.
[d] Spelman MSS. Gurney Pedigree. [e] Blomefield, in West Barsham, vol. vii. 42. [f] Ibid.

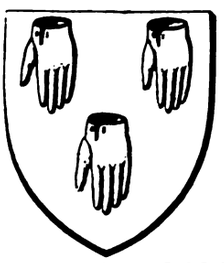
This Edmund de Gurney was a lawyer, and, as it seems, of eminence. In the close and patent rolls are many notices of him.

Edmund de Gurney granted to John de Merworthe, knight, annually for his life £20, issuing out of all Gourney's lands, &c. in Norfolk and Suffolk, 36 Edward III.[a]

Edmund de Gourney was one of the justices named in a special commission for trying offenders who had made a forcible entry upon the manor of Munden (Suffolk), belonging to Hugh de Hastings, by patent roll dated Westminster, 10th October, 40 Edward III.[b]

Edmund de Gurney was a special commissioner for inquiring into nuisances and trespasses committed upon Queen Philippa's manor of Fakenham, by patent roll tested at Westminster 19 May, 41 Edward III.[c]

In 41 Edward III., 1367, he, together with Edmund de Clipesby and Sir Roger de Felbrigg, were arbitrators to settle the differences and disputes between the prior of Norwich and the prioress of Carrow;[d] and these two, Clipesby and Gurney, were the standing council for the city of Norwich, in the nature of recorder and steward. Mr. Norris conjectures that his house in Norwich was Gurney's Place in St. Julian's parish, in a window of which house Mr. Kirkpatrick saw his arms impaling one of the coats of de Wauncy,[e] Gules, 3 dexter hand gloves pointed downwards argent. This coat is now to be seen in a window of Denton church in Norfolk.



We cannot find what precise legal office Edmund de Gourney and Edmund de Clipesby held at Norwich. Blomefield does not state whether any law officers are mentioned in the ancient charters of the city or not. The earliest notice of a recorder or steward of Norwich is in the 2 Henry V., 1412, when an agreement was entered into by the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty to put an end to their disputes on certain terms, and "the Recorder or Deputy" is named.[f]

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[a] Cl. m. 22 dors.

[b] Pat. 40 Edward III. p. 2, m. 25 dors.

[c] Pat. p. 1, m. 20 dors.

[d] Rot. de Carrow, 41 Edward III. in Norris MSS.

[e] Norris MSS. Miscel. Papers, and Gurney Pedigree in Tunstead hundred.

[f] Blomefield, in Norwich.

This is the first member of the Gurney family of whose connection with Norwich any record remains. His descendants in the West Barsham line, which manor continued in the family until 1660, had, like most of the Norfolk gentry, a house in that city.

Henry Gurney of Norwich died intestate in 1443. Thomas Gurney, of West Barsham, who died in 1471, mentions in his will his house in St. Gregory's parish.[a] William Gurney, who died in 1508, had a house in Pockthorpe, a part of Norwich.[b] Anthony Gurney, who died in 1556, possessed Gurney's Place, in St. Julian's parish, before mentioned.[c]

Younger branches of the family settled at Norwich.

Dorothy Gurney, sister of Edward Gurney, Esq. of West Barsham, was of St. George's, Tombland, in 1641. Thomas Gurney buried his wife in the cathedral sometime before 1660. John Gurney, ancestor of the present family, was of the parish of St. Gregory, in 1690; his children were settled in St. Augustin's parish, and his descendants continue to hold property in Norwich and its neighbourhood.

Edmund de Gurney frequently occurs in the ancient records. In 1369, a fine was levied between him and Edmund de Clipesby, querents, and Thomas Eustace, of Felmingham, defendants, of the third part, of certain lands, &c. in Stalham, Scrouteby, Clipesby, Burgh in Flegg, Martham, and Bastwick, which Agnes, who had been the wife of John in the Willows, holds for her life, the right of Edmund Gurney.[d] In 1369, 43 Edw. III. the manor of Swathings, in Hardingham, was granted to Sir Hamon Felton, knt. for life; in remainder to Edmund Gurney and Katharine his wife, and John their son in tail.[e]

The same year, Edmund de Gourneye was ordered to inquire into the circumstances attending the plundering of the "Seinte Marie," Jacob Henryson, master, in Kirkley Roads. Westminster, 12 May.[f]

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[a] Register Jekkys, 211 B. Norris MSS.
[b] Dodsworth MS.
[c] Norris MSS. Tunstead, p. 64.
[d] Fine Norff. 43 Edward III. Norris MSS.
[e] Blomefield, in Hardingham.
[f] Pat. 43 Edward III. p. 2, m. 44 dors.

Edmund de Gourney was one of the justices of the peace (but not of the quorum) for Norfolk, 10th Nov. 44 Edw. III.[a] The quorum justices were Roger de Meres and John de Fencotes.

The same year, Edmund de Gourney was to inquire into the wardships, escheats, forfeitures, &c. concealed from the crown.[b]

In 1370, he was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the dispute between the inhabitants of Yarmouth and those of Leystoft, about annexing Kirkley Road to the haven of Great Yarmouth.[c]

The dispute in question originated in including Kirkley Road within the limits of the port of Great Yarmouth, where many ships were at that time obliged to unload, from the haven at Yarmouth being choked up. After a suit of six years and great opposition, the inhabitants of Yarmouth succeeded, as appears by a charter of Edw. III. for the union of the two ports, in the 4th year of his reign, 1370.[d]

In 1370 and 1374 Edmund de Gurney was at Lynn, and, with other justices of the peace, held the sessions or gaol delivery there, as appears by entries in the chamberlain's account rolls in the possession of the Lynn corporation. See App. LXIV.

In two fines he seems to have been a trustee for Clipesby; in 1373, he presented, as feoffee in trust with others, to the church of Ryburgh Magna.[e] The same year he occurs as witness to a license granted by William de Bardolf to the prior and convent of Norwich, to take in mortmain certain lands and tenements holden of him. The Lord Morley, the Lord Scales, and divers knights, &c. were witnesses along with him.[f]

Alienation of lands by mortmain is to any corporation, ecclesiastical or temporal. From the constitutions of Clarendon, in the reign of Henry II. to the time of Henry VIII. the statute book is full of enactments to check gifts by mortmain; which the clergy were constantly endeavouring

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[a] Pat. 44 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 36 d.
[b] Pat. p. 3, m. 6 d.
[c] Swinden's History of Yarmouth.
[d] Blomefield, in Yarmouth.
[e] Inst. lib. fol. 19, Norris MSS.
[f] Reg. 1 Mun. Pr. et Con. penes Dec. et Cap. fol. 249 A, Norris MSS.

to evade. The license necessary for this process originated in the feudal restraints over the alienation of lands; and by statute 34 Edw. I. chap. 3, the king's license was not effectual without the consent of the mesne lord, of which the present license of William Bardolf is an instance.[a]

The 47th Edw. III. 1373, Edmund Gourney was a commissioner to inquire into the damages alleged to have been sustained by Hugh de Fastolf, whose vessel the "Seinte Marie" of Yarmouth, freighted with wines from Gascony, and cast upon the shore nigh Kirkley Road, had been unjustly seized as a wreck. Dated Westminster, 20 Feb.

In 1374 a fine was levied between Edmund Gurney and others, querents, and Sir William Morley, knt. defendant, of the manor of Hingham, the hundred of Forehowe, and the advowson of the church of Hingham, in Norfolk, the right of Edmund Gurney, who granted to Sir William Morley for life; John Harling held the hundred for life, with remainder to Thomas son of William Morley[b] for life, and to Joan his wife for life.[c]

The lordship of all the hundreds was originally in the king, and the sheriff of the county had charge of them. Matters spiritual as well as temporal were tried in the hundred courts before the reign of William the Conqueror; the archdeacon or rural dean presiding with the sheriffs. Many hundreds were at different times granted away to subjects. The fees of court-rents and payments from manors constituted the profits of the hundred, which in some instances rose to a large amount. The half hundred of Luddingland, in Suffolk, 34 Edw. I., was valued at 100 marks per annum;[d] by the 2 Edw. III. chap. 12, the grants of hundreds to individuals were prevented for the future.[e]

The same year Edmund Gurney presented as a feoffee with others to the church of Wood Norton.[f]

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[a] Blackstone's Commentaries, book ii. chap. 18.

[b] See Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 436, where he considers this Joan, wife of Thomas Morley, was a Gournay.

[c] Fine Norff. 48 Edward III. Norris MSS.

[d] Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ii. p. 1030.

[e] Norris MSS. East Flegg, p. 2.

[f] Inst. fol. 30, lib. 6; Norris MSS.

In 1375 he was a legatee of John Leeche of Egmere, parson of Massingham Magna.[a]

The same year he presented to the church of Garboldisham.[b]

The 49 Edw. III. (1375), Edmund Gourneye was one of the special commissioners for trying the offenders who seized two boats or barges laden with corn belonging to Sir Hugh Burnell and Sir William Kerdesdon at East Riston, dated in April.[c]

The 49 Edward III., Edmund Gurney was in the commission of the peace for Norfolk. Westminster, 4 February; the other justices being Willelmus de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, Willelmus Bardolf de Wirmegay, Robertus de Morle, Johannes de Cavendish, Willelmus de Wychingham, Robertus Howard, Johannes Holt, Johannes Harlyng, Willelmus Clere, Reginaldus de Eccles, Johannes de Holkham.[d]

Edmund Gourney was in the special commission issued for the trial of offenders who had made a forcible entry upon the manor of Stratton belonging to Philippa widow of Guy de Beauchamp. Westminster, 28th February.[e]

Edmundus de Gournay was one of the commissioners for inquiring into frauds in relation to the collection of the customs. Westminster, 15th February.[f]

Edmundus de Gournaye was one of the justices appointed to try the prior of Wyndham and his men, who are charged with having made a forcible entry on the lands of John de Clinton, at Windham, Hilburworth, Babyngle, Topcroft. Westminster, 8 July.[g]

In 1376 he and Edmund de Clipesby granted to Simon, parson of St. Mary-in-the-Marsh in Norwich, and Richard de Morley, chaplain, custos or warden of the Charnel-house there, all their right, &c. in certain lands, and a fold-course in a hamlet of Melton Magna, called Asegeres Thorpe,

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[a] Reg. Heydon, fol. 113; Norris MSS.
[b] Blomefield.
[c] Cl. 49 Edward III. m. 37 d.
[d] Pat. 49 Edw. III. m. 32 d.
[e] Pat. 49 Edward III. m. 27 d.
[f] Pat. 50 Edward III. p. 2, m. 37.
[g] Pat. 50 Edward III. p. 1, m. 7.

which they had of the gift of John Hacon of Melton Magna aforesaid. Dated 50 Ed. III.[a]

In 1380 he presented as a feoffee to the church of Sculthorpe.[b]

In 1381 he presented alone in his own right to Thuxton.[c]

In 1385 he was a legatee in the will of Sir John Howard, knt.[d]

In 1386 he presented as a feoffee to the church of Oxburgh.[e]

Edmund Gurney died in 1387; his will is dated at West Barsham, on Thursday the feast of the Ascension of our Lord in that year. He bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin in that town, and 8*l.* to be distributed to the poor on his burial day. Katharine his wife to have all her dower, and all his utensils in the house, and her part of all his other goods; appoints Osbert de Mundeford and Thomas Kemp his executors. Witnesses, William de Mildenhall, Vicar of West Barsham, Nicholas de Barsham, &c. The will was proved the same year.[f] (Appendix LXV.)

This will is given in Blomefield; but in the time of Mr. Norris the part of the register which contained it was utterly rotted and destroyed.[g]

By his wife, Katharine de Wauncy, he had issue—

John, his eldest son, who succeeded him; and a second son, whom we believe was named Robert; also a daughter Jeanne, married to Osbert Mundeford of Hockwold, Esq. who was one of the executors of his will.[h]

Edmund Gurney was a benefactor to West Dereham Abbey.[i] He also, with others, gave lands in Ryburgh to the priory at Walsingham.[k]

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[a] Carta inter Mun. Dec. et Cap. Norw. capsula quinta, Norris MSS.

[b] Inst. liber vi. fol. 70. Norris MS. [c] Ibid. fol. 73. Norris MSS.

[d] Blomefield. [e] Inst. liber vi. fol. 115. Norris MSS.

[f] Reg. Harsyke, fol. 34, in the Bishop's office at Norwich.

[g] Blomefield in West Barsham, vol. vii. p. 42. [h] Pedigree by Cook, Clarenceux, 1622.

[i] Taylor's Index Monasticus.

[k] Dugdale's Mon. vol. vi. p. 74.

APPENDIX LXIII.

ON THE FAMILY OF DE WAUNCY.

The ancient family of Waunci or Wauncy is undoubtedly of Norman origin. M. de la Mairie,* the historian of Gournay, thinks it likely they came from Wanchy or Vancy, a place near Neufchatel, in Normandy, in the department of the Seine Inférieure. This family was seated at West Barsham in Norfolk at the time of the Survey, when Hugo de Wanci held that manor under the Earl Warren, at which period it contained 4 carucates of land in demesne, and 5 amongst the men, &c.; 3 acres of meadow, 4 mills, &c.; 6 socmen had half a carucate, and 3 bordarers with 2 carucates, and a church endowed with 100 acres of land.† The De Wauncys also held a manor in Denver, with lands in that neighbourhood, and the manor of Depeden in Suffolk.

In the year 1085 Hugh de Wanci witnessed the deed of William first Earl of Warren and Surrey, by which he gave churches and lands to Castle-Acre Priory.‡ Hugh de Wanci occurs also in the deed of William second Earl of Warren and Surrey, to the same foundation, not merely as a witness, but also as giving churches himself. The passage is as follows:

"Hugo quoque de Wanci dedit ecclesiam de Depeden et terram que ad eam pertinet et decimam ejusdem manerii. Ecclesiam de Barsham cum terra ad eam pertinente, et decimam manerii et tres socmannos ejusdem manerii; unum molendinum ad Illandam. Omnes quoque homines sui francigene decimas suas dederunt, scilicet, Willelmus Talebot, Osbernus de Denevella, Radulfus de Wanci, Euremundus, Radulfus Crispus, Goscelenus, Waleranus, Lectmerus, Brungarus."§ In a second charter of the same Earl, confirming former gifts to Castle-Acre, is a recitation of the above, with this addition—"Et post obitum ipsius (Hugonis de Wanci) Radulfus filius ejus dedit molendinum de ponte de Barsham et 3 cotarios et 60 acras brueriarum et tres socmannos ejusdem manerii qui manent apud Snaringas. Omnes quoque francigene sui decimas suas dederunt. Hec omnia Radulfus et Rogerus filii ejus posuerunt super altare S. Marie. Teste Rogero dapifero, Petro Chanewicts, Ricardo de Sancto Claro, Radulfo filio Hachene, Herelwino de Paneworde, Gaufrido de Favarces, Willelmo filio Lesteini."‖

Ralf de Wanci seems also to have had another son, besides the Ralf and Roger mentioned in the charter, namely Hugh, who was his heir, and therefore doubtless the eldest of the three, who by deed sans date granted to Castle-Acre Priory his land of West Barsham, as Esmod or Osmod, his aunt, had granted it. She was married to Philip de Vealtre, and had given it to Castle-Acre; but Hugh had entered on it, and now granted it for the soul of Ralf

* Supplement, p. 60.

† Domesday, vol. ii. p. 168. Blomefield in West Barsham, vol. vii. p. 42.

‡ Dugdale's Monast. new edit. vol. v. p. 49.

§ Dugdale's Monast. new edit. vol. v. p. 50. ‖ Ibid.

his father, and Osmod his aunt, the convent giving him five marks, and two to his wife, on his quitting claim to all the cattle, which he took from the aforesaid land, valued at four marks, which Osmod his aunt had left for her soul, &c. Witnesses, Hugh de Gournay, Roger de Stoatville, &c.* Walter de Waunci confirmed this gift of his father, and is probably the same Walter who was summoned, the 26 Edw. I., 1297, to perform military service against the Scots: muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne,† on the feast of St. Nicholas, 6 Dec. But Sir William de Waunci was the son and heir of Sir Hugh, and was living in the time of Henry III. in which reign he is enrolled among the Suffolk knights.‡ By a writ dated at Westminster, 30 Aug. 1293, Sir William de Waunci is enjoined to repair with horses and arms to a station on the sea-shore, either in Norfolk or Suffolk,§ for the defence there against the French, and to enforce the same service from his tenants. Also to appear with horses and arms before Edward the king's son, and lieutenant in England, at Rochester, on Sunday the Nativity of the Virgin, 8 September, 1297.‖

In 1298 Dominus William de Wauncy was returned knight of the shire for Norfolk, to the Parliament summoned to meet at York, Whitsuntide, 5 May (temp. Edward I.)¶ This we take to be the son of the first William de Wauncy, and the person to whom Giles de Waunci granted the manors of West Barsham and Depeden for life, remainder to William, son of Sir William, and his heirs, remainder to Walter, Edward, Thomas, Nicholas, Robert and Hugh, sons of Sir William.**

In the same reign (Edward I.) William de Wauncy had free warren in West Barsham.††

This William also was summoned in 1301, from the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, to perform military service against the Scots: muster at Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, 24th June.‡‡

The first year of Edward III. he held the eighth part of a fee in North Barsham of the honor of Clare; the heiress Joanna being then wife of David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol,§§ and probably died the same year.

His son, the third William, was knight of the shire for Norfolk, 15 Edward III.; and the 20th of the same King (1347) held one fee at West Barsham, of the Earl of Warren.‖‖

Sir Edmund de Wauncy was lord of Depeden and West Barsham the 30th of Edward III. He served in the wars in France, and had the royal protection, being in the king's service in Gascoine.¶¶ He died in 1372,* and was buried in St. Mary's church at Bury, leaving an only son Edmund, aged seven, who died soon after; upon which the two sisters of Sir Edmund became his coheirs,—Katharine, married to Edmund de Gurney, and Johanna, wife of Sir Nicholas Damory, knight, who had for her portion Depeden in Suffolk, to the living of which, as the widow of Sir Nicholas, she presented in 1397; but dying without issue, that manor, as

* Blomefield in West Barsham, quoting Reg. Castle Acre, fol. 37.

† Parliamentary Writs, vol. i. p. 893.

‡ Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i. p. 93.

§ Parliamentary Writs, ibid.

‖ Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

** Blomefield in West Barsham.

†† Rotuli Hundredorum, 521.

‡‡ Parliamentary Writs, ibid.

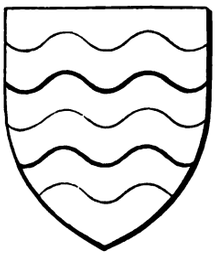
§§ Calend. Inquis. post mortem, 1 Edw. III. vol. ii. p. 5.

‖‖ Blomefield in West Barsham.

¶¶ Rymer, vol. v. p. 849.

* Weever's Fun. Monu. p. 731.

well as those of West Barsham and Denver in Norfolk, all of the inheritance of the De Wauncys, reverted to the Gourneys.



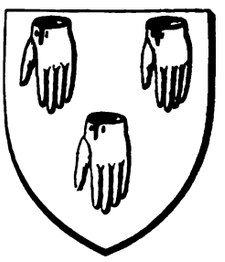
DAUMARY, OR AMMORI.

AMMORI.

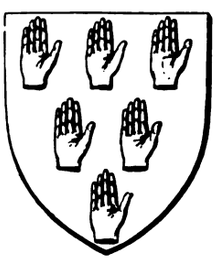
In a roll of arms of the reign of Edw. III. is "Monsire Daumary porte, Undé argent et gules de vi. peeces;"* in a roll of Edward II. "Sir Richard Ammori, Oundée de argent et de goules."

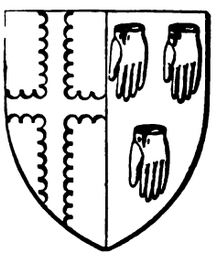
"Sire Roger Ammori meisme les arms a une bende de sable,"† occur in the list of Oxfordshire knights. We presume these to be the same family as Sir Nicholas Damory, knt.

Sir William de Wauncy seals with a splayed falcon in a scutcheon;‡ and the Gurneys in the armorial pedigree at Walsingham always quarter for Wauncy, Gules, a displayed falcon argent. In the windows of West Barsham church remain the arms of De Wauncy, Gules, 3 dexter gloves pointing downwards, argent; the *gants*, or gloves, being probably an heraldic pun on the name Gauncy or Wauncy.



In the list of Norfolk knights before alluded to, the arms of Sir William de Wauncy are





given, as Gules, six dexter hands erect, 3, 2, 1; and in a roll of the time of Edward II.,§ in Suffolk, "Sire William de Wauncy, De goules, a vi. gaunz de argent." Gules, 3 dexter gloves argent, was impaled by Edmund Gurney in the window of the hall of Gurney's Place in Norwich.

There were other branches of this family in different parts of England.

* Roll of Arms, pub. by Nicolas, page 39.

† Ibid. of Edw. II. p. 28.

§ Pub. by Nicolas, p. 42.

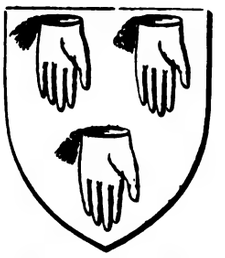
‡ Norris MSS. Church Collect. West Barsham. Sir Henry Spelman, Gurney Pedigree, see p. 317.

Robert de Wauncy witnessed King John's deed of the exchange of the Andeleys; and, in the time of Henry III., Robert de Wauncy held the manors of Astwell and Fancote, in Northamptonshire.* It appears Sir Edmund de Wauncy† held these manors in the reign of Edward I.

In the list of knights in Northamptonshire, in the time of Edward II., is "Sire Robert de Wauncy, De sable, a iii. gauns de argent."‡

The same person, or at least a Robertus de Wauncy, died seized of the manor of Astwell, the 8th Edward II.§ See Collectanea Topographica, vol. iv. p. 223, where is a deed of Robert, son and heir of Robert de Wauncy, concerning Morton Pinkney and Astwell, without date, but of the time of Edward II. or III.

This branch of the Wauncys is represented by the present Sir Arthur Broke, Bart., of Oakley, in that county, whose ancestors quartered for de Wauncy, Gules, three falconer's gloves argent, tasseled or.



WAUNCY, AS QUARTERED BY BROKE.

Geoffry de Wauncy held lands in Oxon and Wilts and other places in the reign of Edward I.;‖ and the 34th Henry III., Nicholas de Wauncy was sheriff¶ of Sussex and Surrey, in which counties he held lands.**

From the coats of de Wauncy being a falcon, and three falconer's gloves, I have thought it possible they were grand falconers to the Earls of Warren. The Grosvenors were the grand huntsmen, *gros veneurs*, to the Earls of Chester.

* Testa de Neville.

† Playfair's English Baronetage, vol. vii. p. 685.

‡ Nicolas's Edit. p. 66.

§ Calend. Inquis. post mortem, vol. i. p. 257.

‖ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. 13 Edw. I. Calend. Inquis. post mortem 4 Edw. III. vol. ii. p. 34. Testa de Neville, Oxon and Bucks.

¶ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. 34 Henry III.

** Rot. Hundredorum com. Sussex, hund. de Schepelake, Edw. I.

SEE PAGE 320.

PEDIGREE OF DE WAUNCY.

HUGO DE WAUNCY, held West Barsham at the Survey, witnessed the 1st Earl of Warren's charter to Castle-Acre 1085; gave the churches and tithes of Depeden and West Barsham to Castle-Acre in the time of the 2nd Earl Warren. = N. N.

- RALF DE WAUNCI, before 1138 confirmed his father's gifts to Castle-Acre, he being dead, and gave gifts himself. = N. N.
  - ROGER, who placed on the altar of St. Mary at Castle-Acre their father's gifts.
  - RALF.
  - Sir HUGH DE WAUNCI, Lord of West Barsham and Depeden, confirmed to Castle-Acre the gifts of Ralf his father and Osmud his aunt. = N. N.
    - NICHOLAS, mar. Alice Danmartin, 15th Ed. I. (Blomefield 7, p. 255). WALTER, confirmed his father's gift to Castle Acre.
    - Sir WILLIAM DE WAUNCI, Lord of West Barsham and Depeden, living temp. Henry III.; summoned to do service on the Coast, 21 Edw. I. = N. N.
      - GILES DE WANCI, gave to Sir William de Waunci Depeden and West Barsham, remainder to his sons.
      - Sir WILLIAM DE WAUNCI, Knight of the Shire for Norf. 26 Edw. I. = N. N.
        - WALTER, Clericus. EDWARD. THOMAS. NICHOLAS.
        - ROBERT, Clericus. HUGH, Rector of Harpley.
        - WILLIAM DE WAUNCI, of West Barsham, and Depeden, Knight of the shire for Norfolk 15 Edw. III. died before 30 of the same, 1357. = N. N.
          - JOHANE, wife of Sir Nicholas Damory, Knt. s. p.
          - KATHARINE, wife of Edmund de Gurney, had issue, and carried the inheritance of the Wauncis to the Gurneys.
          - Sir EDMUND DE WAUNCI, Lord of Depeden and West Barsham 30th Edw. III.; in the King's wars in France; ob. 46 Edw. III. = JOAN
            - EDMUND DE WAUNCI, seven years old when his father died; died himself soon after.
    - ISABEL, wife of Adam Waleis, or Wales, Esq. of Dalham.
    - EMMA, wife of —— Depden.
  - ROBERT DE WANCI, who witnessed King John's deed in Normandy, Lord of Astwell and Fancote in Northamptonshire, temp. Henry III. and Edw. I. = ...
    - EDMUND DE WAUNCI, Lord of Astwell and Fancote, temp. Edward I. = ...
      - ROBERT DE WAUNCI, seized of Astwell manor 8 Edward II. = ...
        - Represented in the female line by Sir Arthur Broke, Bart. of Oakley in Northamptonshire.
  - OSMUD, mar. Philip de Vealtre, and gave land at West Barsham to Castle-Acre Priory.

COPIES OF DEEDS OF THE FAMILY OF DE WAUNCY.

No. 1.

Fundatores Ecclesie de Castleacre.

* * * * * *

Dominus Hugo Vaunsy dedit ecclesiam et maneria de West Barsham.*

No. 2.

Hugo de Wancy concedit monachis de Acra xiii. acras de terra arabili simul in una cultura ante portam monachorum apud Barsham. f. 38.

No. 3.

Hugo de Wancy concedit monachis de Acra terram de Trichestan,‡ cum ecclesia ejusdem ville, sicut Osmud amita sua eandem terram ecclesie in elemosinam perpetuam dedit. Hanc donationem fecit pro anima Radulfi de Wancy patris sui, et pro anima ipsius Osmud amite sue. Testes, Hugo de Gornay, Reginaldus de Warren, Rogerus de Stuteville, Radulfus de Roseto, &c. 38.

* Harl. 970, p. 65. † Ibid. p. 61. ‡ Threxton.

No. 4.

Walter de Wancy concedit monachis de Acra 4 acras de terra arabili in campis de West Barsham, in cultura una apud Lusethorn versus Meridiem. Concedit etiam eis ut in perpetuum habeant ix^{xx} oves in eadem villa, et ut communicent in tota communi pastura ejusdem ville et in tota pastura quam habuit in brueria versus Crece. Teste, Radulfo de Wancy, milite, &c. 38.

No. 5.

Gift of the Advowson and Lands at West Barsham to the Priory of Castleacre, by William de Wauncy.

Noverint omnes, &c. presens scriptum visuri vel audituri, quod ego Willelmus de Wancy, filius et heres Domini Radulfi de Wancy militis, concessi, remisi, et omnino in perpetuum quietum clamavi, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Castleacre et monachis ibi Deo servientibus et in perpetuum servituris, totum jus ac clamam quod habui, seu quolibet modo vel jure habere potui, in advocatione ecclesie de West Barsham, cum tribus petiis terre jacentibus in campis memorate ville, sive in illis contineatur plus sive minus, quarum una jacet apud Prestes meer et alia apud Longfurlong, et tertia apud Hunescros, juxta regalem viam, sine aliquo retenemento mihi vel heredibus meis seu quibuscumque successoribus nostris preterquam communes participationes orationum et eleemosinarum que fiunt et fient in dicta domo de Castleacre in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonio huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus, Domino Johanne Extraneo milite, Domino Johanne de Dunham, magistro Johanne de Pague, &c. et multis aliis. Fol. 5, chart. 34.*

No. 6.

Deed of Gift of Giles de Vauncy of the Manors of West Barsham and Depeden, to William de Vauncy and his Sons.

Sciant, &c. Ego Egidius de Vauncy concessi Willelmo de Vauncy militi ad totam vitam suam maneria de West Barsham et Depeden cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, et post decessum predicti Domini Willelmi militis Willelmo filio predicti Domini Willelmi et heredibus suis de se legitime procreatis; contingente autem predictum Willelmum filium Domini Willelmi de Vauncy militis sine herede de se legitime procreato in fata discedere, volo ego prefatus Egidius quod manerium predictum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis remaneat Waltero de Wancy, fratri predicti Willelmi filii predicti Willelmi de Vauncy militis, et heredibus suis de se legitime procreatis; contingente autem predictum Walterum de Vauncy sine herede, &c. tunc Eduardo de Vauncy et heredibus suis; contingente autem, &c. tunc Thome de Vauncy fratri predicti Eduardi, &c.; contingente autem, &c. tunc Nicholao fratri predicti Thome, &c. contingente autem Nicholao, &c. tunc Roberto fratri predicti Nicholai; contingente autem predictum Robertum, &c. tunc Hugoni de Vauncy fratri predicti Roberti; contingente autem predictum Hugonem de Vauncy, &c. quod maneria predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis revertantur mihi predicto Egidio de Vauncy et heredibus meis. Lib. de Castleacre, fol. 137.†

* Harl. 970, p. 55.

† Gibbon's Coll. MS. Harl. 970, p. 24.

No. 7.

Memorandum from the Norris MSS. respecting the Manors of West Barsham, &c.

M^d^. That Sir William Wancye, the last of the four (mentioned in the first of the notes endorsed upon the copy of the deed hereunto annexed), was the same Sir Willm. Wancye who in A°. 31°. Edwar. tertii was owner of the manor of West Barsham, in Norf^k^. together with the manor of Depden, in Suff. and there held those two manors of the manor of Castle Acre, in Norff. by knight's service; as by some of the evidences of the sayd manor of West Barsham appeareth. And it seemeth that the same Sir Willm Wancye was the last of that name and house, because he dyed w^th^out issue male, havinge only thoo doughters & coheires, named Katheryne & Johane, which Katheryne was married to Edmund Gurnay, to whome the sayd Sir William Wancye granted an annuity of 100 marks per ann'm, in fee, out of his manors of West Barsham and Depden; and afterwards co'veyed or gave the inheritance of the manor of West Barsham to the sayd Edmund Gurnay, as appeareth by the two subsequent notes, one of a polle deed, the other of a lease, copied out of the evidences of the sayd manor of West Barsham, by Clement Paman, of Chevington, in the county of Suffolk, gent. as followeth:—

By a polle deed, written in Fr[enc]h, dated at West Barsham, le demaighn [prochaine] apres la fête de saynt Matthie, l'an du reign le Roy Edward Tierre pr's la conqueste trente et primere, Will'm de Wancye, cheval'er, done et grant a Edmon Gurnay, Baron, Kather[in]e ma file, et ses heires, du annu'll rent de cent marcs de argent app'ndre annu'lment des mes manoyrs de .... Barsham et Devenere.

In an indenture of lease made between Edmund Gurnay & one Harry Woodhard, smyth, the same Edmund is called lord of the manor of West Barsham, and the lease is made for one hundred and fourscore years, and is dated at West Barsham, die Sab'ti prox. post fest. Ste. Petronille Virginis A°. Regni Regis Edwardi tertii post Conquestum quinquagesimo primo.

M^d^. That the foresayd Johane the other daughter and coheir of the sayd Sir Willm Wancye had the said manor of Depden either conveyed, gyven, or leased to descend unto her, which Johane was married unto Sir Nicholas Dammery, knight, as is mentioned in the sayd indorced notes hereunto annexed.

M^d^. That upon the xxiii day of March, 1615, et A°. Regis Jacobi Anglie, &c. xiii°. the foresayed Clement Paman rode to Little Ellingham in Norff. and there viewed & p'used the evidences, writings, and copies of records remaining in the hands of Martha Gurnay, widow, late wife of Thomas Gurnay, esq. deceased, lord of the manor of West Barsham above mentioned, to the end he might know the tenure of the lands of the sayd Thomas Gurnay, who, lately dyeing, left his sonne and heir, of th' age of five years or there about, for whom an office was to be p'sently found; amongst which writings the sayd Clement Paman found the several tenures of the manors of West Barsham, Depden, & Castle Acre, and the deed and indenture above recited, and took notes thereout with his own hand, being as are above written, which notes were read & written verbatim, as is above expressed, by Thomas Burby, of Depden, gent., when the sayd Clement Paman was returned home to Chevington. In witness whereof the said Thomas Burby & Clement Paman hereto

have put their hands the third day of April, 1616, the xiiith year of his Maj. reign.

THO. BURBY.
CLEMENT PAMAN.

Fiefs of the Wauncys in the Clackclose Hundred.

FINCHAM.

Willelmus de Wancy et tenentes sui octo feoda in Depden, Barsham, Denvere, Dunham, Derham, Fordham, Lirling, Methwold, Fincham et North Barsham.*

F. com' Pembr. tent. de Castro de Acre.

Esch. A°. 17° Ed. 2di.

Willelmus Wauncy tenet octo feoda in Depden, Denvere, Downham, Derham, Fordham, Lirling, Methwold, Fincham, et North Barsham.†

Feoda mil. com. Lanc.

Esch. A°. 1° E. 3.

Johannes Talbot tenet in Ffyncham unum feodum militis de Willelmo de Wauncy, et idem de Comite Warrenne et Comite Radulfo, quod Adam Talboth quondam tenuit. xl*s*.‡

Inquis. A°. 20 E. 3.

David de Strabolgi Earl of Athol, died A°. 46 E. 3, seised of 8 knight's fees in Wymbotesham, Depeden, Barsham, Denvere, Dounham, Derham, Lyrlynge, Methwold, Fincham and North Barsham, now held by William de Wanysy.§

Esch. A°. 1 R. 2, n. 164.

FORDHAM.

Petrus de Spalding tenet in Denvere, Helgey, Dounham, Fordham, et Dereham, unum feodum militis de Willelmo Wauncy, et idem de Comite Warrennæ, et ille de Rege.||

Inquis. temp. Hen. 3.

APPENDIX LXIV.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNTS AT LYNN, TEMP. EDW. III.

Edmund Gurney was employed at Lynn in the gaol deliveries there the 44th, 46th, and 48th Edw. III. (1370, 1372, 1374), as appears by the chamberlain's account rolls, the Lynn corporation not having the privilege of gaol delivery before the reign of James I. The following are the extracts from the accounts where Edmund Gurney is mentioned.

44 EDW. III.

Gifts and expenses of the justices. The same (the chamberlain's) account for 20*s*. given Roger Meres, justice of our lord the king. Also for 4*l*. given John de Berney and Edmund

Doñ et expens̃ just̃. Id̃m comp̃ de xx*s*. dat̃ Rog̃ Meres just̃ dñi Regis. Item de iiij^{li}. dat̃ Joħi Berneye et Ed̃o Gurnay justiciar̃ pacis et arraiat̃ homiñ ad

* Addit. MSS. No. 8839. fol. 73.
† Fol. 74.
‡ Fol. 75.
|| Fol. 98.
§ Fol. 76.

Gurnay, justices of the peace, and the arrayed men at arms. Also for 6*s.* 8*d.* given two clerks of the same justices. Also for 3*s.* 4*d.* given John, son of John de Berney. Also for 6*d.* given their cryer. Also for 17*s.* 3*d.* paid for the expenses of the same justices for 2 days.

arma. Itm de vj*s.* viij*d.* dat duobꝫ clicis eoꝝđm justic̃. Itm de iij*s.* iiij*d.* dat Joħi fil Joħis de Berneye. Itm de vj*d.* dat ꝑclamator̃ eoꝝ. Itm de xvij*s.* iij*d.* sol ꝑ exp̃nꝫ eoꝝđm justic̃ ꝑ duos dies.

46 Edw. III.

Gifts. Also for 18*d.* expended in sweet and red wine upon Edmund Gurnay. Also for 10½*d.* in wine upon the seneschal of Lynn, in the presence of the mayor. And for 8*d.* in wine expended on the said seneschal and Edmund Gurnay.

Exhenn. Itm de xviij*d.* expñ in vino dulc̃ et ruƀ suꝑ Edm̃ Gurnay. Itm de x*d.* oƀ in vino expñ suꝑ senesc̃ Lenn in ꝑsent̃ major̃. Et de viij*d.* in vino expñ suꝑ dc̃m señ et Edm̃ Gurnay.

48 Edw. III.

And for 12*d.* paid to a certain man carrying the mayor's letter to Edmund Gurnay, for the having his advice concerning those imprisoned for a disturbance of the peace. And for 2*s.* 2*d.* paid for wine expended in the presence of the said Edmund, for the aforesaid cause. And for 6*s.* 8*d.* customary money paid for wine expended in the presence of the said Edmund and others, worthy men of the town, another time for the same cause. And for 20*d.* customary money paid Edmund Gurnay, for holding the sessions for the delivery of the said prisoners. And for 3*s.* 4*d.* customary money paid and given John Sewall, clerk of the justices of the peace, for the aforesaid cause.

Et de xij*d.* solut̃ cuidam gerent̃ łram majoris Edm̃o Gurnay ꝑ concił suo hñdo suꝑ imp'sonatis cauꝫ ꝑturbacõis pacis. Et de ij*s.* ij*d.* solut̃ ꝑ vino expenꝫ in ꝑsenc̃ dc̃i Edm̃i causa ꝑdict̃. Et de v*s.* viij*d.* conꝫ sol ꝑ viñ expñ in ꝑsenc̃ đci Edm̃ et al valiđ ville al vice causa ꝑdc̃a. Et de xx*s.* conꝫ solut̃ Edmõ Gurnay ꝑ cessioñ facienđ ad dc̃os impsonat̃ liƀanđ. Et de iij*s.* iiij*d.* conꝫ sol et dat̃ Joħi Sewall cłico justic̃ pacis causa p̃dicta.

The documents of the borough of Lynn are well preserved; the ancient charters exist, and a considerable number of account rolls, from some of which the extracts above are taken. The transactions of the communitas, or corporation, are contained in the Hall Books, which are nearly complete in an uninterrupted series from the reign of Edward I.

APPENDIX LXV.

On the Registration of Wills.

The separation of the temporal and ecclesiastical courts by William the Conqueror, was the origin of courts purely ecclesiastical in this country. Amongst others were the prerogative courts of the archbishops and bishops, archdeacons, &c. for the trial of testamentary causes: hence the registration of wills at these courts, according to their several jurisdictions.

After the Norman conquest the conveyance of land by will or otherwise was limited by the solemn form of transferring it by livery of seisin (for the particulars of which ceremony see Blackstone, book ii. chap. 20), and by the grand restraints on alienation of land of the feudal system.

By a clause in Magna Charta, the will of the deceased was to be performed after payment of the debts of the crown.*

Wills became more general soon after the time of Edward I. At the Prerogative Office of the Bishop of Norwich, the earliest will recorded is in 1370; in that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctors' Commons, the earliest is in 1383.

In the red register of Lynn, the earliest corporation book there, are numerous wills registered before the mayor and an official, probably of the Bishop of Norwich, capital lord of the manor. The earliest of these Lynn wills is of the date 1309.

Statutes, 31 Edw. III. stat. 1, ch. 4; 4 Hen. V. stat. 2, ch. 8; 21 Hen. VIII. ch. 5; were passed, restraining the exactions of the clergy in fines on the registering of wills, as great jealousy existed on that head.

Anciently the testament and last will were two distinct instruments; in the former, the personal estate was disposed of; in the latter, the real. By directions given to the feoffees, this latter was often omitted in the registers.

The wills at the various register offices afford the most authentic genealogical information; and many of them are of great interest in throwing light on the manners and habits of our ancestors.

(See preface to Nicolas's Testamenta Vetusta.)

* Turner's Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 421.

JOHN DE GOURNEY V.

SON and heir of Edmund Gourney, is styled of West Barsham and of Baconsthorpe.

In 1387, being the year of his father's death, he presented to the church of Harpley; in 1388 he presented to Thuxton; in 1389 again to Harpley.[a]

This John de Gurnay was seneschal, for the parts of Norfolk, to Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey; and, in the 9th Richard II. 1386, was ordered by the said earl to inquire what loss would occur to him by the gift of Belet's manor in Marham[b] to the abbess and nuns there. See a copy of the deed from Marham Chartulary. (Appendix LXVI.)

This John married Alice, daughter and coheir of John de Heylesdon, and of Joan his wife, sometime before the 19th Richard II. (1396); for in that year a fine was levied between John Winter and others, querents, and John Gurney and Alice his wife, defendants, of the manors of Heylesdon and Drayton, with the advowsons of the churches there, and advowson of the chantry in the said church of Heylesdon, and advowson of the moiety of the church at Taverham, which Sir John Seyton, knight, and Joan his wife (probably the widow of John de Heylesdon), held for the life of the said Joan, of the inheritance of the said Alice;[c] which fine was in order to some settlement thereof. (Appendix LXVII.)

In 1398 he presented to the church of Drayton, in which place he has the addition of Domicellus,[d] a title more than equivalent to armiger.[e]

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[a] Blomefield, in Harpley.

[b] Blomefield, vol. vii. p. 379.

[c] Fines Norff. 19 Richard II. vol. ii. p. 208; Norris MSS.

[d] Domicellus—"Rex militibus, domicellis, et aliis tenentibus suis," &c. anno 1279: by this it appears that Domicellus was inferior to Miles (Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ii. p. 131.; Norris MSS. Miscellaneous Papers). Sir H. Spelman explains this word "optimatis primogenitus," Glossary. In ancient French, *damoiseau*. (See Preface to Noms Feodaux; Paris, 1826, page xi.)

[e] Norris MSS. Tunstead p. 55.

Sir Henry Spelman says he was an ambassador from Richard II. into France, "as appeareth by the seal of the same king.[a]" By this probably is meant some special mission to the French king.

The first of Henry IV. (1399-1400), he was sheriff for the counties[b] of Norfolk and Suffolk;[c] from which circumstance we conclude him to have been of the Lancastrian party in the contest between the White and Red Rose, as it was not likely the king would name any one to the influential post of sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk who was not his own partizan.

In 1401 he again presented to the church of Drayton; the same year he appears as feoffee in the manor of Horsford.[d] This year also he occurs by the name of John de Gournay of Baconsthorpe, where he was lord of the manor of Wood-hall.[e] The 2nd Henry IV. he re-leased to Hugh Bavent all his right in the messuage and 44 acres of land in Harpley, formerly Alice Bavent's, wife of Richard Bavent. The 3rd Henry IV. (1402), when the aid[f] was to be raised for marrying the king's eldest daughter, Blanch, it was found by inquisition that this John de Gourney, together with William de Calthorpe, held a knight's fee in Harpley, of the Earl of Arundel, and the earl of the king.[g] At the same time it was also found that he held in Baconsthorpe a quarter of a fee of Robert FitzOsbert, and he of

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[a] Spelman MSS. Gourney Pedigree, see p. 317.

[b] The sheriffalty of Suffolk was joined to Norfolk until the year 1575.

[c] List of Norfolk Sheriffs in Fuller's Worthies.

[d] Carta dat. 2 Henry IV. penes Dom. ejusdem manerii. Norris MSS.

[e] Reg. Harsyke, fol. 276 a; Norris MSS. in the will of Roger, Rector of Town Berningham.

[f] The feudal aids were three—

1st. To ransom the person of the lord, if taken prisoner.

2nd. To make the lord's eldest son a knight, which was a matter of great expense.

3rd. To marry the lord's eldest daughter by giving a suitable portion. (Blackstone, book ii. p. 63.)

In this case the King, Henry IV. as supreme lord, demanded this last species of aid of his tenants (which was levied according to the rate of fees held by them) without the intervention of Parliament, as by ancient usage and the statute 25 Edward III. stat. 5, chap. 11, he was entitled to do; notwithstanding which this tax gave great dissatisfaction. (Rapin's History of England, vol. i. p. 492.) Blanche, daughter of Henry IV. married Lewis of Bavaria.

[g] Feod. Norff. p. 3, No. 29; Norris MSS.

the heir of Richard de la Rokeby, and he of Thomas Mowbray, &c., the king's ward, under age.[a] Also, that he held in Saxthorpe, Corpusty, and Ermingland, the fourth part of a fee of the Lady Cromwell, heir of Tattershall, and the lady of the king.[b] Also, that he held in Hardingham, one fee of Sir Thomas Bardolf, and he of the king.[c] Also, that he held in West Barsham one knight's fee of the honour of Castle Acre, which the Earl of Arundel held of the king *in capite*.[d] Also, that he held in North Barsham half a knight's fee of the said honour of Castle Acre.[e] In the same year it is elsewhere said that he held half a knight's fee in Heylesdon, Drayton, &c.[f] sometime of Walter de Barnham, he of the Earl of Hereford, and the earl of the king *in capite*.

In 1403 he again presented to the church of Thuxton; and the same year as a feoffee, with others, to the church at Pensthorpe.

In 1404 he was one of the knights of the shire for Norfolk, at the Parliament held at Coventry, 6th October, 5th Henry IV.; this was that Parliament stigmatised by the clergy with the name of "Parliamentum indoctum," because the Commons endeavoured to set some bounds to the enormous wealth and avarice of churchmen.[g]

This Parliament met in the great chamber of the Priory at Coventry. It is said that the king, in the writs of summons, commanded none to be returned but such as were unlearned; whence it was called the Illiterate Parliament. It is certain that the court had laboured to cause such representatives to be chosen as were not too much prepossessed in favour of the clergy. The Commons went in a body to the king, and addressed him, that, to supply his extraordinary aid, they recommended his seizing the revenues of the clergy without burthening his people. They set forth that the clergy possessed a third part of the lands of the kingdom, and, not doing the king any personal service, it was just they should contribute to

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[a] Feod. Norff. p. 8, No. 4; Norris MSS.
[b] Ibid. p. 9, No. 17; Norris MSS.
[c] Ibid. p. 38, No. 9; Norris MSS.
[d] Ibid. p. 49, No. 16; Norris MSS.
[e] Ibid. No. 20; Norris MSS.
[f] Heron MSS. cited by Kirkpatrick in his MSS.; Norris in Tunstead.
[g] Norris MSS.; Tunstead, p. 57.

the pressing necessities of the state, &c. The king so received this address as plainly showed it was not disagreeable to him; but, the Archbishop of Canterbury interfering, Henry was obliged to yield to his instances; upon which the Commons passed a bill to seize the revenues of the clergy, but the Archbishop and the rest of the clergy were so prevalent with the Lords, that they threw out the bill.

Sir Henry Spelman mentions having seen the accounts of John de Gourney, and their evidence as sheriff and knight of the shire.[a]

The 6th Henry IV. (1405), he sued the duchy of Lancaster for the common called Southlings, to have free warren there, as his separate soil and part of his lordship of West Barsham, and that his father Edmund was possessed of it. This cause was put off by the king's letters, because this John was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Norfolk in the Parliament held at Coventry in the said 6th year; but in the 7th year it was adjudged against Gurney, the said common of Southlings being in the point of South Creke parish, and belonging to the duchy of Lancaster; and John Gurney was bound to the king in 500 marks not to claim any right there hereafter, as not being within the lete of his manor of West Barsham.[b]

In 1406 an inquisition "ad quod damnum"[c] was issued at his suit, touching the manors of Burnham, Swanton-Novers, Branche's Manor in Wyveton, Erpingham and Wickmere manors; but for what purpose does not appear.[d]

The same year John de Gourney and others gave to the Prior and Convent of Walsingham certain lands, with the appurtenances, in Brunham, alias Burnham, in Norfolk.[e]

In the 9th Henry IV. he had an interest in the manor of Hempstead in Happing.

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[a] Spelman, Gurney Pedigree. [b] Blomefield, in West Barsham.

[c] The writ "ad quod damnum" was marked by the statute 27 Edw. I. stat. 2, as a method of obtaining the king's licence for alienating lands by mortmain or otherwise.

[d] Inquis. ad quod dam. 7 Hen. IV. No. 28. Vincent's MS. p. 271. Norris MSS.

[e] Harl. MSS. Cal. Inquis. ad quod dam. 7 Hen. IV. p. 355. Dugdale's Monast. vol. vi. p. 74.

John de Gourney, being in right of Alice his wife lord of the manors of Heylesdon and Drayton, was the first who began to build a bridge over the river Wensum, at Heylesdon, 9th Henry IV. (1408); but the corporation of Norwich, apprehensive that their tolls might by that means be lessened, solicited and procured a writ from the King, directed to the said John de Gourney, in which writ is recited, "that whereas the king had been given to understand that the said John was about to build a bridge 'de novo' over the water between the towns of Heylesdon and Earlham, &c. for all his subjects to pass over, which might be to the great damage of the tolls of the citizens of Norwich, therefore he was thereby ordered to forbear until the matter should be discussed before the King's Council: 'teste apud Maydestone, 13° Martii, anno Regis nono.'"[a]

No bridge being over the Wensum at Heylesdon, we suppose great traffic was thrown into Norwich by persons going from the country north of that city to the parts lying south of the Wensum. Tolls at the gates of fortified and chartered cities were general, which accounts for the citizens opposing the erection of this bridge.

Whether John de Gournay lived to receive this writ may be doubted, as he died the same year; Mr. Norris asserts before the 25th March, 1407-8.

Sir Henry Spelman mentions his will in French, and his seal attached to it, a cross engrailed. It is also mentioned in the Vitis Calthorpiana, Harl. 970, p. 50. "Joh. Gorney's will, 9 Hen. IV. de maneriis de West Barsham, North B., Houghton, Harpley, Denver, Baconsthorpe, Hampstead, & Saxthorpe, et de manerio de Depeden, in com. Suff."

We have not discovered this will in any of the offices for proving wills where it was likely to be found.

He had no children, but was succeeded by Thomas Gurnay, his nephew. Alice, his wife, survived him, and had an interest in some of his manors for life: she held her first court at Harpley, for that manor, on Thursday before the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 10 Henry IV. 1409.[b] Not long after, she became the wife of Sir John Wiltshire, knight, who in her right

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[a] Liber Cartar. et Plac. Norw. Kirkpatrick MSS. Coll. quoted by Norris.

[b] Blomefield, in Harpley.

held not only the manors of Heylesdon and Dreyton, which were her own inheritance, but also Thuxton and some other places of the inheritance of the Gourneys, amongst others Depeden in Suffolk, to which he presented in 1422.

Sir John Wiltshire died at Heylesdon, in the beginning of the year 1428.[a] And Alice, surviving him, seems to have taken a third husband, Richard Selling, Esq. who was lord of Heylesdon in right of Alice his wife, 9 and 11 Henry VI. (1431—1433.)[b]

In the church at Heylesdon was a brass in Mr. Norris's time, which perhaps was placed to the memory of this Alice de Heylesdon; it bore this inscription:—

Here leyeth Alice Hellisdon,
On whos soule Jesu have mercy.

Having had three husbands, her epitaph might be in her maiden name.

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[a] Reg. Surflete, F 27 a.

[b] Kirkpatrick MSS. quoted by Norris.

APPENDIX LXVI.

Order of Richard Earl of Arundell and Surrey to his Seneschal John de Gourney (V.) concerning the manor called Beletes in Marham, from a strip of parchment attached to the 60th page of the Register of Marham Abbey, from the muniments of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

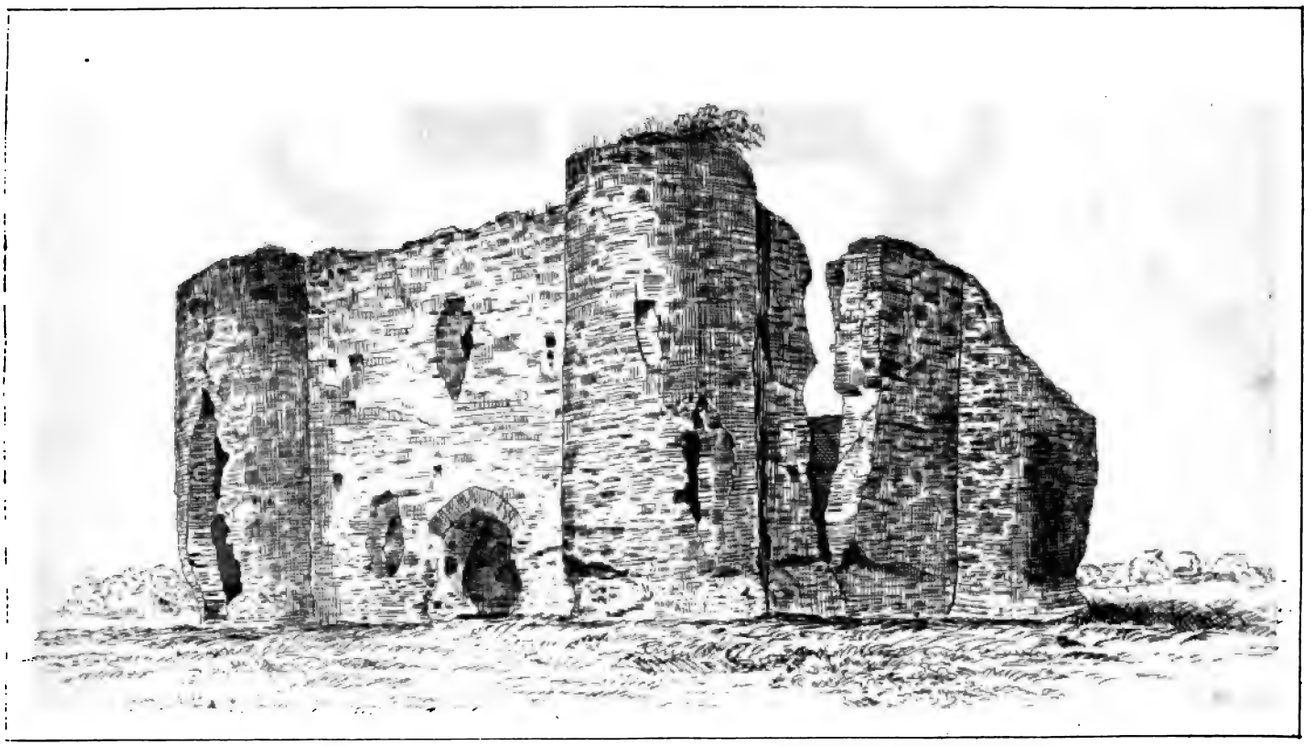
Dominus Ricardus Arundell et de Surr', mandavit literas suas Johanni Gurnay suo senescallo in partibus Norfolcie ad inquirendum et certificandum eidem domino et suo concilio ad quod dampnum esset eidem domino et heredibus suis si licenciaret Ricardo Holdich et Johanni Clenchewarton dare manerium vocatum Beletes cum pertinentiis in villa de Marham abbatisse et monialibus de Marham et suis successoribus imperpetuum; et tunc virtute cujus predictus Johannes Gurnay seneschallus cepit quandam inquisitionem per sacramentum Georgii atte Lathe, Johannis de Wesenham, Roberti atte Grende de Fyncham, Roberti Atte Gannok, Johannis Fox, Ade Thornekyn, Johannis Waak, Thome de Bokenham, Willelmi de Tyllington, Johannis Garnet, Johannis Massag' et Willelmi Grigge, qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum domino nec alicui alio licet dictum manerium cum pertinentiis fuerit datum abbatisse et monialibus de Marham. Item dictum manerium teneri domino comiti in capite in puram et perpetuam elemosynam et quod valet per annum in omnibus exitibus 10 marcas.*

APPENDIX LXVII.

ON THE FAMILY OF DE HEYLESDON.

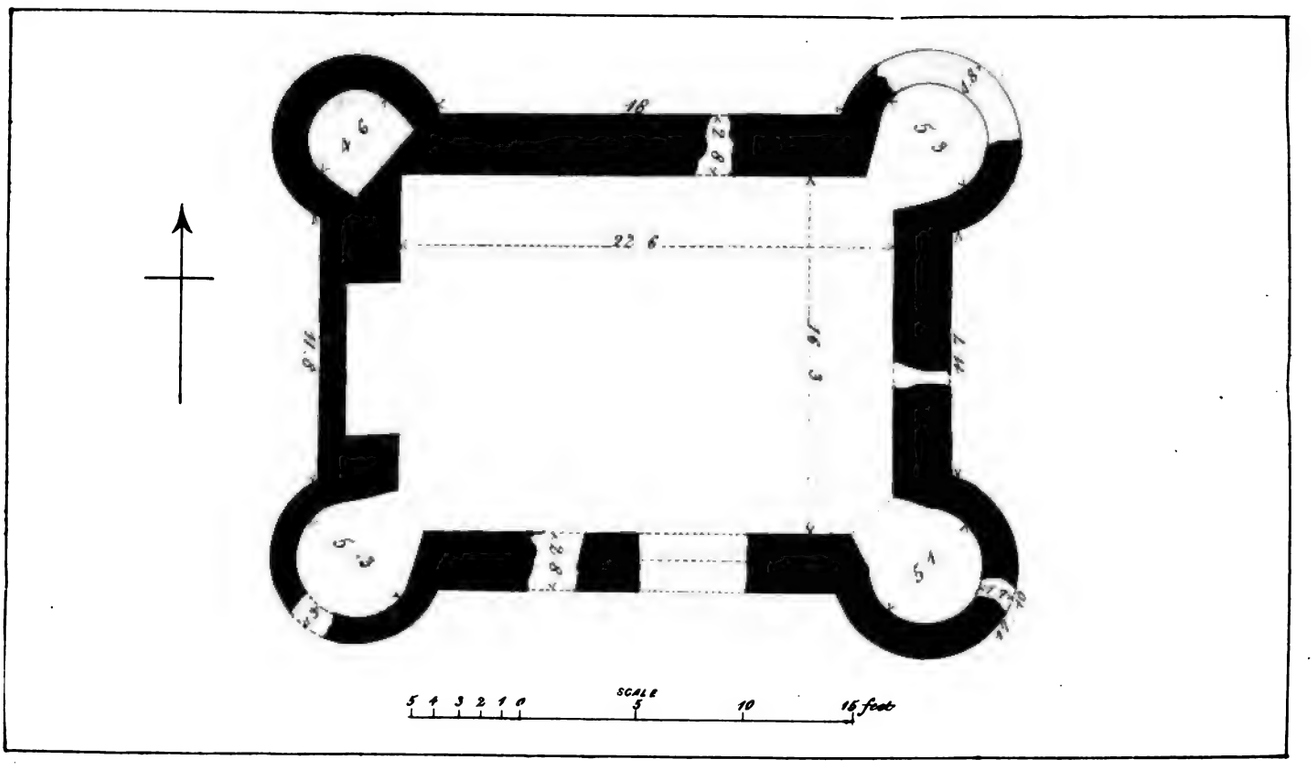
The de Heylesdons, the heiress of which family married John de Gournay (V.), appear to have been wealthy citizens of Norwich and of London. Henry de Heylesdon was one of the bailiffs of Norwich in 1261; and in 1272, in consequence of disturbances in the city, the then bailiffs were superseded by Henry III. who came to Norwich in order to restore order; and Henry de Hellesdon was one of four *custodes* of the city then named by the king; he also occurs as one of the bailiffs in 1307. Peter Heylesdon was in the same office in 1268. Richard de Heylesdon, the 36th Edward III. (1362), is styled citizen of London, and was father of John de Heylesdon of London, and who was bailiff of London in 1379. He was a citizen of Norwich, made his will April 14, 1384, and desires to be buried in the

* Temp. circa 9 Richard II. (1386). See Blomefield, vol. vii. p. 379.



DRAYTON LODGE NORFOLK

This remarkable ruin, called Drayton Lodge, stands not far from the ancient Walsingham Way, on the road to Fakenham, about three-and-a-half miles from Norwich. It was unquestionably the Manor House of the family of De Hellesden, and probably built by them, about the period of John De Gournay the V. who married the heiress of that family (Record p. 374.) and thereby acquired the manors of Hellesdon and Drayton. At the former place little remains of the manor house, but Drayton Lodge has happily been preserved, mainly by my friend R. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A., having purchased it in order to preserve it. It is built on what was formerly open heath, and is a striking object when seen from a distance. It is built of a yellowish brick in the old English mode; its form is oblong 22 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 3 inches—a large round tower of 22 feet in circumference at each corner. The entrance is by a large arch in the south front, to the left of which is a small narrow aperture which seems to have afforded all the light to be had in the lower room when the door was closed. The south



DRAYTON LODGE. NORFOLK.

GROUND PLAN.

western tower appears to have had a staircase. Holes remain in the internal walls on which the beams of an upper floor were inserted. There was a fireplace both in the lower and upper room. Almost all architectural details are destroyed. The arch of entrance is so mutilated as to be made out with difficulty. This interesting ruin resembles the house represented in the Bayeux Tapestry, but in that, the flight of steps was outside, and no round towers. In the same manner the tower of the Cresswells at Cresswell in Northumberland, has only two rooms, and the steps outside, also without the round towers. At p. 1060 of Record, I have given an engraving of a superior border tower belonging to the Middletons of Bolsy Castle. Drayton Lodge is mentioned in the Paston Letters as existing in 1465 and 1466, but it is in my opinion of an earlier date, and probably built whilst John de Gournay V. was lord of the manor, but upon his death without an heir the manors of the De Hallesdens passed away from his family.

church of Heylesdon by his father and mother. This family probably always held lands in Heylesdon, and eventually possessed Bernham's manor in that place, and the manor of Drayton. The following is their pedigree:

HENRY DE HEYLESDON, Bailiff of Norwich, 1261; Custos, 1272; Bailiff, 1307.

RICHARD DE HEYLESDON, 1362.=BEATRICE.

JOHN DE HEYLESDON, Bailiff of London 1379, died 1384.=JOANNA. ROBERT. MARGARET.

ALICIA.=1st. SIR JOHN DE GOURNAY, Knt.=2d. SIR JOHN WILTSHIRE, Knt.=3d. RICHARD SELLING, Esq. MARGARET.

By her second husband, Sir John Wiltshire, Alice de Heylesdon appears to have left issue John Wiltshire.*

In Heylesdon church, in Mr. Norris's time, were several monumental brasses of this family; one under the effigies of the upper half of a man and woman, with an inscription in French:

Richard de Heylesdon et Beatrice sa feme gissont ici
Dieu de lor almes eit m'cy—Amen.
Qi p' lour almes p'era
X. annes et xl. jours de pardoun auera.

On a brass plate on the adjoining stone is the following inscription for the founder of the chantry:

Hic jacet Johan'es de Heylesdon et Joh'na Consors ejus, quondam patroni huj' eccl'ie et fundatores huj' cantarie, et d'cus Joh'es obit ix°. die mens' Aprilis a'o d'ni M.CCC.LXXX.III. Quor' a'i'ab's p'piciet' d's ame'.†

The chantry mentioned in this monument was founded 9th Richard II. (1385), by John Churchman, Sheriff of London, executor of John de Heylesdon, late a citizen of London, who had a patent for founding it for two chaplains to pray in the church at Heylesdon for the souls of the said John de Heylesdon, Joan his wife, and Walter de Berney: this was called the "College of Priests at Haylesdon." It was endowed with lands, tenements, and rents in several parishes in London and in Norfolk; and, in 1395, each priest's portion was valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, which shows their endowments were considerable.‡

The Walter de Berney here mentioned was a wealthy citizen of London, and a Norfolk man; by his will, proved in 1379, he gave to the church at Heylesdon a missal and other bequests. John de Heylesdon was one of his executors, to whom he gave great part of his furniture and plate in London; and to Joan, wife of John de Heylesdon, a silver cup and cover. §

A branch of the family of Heylesdon continued in Norwich. Henry de Heylesdon had a messuage in St. Peter's Mancroft, formerly Hugh de Dunston's; this Henry was dead before 20th Henry VI. 1442, leaving John de Heylesdon his son and heir, who possessed the said messuage 20th and 23rd Henry VI. ‖

I find no arms of the family of Heylesdon; probably, as citizens, they bore none.

* Blomefield, in Heylesdon.

† Norris MSS. Funeral Monuments, vol. ii. p. 22.

‡ Taylor's Index Monasticus, p. 48.

§ Norris MSS. Funeral Mon. p. 24.

‖ Ibid.

ROBERT GURNAY

POSSESSED the manor of Harpley, and was succeeded in it by Thomas, who was nephew of the preceding Sir John de Gourney, knight, who died without issue; this appears by a computus of the cellarer[a] of the priory of Norwich, who in 1512 writes, "De manerio de Harpley quondam Roberti Gurney, postea Thomæ Gurney, et nuper Willelmi Gurnay, armigeri, &c. &c."[b] from this there can be little doubt that Robert was brother of Sir John, and father of Thomas[c] the nephew and heir of Sir John de Gournay V.

A Robert Gurney had at this period[d] land at Little Cressingham and Hopton, and in 1405, the 7th Henry IV. a fine was levied between Robert Gurney, of Cressingham Parva, and Thomas Stodhagh, querents, and Edward Howard and Katharine his wife, defendants,[e] of a tenement and fold-course in Cressingham Parva and Hopton, the right of the said Robert. In the church of Hempstead, in Happing hundred, against the north wall of the church next to the chancel, was formerly the painting of the figures

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[a] The cellarer was an officer of importance in every monastery. He was bursar, who bought all provisions, &c.; in some houses he was "secundus pater in monasterio," as in the abbey of Bury, where a large part of the buildings were assigned for his residence. In the monastery of St. Benet in the Holme, this officer had much the largest separate estate. He had not only many tithes, pensions, rents, &c. but also some whole manors allotted to his office.* The cellarer of Norwich was the cellarer of the conventual body attached to the cathedral church there, to which £3 per annum was paid from the manor of Uphall, in Harpley.†

[b] Blomefield, in Harpley.

[c] Spelman MSS; Pedigree of Gurney; Norris MSS.

[d] Norris MSS.; Blomefield, in Cressingham.

[e] Fine Norff. 7th Hen. IV.

* Norris MSS. in Happing, page 403.

† Blomefield, in Harpley.

of a man and woman kneeling, each of them holding a label; on the first was written:—

Qui circumstatis precibus sibi subveniatis;

on the other:—

Gurnay Robertus soluit de munere certus.

At their feet a shield of arms, Argent, a chevron between 3 bull's heads in profile cut off close at the nape, sable.

On the south wall, directly opposite to the former, a woman and a man kneeling, having over their heads these four verses:—

Hac per pictura sperans mercede futura,
Solvit devotus Thomas Studhaugh voce vocatus,
Qui fuerat digna conjux Kath'na benigna,
Quos vobis gratis meritis commendo beatis.

Between the man and woman, a shield of arms, Gules, on a chevron argent 3 martlets sable, all within a bordure sable engrailed,[a] Studhaugh.

This is now all defaced.

This Robert Gurney and Thomas Studhaugh were undoubtedly the persons named in the above-mentioned fine, and, from the circumstance of Sir John Gurney having property in Hempstead, we suspect that this is the same person as Robert Gurney, lord of Harpley, and he probably married one of the family of Studhaugh, which was ancient, and seated at Hempstead for some generations.

We cannot satisfactorily account for the arms under Robert Gurney in the church there.

Moule, in his Heraldry of Fish, page 104, supposes these to be three heads of the gurnard fish, the familiar appellation of which fish, with

[a] Norris Funeral Monuments, vol. i. p. 65; and Tunstead, p. 55.

sailors, is the "bull's-head." The gurnard fish was the crest of the Gournays of Norfolk, and, although the first instance of its being used occurs in the reign of Henry VI. by Thomas Gurney I. son of this Robert, it may very probably have been of earlier date.

It has been suggested to me that this crest of the fish, as well as the engrailed cross, the arms of Gournay, may have originated at the period of the Crusades, as the fish was a hieroglyphic[a] of the early Christians, from the letters composing the Greek word ΙΧΘΥΣ forming the initials Ιησους Χριστος Θεου Υιος Σωτηρ.

In consequence of this, the image of a fish was sculptured upon tombs and sepulchral urns, as well as upon seals and rings;[b] and might from this circumstance have been assumed as a crest by the Christian warrior.

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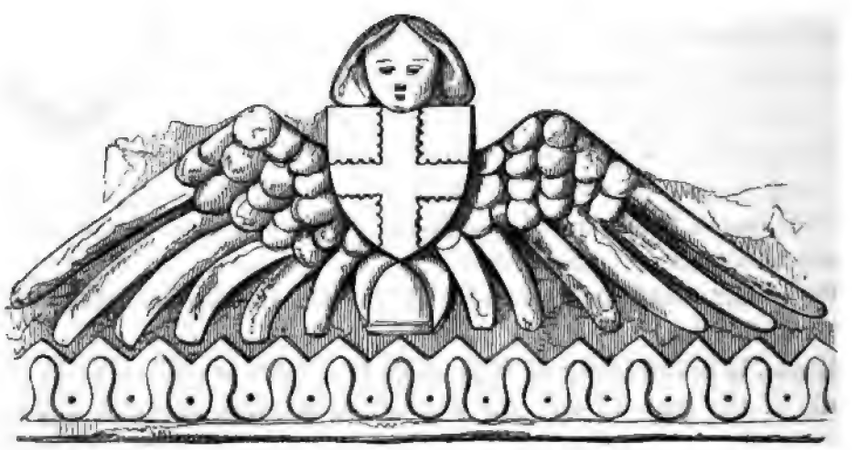
[a] Mrs. Hamilton Gray's Sepulchres of Etruria.

[b] Moule on the Heraldry of Fish, page 12.



THOMAS GURNAY I.,

PROBABLY son of Robert, but certainly nephew and heir[a] of Sir John, first occurs in the list of Norfolk gentlemen returned as such by the commissioners, 12 Hen. VI. 1434[b] We must observe that the Norman French becoming gradually disused, the De before surnames, taken from places, ceased about this period, and in consequence the family of Gurnay was no longer described as De Gurnay or De Gournay, but simply Gurnay or Gourney.

Thomas Gurnay was a feoffee in the manor of Wolterton, in East Barsham, 13 Henry VI. 1435.[c]

In 1440 he presented as a feoffee with others for Sir John Curzon, Knight, to the church at Ingoldesthorpe.[d]

In 1442 he presented to the church of Harpley in his own right.[e]

In 1443 he presented in his own right also by the name of Thomas Gurney of West Barsham, to the church of Depden, in Suffolk.[f]

22d Henry VI. 1444 or 5, a fine was levied between Nicholas Boking and John Aleyne of Castle-acre, querents, and Thomas Gurney, Esquire, and Margaret his wife, defendants, of 6 messuages, 200 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and a 30th part of 80 acres of bruery (*i. e.* heath), 4 acres of marsh, 5*s.* rent, and a fold-course in West Lexham, East Lexham,

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[a] Spelman. Pedigree of the Gurneys.

[b] Fuller's Worthies. The list of the gentry here alluded to was made out in each county by commissioners appointed for the purpose. Fuller supposes that the real motive for this was to tender an oath of fealty to the gentry of the kingdom in favour of the house of Lancaster. There appears strong ground for this supposition, as Sir Robert Cotton mentions in his abridgement of the records, that at the parliament held 11 Hen. VI. the speaker presented an article that no nobleman or other should retain in his service any offender of the law. The which article the lords and bishops swore to maintain; and it was enacted that the lords, knights, and esquires, yeomen, and persons throughout the realm, should by special commissioners swear to perform the same. (Norris MSS.)

[c] Blomefield in W. Barsham.

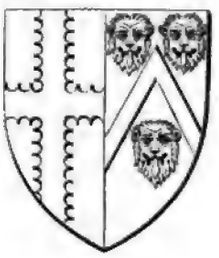
[d] Inst. Lib. 10 F. 36.

[e] Tanner's MSS. Bishop's Office, Norris MSS.

[f] Inst. Liber, 10 F. 49. Norris MSS.

Castle-Acre, Newton, and Dunham Magna, the right of John of the inheritance of Margaret.[a]

Thomas Gurney married Margaret Kerville, of that ancient family seated at Wiggenhall St. Mary's, in Marshland; they also possessed land in Castle-Acre,[b] where, according to the fine quoted above, Margaret's inheritance partly lay. Cook, Clarenceaux, in an ancient pedigree, calls her *Catharine*, daughter of Robert Kerville, of Watlington: but the fine just quoted proves that the wife of Thomas Gurney was named Margaret. Robert Kerville, of Watlington, died in 1434, and mentions his daughter Catharine in his will, but makes no mention of Margaret. In the pedigree at page 286 I have called the wife of Thomas Gurnay Catharine, after the authority of Cook: but it would seem erroneously.



In the windows of Gurney's Place, Norwich, was the coat of arms Gurney impaling Kerville, Gules, a chevron between three leopard's faces or. This, with other coats which remained of the family arms, has been removed to Keswick. (Appendix LXVIII.)

This Thomas Gurney sealed with a cross engrailed "with a helmet and crest, which, as is supposed, is a gurnard fish biting on the helmet, his tail upward, which I think the heralds call hauriant."[c] (Appendix LXIX.)

He is styled of Norwich in 1451. Mr. Norris is of opinion that Margaret, his first wife, died, and he married, secondly, Alice—of what family does not appear—and that he died in 1454 intestate, at Great Ellingham, where he was then residing, and administration was granted to Alice his widow and others, the 5th August of that year:[d] but it seems doubtful whether this is the same Thomas Gurnay, as I do not discover that he had property or a residence at Great Ellingham. He was probably buried at Baconsthorpe, where

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[a] Fine Norff. 23 Hen. VI. [b] Blomefield in Castle-acre. [c] Spelman MSS.
[d] Reg. Aleyne, pars prima, f. 19 b. Norris MSS.

was formerly the following fragment of an inscription on a flagstone in the church.

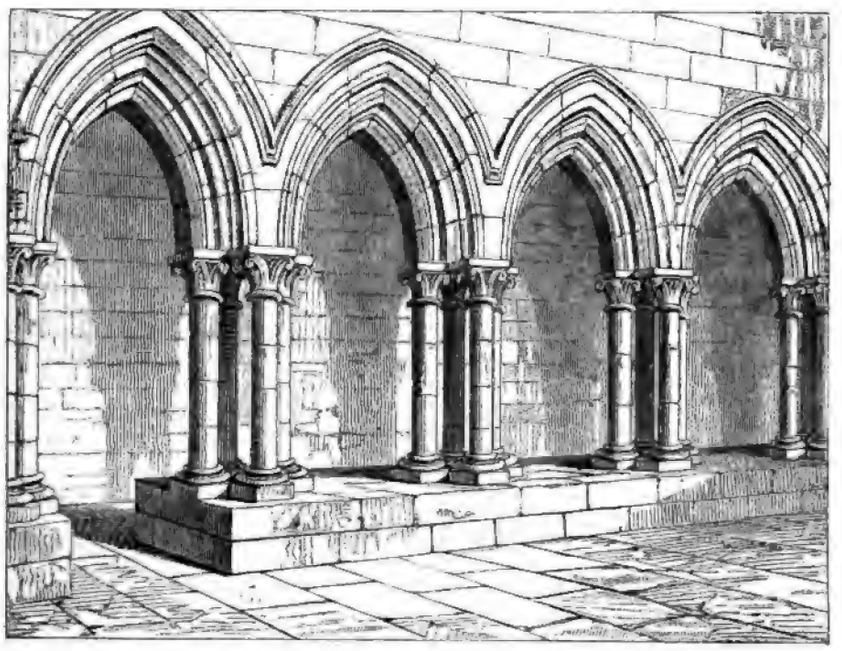
——— Thome Gurney Generosi
——— propicietur Deus Amen.[a]

Thomas Gurnay I. left a son and heir Thomas, and Catharine, a daughter, who married John Baxter of Forncet, Norfolk, Gentleman.

Cotemporary was Robert Gournay, Rector of Heathel, presented by John Duke of Norfolk in 1427; he died 1439.

Henry Gurney of Norwich, who died intestate in 1443, leaving a widow, Tiphania.[b]

[a] Norris MSS. Church Collec. Baconsthorpe. [b] Norris MSS.



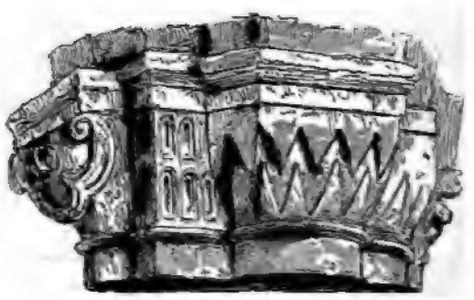
APPENDIX LXVIII.

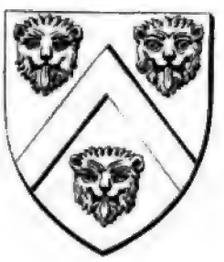
ON THE FAMILY OF KERVILLE.

THE ancient family of Capraville, or Kerville, were settled, before the reign of Richard I., at Wiggenhall St. Mary's, Norfolk, where they had their seat or residence, of which there are still remains. This family was doubtless of Norman origin, and came from Chevreville, in Normandy, in the neighbourhood of Mortaigne. They held very large estates in West Norfolk, particularly in Marshland. After the Reformation they continued of the Roman Catholic religion, and Sir Henry Kerville was accused by Sir Christopher Heydon, Knight, in 1620, of being a bigoted papist; and that the papists met at his house in order to assist the emperor against the King of Bohemia, when James I requested a loan for the recovery of the Palatinate, whereupon Kerville was imprisoned, but was afterwards released. He was the last male of his family. In the church of St. Mary's is a fine mural monument erected to his memory and that of his wife.*

The Pedigree of Kerville is as follows:

* Blomefield in Wiggenhall St. Mary's.



PEDIGREE  OF KERVILLE.

ROBERT DE CAPRAVILLA, temp. Stephen. — ROGER.=.... — WALTER DE CAPRAVILLA.

ROBERT DE CAPRAVILL, temp. Rich. I. — SIMON. — ROBERT. — JEFFREY DE CHEREVILE.

REGINALD DE KAREVILLA, or KERVILLE, temp. John.=ALICE, dau. of Sir Richard de la Rokeby.

Sir FREDERIC DE CAPRAVILLE, Knt. temp. Hen. III. — ROBERT DE CHEREVILLE. — PHILIP DE CHEREVILLE.

WILLIAM DE KERVILE, of Wiggenhall.=....

WILLIAM, 21 Edw. I.=....

JOHN DE KERVILE, 17 Edw. II.=....

EDMUND KERVIL.=ALICE, dau. and coh. of Sir John Tilney, of Quaplode, in Lincolnshire.

Sir ROBERT KERVILE, ancestor of the Kerviles of Watlington. His heart buried at St. Mary's.

JOHN KERVILE.=....., dau. of Thomas Fitz-William, Esq. of Maplethorpe in Lincolnshire.

THOMAS KERVILE, Esq. 1467.=MARY, dau. of Gilbert Haultoft, of the Isle of Ely, Baron of the Exchequer to Henry VI.

HUMPHREY, son and heir.=ANNE, dau. of John Fincham, Esq. of Fincham.

HUMPHREY, son and heir.=ANNE, dau. of Jeffery Cobb, Esq. of Sandringham.

3. EDMUND.=CATHARINE, dau. of William Saunders, Esq.; mar. 2. John Spelman, Esq. of Narborough; 3. Miles Corbet, Esq.

1. THOMAS KERVILLE.=ALICE, dau. of Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxburgh.

2. WILLIAM.

4. ALICE; mar. 1. Sir John Bedingfield; 2. Sir John Sulyard, Knt.

5. ELIZABETH; mar. Robert Bozon, Esq.

6. ELEANOR; mar. —— Neal, Esq.

7. JOAN; mar. John Shouldham, Esq.

8. CATHARINE; mar. —— Goswell, Esq.

9. MARGARET; mar. 1. Nicholas Dean, of Wiggenhall, Gent.; 2. John Shoreditch, or Bexwell, Esq. of Bexwell.

10. MARY.

Sir HENRY KERVILLE, Knt. 1620.=WINEFRID, dau. of Sir Anthony Thorold, Knt.

Two children who died in their infancy.

From the Norris MSS. and Blomefield in St. Mary Wiggenhall.

APPENDIX LXIX.

ON CRESTS.

The crest was made of light wood carved, or of leather, and fastened to the helmet.

The principal application of crests was in jousts or hastiludes, when the shield was not worn. Originally crests were conceded by Royal grant to a very few persons. They are not held to be absolutely hereditable, but may be assumed.*

There is no mention of the cap of maintenance, as afterwards used by the family, in this crest of Thomas Gurney.

Wreathes and scrolls were rarely used with crests at first. Caps of maintenance were confined to royal alliances till after the time of Robert Cooke Clarenceux, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and granted them to private families. We know not at what period the cap of maintenance was added to the crest of the West Barsham Gurneys.

* Dallaway's Heraldry, p. 387.

It is very possible that Robert Cooke Clarenceux may have granted the use of caps of maintenance to private families in consequence of their being related to Queen Elizabeth, to whom it should be remembered many gentlemen's families were near relations through her mother Anne Boleyn. Of this number was Anthony Gurney, who lived in her reign, whose maternal grandmother was a Boleyn.

THOMAS GURNAY II.

Son and heir of the before-mentioned Thomas Gurney, Esq. was of West Barsham, and in 1465 presented to the church of Harpley, and to Depden in Suffolk in 1467.[a]

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Jernegan, or Jerningham, of Somerleyton in Suffolk, Knight, by whom he had issue, 1. William, his son and heir; 2. John; 3. Edmund. (App. LXX.)

He is frequently mentioned in the Paston Letters, edited by Sir John Fenn.

John Jernyngham, in a letter to his cousin Margaret Paston, dated Calais, Corpus Christi day, 1458 (Thursday, 1 June, 36 Henry VI.), says, "No more at this time but that it please you to recommend me unto my right reverend and worshipful cousin your husband, and to mine uncle Gourney, and to mine aunt his wife, and to all good masters and friends where it shall please you."[b]

Again, in a letter from Margaret Paston to her husband, dated Soulmass day (All Souls) 1465, 5 Edward IV. "Item, my brother and Playters were with Calthorpe to enquire of the matter that ye wrote to me of; what answer he gave them they shall tell you. I sent the parson of Heylesdon to Gurney to speak to him of the same matter, and he saith faithfully there was no such thing desired of him, and though he had been desired he would neither have said nor done against you; he said he had ever found you loving and faithful to him, so he said he would be to you to his power, and desiring me that I would not think him the contrary."[c]

In another of the Paston Letters, viz. one from Margaret Paston to her husband, dated Norwich, 18 January 1463-4 (3 Edw. IV.), is an account

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[a] Tanner's MSS. in the Bishop's Office. Norris MSS.

[b] Fenn's Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 161.

[c] Ibid. vol. iv. p. 237.

of a murder committed by a Thomas Gorney and his man. Sir John Fenn is of opinion that it was *not* the Thomas Gurney of whom we are treating, but we are inclined to think that it was the same person, in which we are confirmed by his subsequent donations to religious houses. The occurence may be accounted for by the disturbed state of the times from the contentions of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, which produced numerous feuds among private families. The letter is from Margaret Paston to her husband, dated Norwich, Wednesday, 18 January 1463, and is as follows:[a] "Skipworth shall tell you such tidings as beeth in this country, and of Thomas Gorne and his man; himself is clerk convict, and his man is hanged; ye shall hear hereafter what they and others were purposed to have done to their master."

The following extract from one of these old letters, from Thomas Playters to John Paston, Esq. explains the crime committed by this person and his servant. January 1463 (3 Edw. IV.): "Please your mastership to wete, that as for my lord of Norwich cosyn's deth, Thomas Gurnay's man hath confessed that he slew hym, by commandment of his master, and confessed over, that ye same dager he slew hym wyth he kest (cast) it in a sege (sedge or marsh), which is founded and taken al to-bowyd (bent together), for he cowde not breke it, and in prison is both he and his master."[b]

This Thomas Gurney was a benefactor to several religious houses, especially by legacies; amongst others to the priory at Walsingham, which was then a house of great consideration, and to which Edmund Gurnay and John Gurnay V. had also been benefactors, doubtless from their residence at West Barsham being near to Walsingham.

By his testament, dated 18 March 1469, Thomas Gurnay II. directed to be buried in the chancel of the church of St. Lawrence at Harpley, if he died there, or in the church of the Friars Minors in Norwich, if he died there. He gave to the said Friars 40*s.*; to the Friars preachers, Augustines, and Carmelites at Norwich, to each house 20*s.*; to the chapel of the

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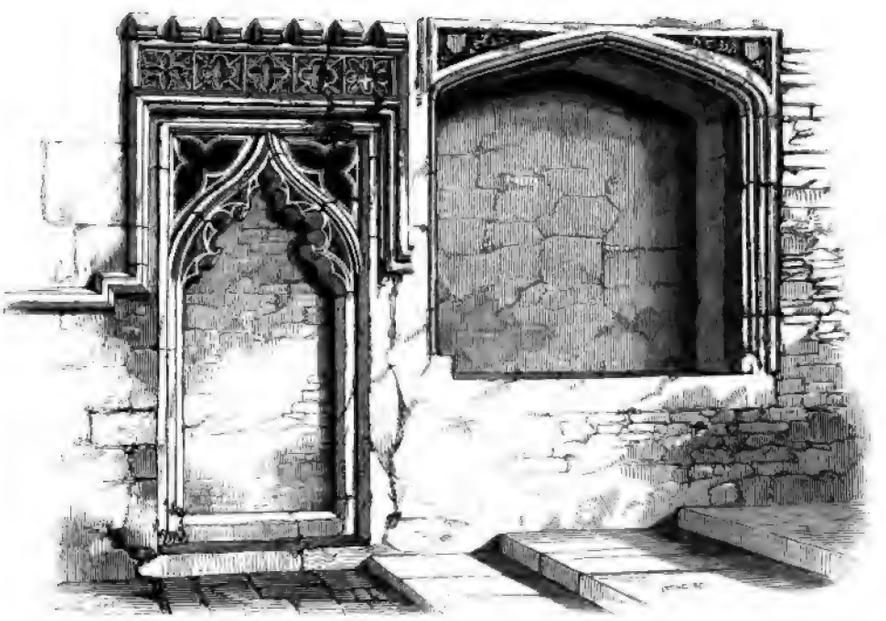
[a] Fenn's Paston Letters, vol. iv. p. 153. [b] Ibid.



DOORWAY AND TOMB PROBABLY OF THOMAS GURNAY II.
IN CHANCEL OF HARPLEY CHURCH.

By will he directs to be buried there if he dies at Harpley, and the tomb is of his date.

Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin at Walsingham his gold ring with a turkeys set in it; to every resident and householder at West Barsham 13*d.*; to every resident at Harpley and Depden 6*d.*; to his wife Margaret all his utensils and furniture of whatsoever kind; half of them to go to his eldest son William after her death, if he confirms the settlements upon his brothers John and Edmund, and if he conducts himself with fidelity, humility, and filial piety towards his mother, otherwise his said mother Margaret to dispose of the said furniture and utensils.

To the high altar of St. Gregory's at Norwich 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the repair of the church there 40*s.*; to Thomas Seafoul his godson, whom he received at the holy font, 6*s.* 8*d.*; also to the repair of the vestments of the church at Depden 20*s.*; to John Bernard, of the order of Friars Minors at Norwich, his confessor, 11*s.* to pray for him.

He appoints his wife, John Jernygan, Esq. and Edmund Bokenham, Esq. executors, and John Heydon supervisor.

By his last will,[a] dated at Norwich, 20 March, 9 Edw. IV. (1468-9), he would first that all the grants made either by himself or by his feoffees by his direction should be firm and stable, and in particular the annuities granted to John and Edmund his sons out of the manor of Depden; also he gave to the prior and convent of Walsingham, towards their buildings there, that they might have him and his wife in special memory on their bede-roll, as a brother and sister, £10; further he ordered all his rents, lands, tenements, and services, called Swathings, in Hardingham, which he had lately bought of Katharine Sturmer; and also all his lands, tenements, &c. in Norwich, to be sold to fulfil his will, and other pious purposes for his soul and the soul of Margaret his wife. By a subsequent clause he recites that he had agreed with his son William touching the said premises, and that William should pay 20 marks immediately after his decease for his funeral charges; to the said Margaret his wife £5 every year at the Feast of the Translation of the Holy Martyr St. Thomas (à Becket), until the sum of £40 should be discharged to Margaret his wife, by the said William, for which he was to give her security. That Margaret his wife should

[a] It is to be observed, the will of Thomas Gurnay is dated two days after the testament.

have all the furniture, linen, and woollen cloths, and other goods which were given her during her life, and were *made by her* OWN WORK, or that of her servants, and were acquired by her for her own use.[a]

The will was proved 27 July, 1471. (App. LXXI.)

The house spoken of in this will was in St. Gregory's parish.

It is remarkable that John Gourney or Gurney, the immediate ancestor of the present family of the Gurneys of Keswick, resided in an ancient house in this parish of St. Gregory's at Norwich, in the reign of Charles II.,

HOUSE IN ST. GREGORY'S PARISH, NORWICH.

[a] Reg. Jekkys, fol. 211 b. in the Bishop's Office at Norwich.

and it seems possible that the house of this Thomas Gurnay II. may have been the same, and may have descended to this younger branch of the Gurneys. This house was lately the Three Pigeons tavern. It faces what was called Charing Cross, between two streets formerly called Nether and Over Westwyk, (now, I believe, Upper and Lower St. Lawrence Street,) and appears formerly to have extended back, so as to have been originally quadrangular.

Margaret, the wife of Thomas Gurnay, was niece to and legatee in the will of Elizabeth, widow of Robert White of Shottesham, dated 1442, which Elizabeth was daughter of William Appleyard, Esq. and sister of Joan, wife of Sir Thomas Jernegan of Somerleyton.[a] She continued the widow of Thomas Gurney, Esq. and as such, together with her son William, presented to the church of Depden in Suffolk, in 1471 and 1476.[b]

COTEMPORARY.—John Gurney of Filby left a small legacy, in 1465, for the repair of the chapel of St. John there.[c]

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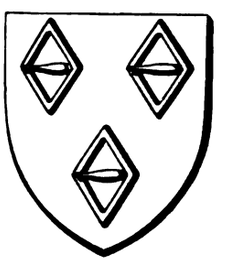
[a] Norris MSS. in Tunstead, p. 59.

[b] Ibid.

[c] Reg. Cobalde, f. 30 d. Norris MSS.

APPENDIX LXX.

The very ancient family of Jernygan or Jerningham was seated in Suffolk as early as the conquest, if not before, being said to descend from one of King Canute's captains. Their principal manors were Horham and Stonham Jernygan. They settled at Somerleyton in the 13th century, where they continued until the extinction of the elder branch of the family in the reign of James I. They bore for arms, Argent, three buckles gules.



JERNINGHAM.

Sir Henry Jerningham, vice-chamberlain and master of the household to Queen Mary, was presented by her with the manor of Cossey in Norfolk, and from him is descended the present family of the Jerninghams,* the head of which is the present Lord Stafford. The descents of this noble family are so well known that I do not subjoin a pedigree of them.

APPENDIX LXXI.

The Testament and Will of Thomas Gurnay II., extracted from the registry of the Bishop of Norwich. Reg. Jekkys, 211 b.

In Dei nomine Amen. xviii° Die mensis Marcii, Anno Domini M°cccc°lxix° et Anno Edwardi IV. nono, Ego Thomas Gurnay, senior, Armiger, compos mentis et bone memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beate Marie Virgini et omnibus sanctis, corpusque ad sepeliendum infra cancellum ecclesie parochialis Sancti Laurencii martyris de Harple, si me ibidem obire contingat, vel in ecclesia fratrum minorum Norwici si me ibidem obire contingat. Item lego summo altari ecclesie de Harple xiii*s.* iiij*d.* Item lego summo altari ecclesie de West Barsham vi*s.* viii*d.* Item lego cuilibet residenti et tenenti domum sue familie, vocato *housholder*, infra Westbarsham xii*d.* Item lego tenentibus et residentibus in Harple et Depden, vi*z.* cuilibet *housholder* vi*d.* Item lego ad reparacionem domus fratrum minorum Norwici xl*s.* Item cuilibet domui fratrum Augustinorum, Predicatorum et Carmelitarum Norwici ad reparacionem domorum suarum xx*s.* Item lego ad reparacionem et sustentationem domus fratrum minorum de Walsingham xl*s.* Item capelle Annunciationis beate Marie de Walsingham annulum meum aureum cum uno pretioso lapide vocato unum turkeys in eodem annulo impresso post mortem meam ibidem oblaturum. Item lego Margarite uxori mee omnia alia jocalia et utensilia mea quecunque et cujuscunque generis existunt ad ejus proprios usus, toto cum apparatu omnium vestimentorum

* Blomefield, in Cossey.

corporis mei, excepto eo ad assignatum meum reservato. Item volo quod si Willelmus filius meus de bona fidelitate, humilitate et filiatate gessit se erga dictam Margaritam matrem suam et ei in omnibus concessionibus meis tam eidem Margarite matri sue quam fratribus suis filiis nostris dictorum Thome et Margarite per cartas concessitis et factis obedierit, et pro posse suo eas concessiones maintenerit; tunc idem Willelmus si dictam matrem suam supervixit habeat post mortem ejusdem Margarite medietatem omnium eorundem utensilium et jocalium occupabili usu non consumptorum; et aliter non; sed eadem Margarita habeat tunc inde plenariam voluntatem et dispositionem. Item lego summo altari ecclesie St. Gregorii in Norwico predicto vi*s*. viii*d*. Item lego ad reparacionem ejusdem ecclesie xl*s*. Residuum vero bonorum meorum non legatorum do et lego bone disposicioni dicte Margarite uxoris mee, Johannis Jernygan Armigeri et Edmundi Bokenham, quos ordino facio et constituo hujus testamenti mei et ultime voluntatis mee executores meos, ut ipsi fideliter bona mea disponant et debita et legationes meas persolvant et meam ultimam voluntatem perimpleant sicut ipsi pro illis in dicto casu disponere vellent; et lego cuilibet dicto Johanni Jernegan et Edwardo Bokenham pro onere hujus testamenti sumendo et labore suo, ultra expensus suas rationabiles, quinque marcas. Eorundem autem testimenti et voluntatis ordino et constituo Johannem Heydon supervisorem. Et lego eidem Johanni pro auxilio et concilio suo dictis executoribus meis prebendis quinque marcas. Item lego cuidam Thome Sefoul filiolo meo quem de sancto fonte recepi vi*s*. viii*d*. Item lego ad reparacionem seu vestimentorum renovationem ecclesie de Depden xx*s*. Item lego Johanni Bernard ordinis minorum Norwici confessori meo ad orandum pro me xl*s*. Item lego Thome Davy servienti meo xx*s*. Item lego Roberto Stenton xiii*s*. iiij*d*. Item lego Willelmo Wolwyk et uxori ejus xiii*s*. iiij*d*. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti testamento meo sigillum meum apposui. Datum die et anno supradictis.

Hæc est ultima voluntas mei Thome Gurnay Sen. Armigeri facta apud Norwicum xx°. die Marcii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti nono. In primis volo quod omnes concessiones et annuitates per me seu feoffatos meos ad instantiam meam, per cartas confectas, stabiles sint et officiales juxta formam earundem concessionum, et precipue annuitates Johanni et Edmundo filiis meis per cartas separatas extra manerio meo de Depden exeuntes sub sigillo meo concessas juxta formam earundem concessionum, stabiles et rate sint in omnibus. Item volo quod prior et conventus ecclesie beate Marie de Walsyngham habeant ad constructionem operum ejusdem prioratus, ut me et uxorem meam in specialiorem memoriam haberent ut fratrem et sororem capituli, xl^li^. Item volo quod expendantur in constructionem aut vestimentorum renovacionem ecclesie de Harple, xl*s*. Item volo quod expendantur in reparationem seu vestimentorum renovacionem ecclesie de West Barsham, xl*s*. Item volo quod omnes ille terre et tenementa, redditus et

mea vocata Swathyng in Hardyngham que nuper empsi de Katharina Sturmur et etiam omnes terre et tenementa mea cum suis pertinentiis in Norwico vendantur per executores meos et quod inde

pervenientes disponantur in executionem testamenti mei et ultime voluntatis mee et in alios pios usus celebrandos pro anima mea et anima dicte Margarite et pro quibus tenemur. Quicquid mearum terrarum reddituum et omnes post hujus mei testamenti et

ultime voluntatis mee confeccionem in bona memoria mea existens *(lego)* Willelmo filio pro octoginta marcis bone et legalis monete Anglie. Item quod solvat dictis executoribus meis et presertim dicte Margarite uxori mee xx. marcas legalis monete expensuras circa funeralia mea facienda; et in festo translationis Sancti Thome Martyris extunc proximo et immediate sequenti centum solidos et sic de anno in annum ad quemlibet festum translationis Sancti Thome indilate cs. legalis monete Anglie quo usque summum xl. librarum legalis monete predicte plenarie persolvat; et quod idem Willelmus filius meus de promissis solvendis faciat eidem uxori mee sufficientem securitatem. Item volo quod dicta Margarita uxor mea habeat omnia jocalia, pannos laneos et lineos et alia bona que eidem uxori mee fuerunt tempore vite mee concessa data et assignata, et que ex ejus labore aut servientum suorum fuerunt et sunt adquisita, ad usum proprium, quod dicti Johannes et Edmundus executores mei prenominati de iisdem jocalibus, pannis laneis et lineis aut aliis bonis ut prefertur, nullo modo se intermitterint sed uxorem meam de iisdem liberam dispositionem habere permittant. Datum loco, die, mense et anno Domini supradictis.

Probatum fuit presens testamentum una cum ultima voluntate eidem annexata apud Norvicum coram nobis, officio consueto Domini Norwicencis Episcopi et per nos approbatum et insumatum ac pro xvii. die mensis Julii, Anno Domini M°.cccc°.lxxi°. &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM GURNEY IV.

Son of Thomas Gurney and Margaret Jerningham his wife, is styled of West Barsham. He and his wife occur as legatees in the will of Alianor Countess of Arundel: "Ego Alianora Comitissa Arundel[a]—Item lego Willelmo Gurnay et Agneti uxori ejus 4 lib. sterling."[b] He presented to the church of Depden jointly with his mother in 1471, the year of his father's death. In the 14 Edward IV. 1474, he was party to a fine of the manor of Sprowston as a trustee for Walter Aslak, Esq.[c]

In 1475 he occurs as a feoffee for John Wyndham of Felbrigg, Esq.[d]

In 1476 he presented again jointly with his mother to the church of Depden in Suffolk.

In 1485 he presented his son Christopher Gurney, clerk, to the church of Harpley, and in the same year he is mentioned as lord of the manor of Welburn.[e]

The same year he and his wife gave in trust the manor of Swathings to Henry Gray, Knight, and Robert Drury, Esq.[f]

Sciant presentes, &c. quod nos Willelmus Gurney Armiger filius et heres Thomæ Gurney armigeri, et Anna uxor dicti Willelmi ac filia Willelmi Calthorp militis, dimissimus manerium nostrum de Swathings in Hardingham Henrico Gray militi et Roberto Drury armigero. Dat. 2 R. III. (1485.)

He was one of the escheators for Norfolk in the reign of Edward IV.

The escheator was an ancient officer, so called, because his duty was to look to the escheats, wardships, and other casualties accruing to the crown. In ancient times there were two escheators in England, one north,

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[a] Reg. Stockton, fol. 23, 20 July, 1455.

[b] Dodsworth MSS. vol. xxii. fol. 22 a. Lansdowne MSS. No. 227.

[c] Kirkpatrick MS. Collec. quoted by Norris.

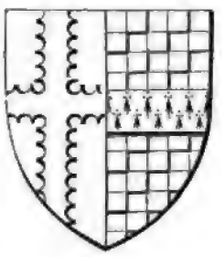
[d] Test. Johan. Wyndham, Reg. Gelour, F. 116. Norris MSS.

[e] Tanner's MSS. Bishop's Office. In Norris MSS.

[f] Harl. MSS. 970, p. 9.

the other south of Trent; but in the reign of Edward II. several escheators were made for life in every county; and by the 14 Edward III. it was enacted, that there should be one in each county who should be in office for a year, and by another statute he was to be in office once in three years: the Lord Treasurer naming him.—Coke's First Institute, 13 n. B.

William Gourney married Anne, only daughter of Sir William Calthorpe, of Burnham, Knight, by his lady, the daughter of the Lord Grey of Ruthyn. (App. LXXII.)



His arms, impaling Calthorpe, were in the windows of Gurney's Place in Norwich; the glass is now at Keswick.

He and his wife were both living in 1494, and legatees in the will of Sir William Calthorpe, dated this year.[a]

They had issue: 1. William, his son and heir, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue; 2. Walter; 3. Thomas; 4. Christopher, a priest; 5. Elizabeth, married to Clement Herward, Esq. of Aldborough in Norfolk.[b]

The 11th Henry VII. 1496, William Gurney granted land at Cley next the Sea to his son Walter.[c] In the 13th Henry VII. William Gurney, Esq. senior, enfeoffed William Gurney, junior, Esq. of lands in Dunton. He is mentioned as lord of the manor of Harpley in a computus of the cellarer of Norwich.

His seal, "sometimes a wrestling collar in an enamelled ring.[d]" This badge or crest was in glass, in the window of West Barsham church, and is now removed to Keswick.[e]

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[a] Reg. Woolman, F. 206.

[b] Norris MSS.

[c] Blomefield in West Barsham. Norris MSS.

[d] Sir H. Spelman. Gurney Pedigree.

[e] Ring seals were common at this period. William Gurney's enamelled ring, with his seal and his badge, must have been in possession of the family when Francis Gurney gave the Pedigree to Sir H. Spelman in 1639.

TWO MEN WRESTLING WITH WRESTLING COLLARS. FROM STRUTT'S SPORTS AND PASTIMES, PLATE VI.

Badges, many of which were knots of different sorts, prevailed about this period. Of these, the knots of the Bourchiers, Staffords, and Veres are best known.[a] The wrestling collar was placed round the neck of the wrestler, and held by the adversary. It was tied in a slip knot.

Of this William Gurnay IV. mention is frequently made in the Paston Letters. In a letter from John Paston,[b] Knight, to his brother, John Paston, Esq. dated Calais, Monday, 14 April, 1477, 14th Edward IV. we find that William Gurney was negotiating the marriage between John Paston and Margery Brews.[c]

"To John Paston, Esq.

"Right worshipful and heartily beloved brother, I recommend me to you, letting you to weete, that as by Peirse Moody when he was here I had no leisure to send answer in writing to you and to my cousin Gurnaye of your letters, but for a conclusion ye shall find me to you as kind as I may be, my conscience and worship saved, which, when I speak with you and them, ye both shall well understand; and I pray God send you as good speed in that matter as I would ye had, and as I hope ye shall have ere this letter come to you; and I pray God send you issue between you that may be as honourable as ever was any of your ancestors and theirs, whereof I would be as glad in manner as of mine own; wherefore I pray you send me word how ye do; and if God fortune me to do well, and be of any power, I will be to Sir Thomas Brewes and my lady his wife a very

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[a] Dallaway's Heraldry, p. 396.

[b] Brothers of the same christian name frequently occur in ancient times.

[c] Fenn's Paston Letters, vol. ii. p. 245.

son in law for your sake, and take them as ye do, and do for them as if I were in case like with them as ye be," &c.

Again, in a letter dated 23rd January, 1469, from John Paston to his brother Sir John Paston.[a]

" Item, yesterday W. Gorney entered into Saxthorpe, and there was he keeping a court, and had the tenants attourned to him; but ere the court was all done, I came thither with a man with me and no more, and there before him and all his fellowship, Gayne, Bomstead, &c. I charged the tenants that they should proceed no further in their court upon pain might fall of it; and they letted for a season, but they saw that I was not able to make my party good, and so they proceeded further. I saw that, and sat me down by the steward and blotted his book with my finger as he wrote, so all the tenants affirmed that the court was interrupted by me as in your right, and I requested them to record that there was no peaceable court kept, and so they said they would."

Crepping's manor in Saxthorpe had been purchased by John Gurnay II. (see page 347), and was possessed by the family afterwards; this, however, from the letter just quoted, appears to have been disputed by the Pastons. (App. LXII. page 347.)

This William Gurney was of council to the Duke of Norfolk. This council of the Duke of Norfolk, like that of other great barons, was similar to that of the King when he was surrounded by his privy council or counsellors of state. In this assembly all matters relative to the disputes between his vassals and dependants were heard and determined. Orders and regulations respecting his own possessions were debated, and even his domestic affairs settled.[b]

William Gurney's intimate connection with the family of the Duke of Norfolk appears in a letter from Margery Paston to her husband.[c]

" Sir, on Saturday last past I spake with my cousin Gorney, and he

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[a] Fenn's Paston Letters, vol. iv. p. 423.

[b] Fenn's Paston Letters, vol. v. p. 121, note.

[c] Ibid. vol. v. p. 293.

said if I would go to my lady of Norfolk and beseech her good grace to be your good and gracious lady, she would so be, for he said that one word of a woman would do more than the words of twenty men, if I would rule my tongue, and speak none harm of mine uncle; and if ye command me so for to do, I trust I shall say nothing to my lady's displeasure, but to your profit; for he thinketh, &c. . . . . I understand by my cousin Gorney that my lady is near weary of her part; and he saith my lady shall come in pilgrimage into this town, but he knoweth not whether afore Christmas or after, and if I would then get my lady Calthorpe, my mother-in-law, my mother and myself, and come before my Lady beseeching her to be your good and gracious lady, he thinketh ye shall have an end, for fain she would be rid of it with her honor saved, but yet money she would have. Dated Norwich, Novr. 1482."

William Gurnay and his wife were legatees in the will of Sir William Calthorpe, ult'o Maii 1494, "I, William Calthorpe, Knight, bequeth my body to be buried in the White freres of Norwich. Item, I will that my son William Gournay, and my daughter his wief, have cc moder sheep."[a]

William Gurney's Norwich house was in Pockethorpe, which was originally a suburb of the city, but afterwards formed part of it, including the parishes of St. James and St. Paul; the monastery of the Carmelites or Whitefriers was situated in it, where William Gurnay directed by will he should be buried.

William Gurnay IV. died before the 11th May 1508, when his will was proved at Lambeth. It is dated 2nd March 1507, and is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, William Gurneye, Squyer, of Pokethorpe, by Norwich, the seconde day of the moneth of Marche, in the yere of our lord God M^{l}v^{c}vij, make my testament and last will at Pokethorpe aforesaide, in this forme folowing. First I comende my soule to almighty God, our blissed lady Seynt Mary, and to all the holy company of heven. And my bcdy to be buried in the church of White freers, within the per-

[a] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xxii. fol. 64. Lansdowne MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 227, fol. 227.

close[a] of the same churche. In the which churche I will there be given in almes to poore folks in penys, by the peny meal, xx*li*. It to eũy preest, seculer or reguler, beyng w[h]in the Citie of Norwich, to remembre me in his memẽto, iiij*d*. It I bequeth to eũy Clerke, beyng at my Dirge in a surplis, ii*d*. It I bequeth to eũy of the iiij orders of freers in Norwich xx*s*. It I bequeth to the Nonnes of Carowe, xx*s*. It I bequeth to the prior of the Cathedral Church of the holy Trynitie in Norwich, xl*s*. It I bequeth to eche of the Susters of Normans,[b] iiij*d*. It I bequeth to eche house of seeke mẽn by Norwich, xx*d*. It I bequeth to the Ankeres of Seynt Julyans in Norwich, xx*d*. It I will that the church of Westbarsh̃m have a vestment of grene worsted w[t] myn armes and my wiffs in a skochen. It I will that ther be at Harple Church made a windowe in the steple w[t] the said armes. It I bequeth to the maide of the saide Ankeres, iiij*d*. It I bequeth to my Suster Calthorpe, wife to William Calthorpe, Squyer, xl*s*. a peyre of shetes of iiij yerds in brede, and a white bedde w[t] curteynes. It I bequeth to Ame her daughter, at hir mariage, xl*s*. It I bequeth to Margaret Dengayn x[li]. a federbed and a bolster, a payre of blanketts, a payre of shetts, a coũlett, and a pilowe. It to Margaret Berney, xx*d*. It to Cicill Brampton, xx*d*. It to William Welles, xl*d*. It to Henry Broke, xl*d*. It to Robert Northfolke, iiij m̃rs. It to John Wageour, xl*s*. It to Thomas Sweyn, xl*s*. It I will that Thomas Gurney, my sone, have an annuitie of x m̃rke oute of the manoir of Harple during his naturall life. And I will that my feoffeȝ of and in the said manoir make hym assuř thereof, as he and his counseill shall devise. And I will that myn executors have the profitt of the residue of the said manoir during the terme of v yeres.[c] It I will that my son Thomas shal have to him and his heires and assigneȝ for eũ all the manoirs, londs, and teñts off Skulthorpe, in the

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[a] The perclose was the screen which inclosed the square space at the end of an aisle of a church, and which generally contained an altar, and was used as a chantry.

[b] Norman's spital, or hospital, was in the parish of St. Paul's at Norwich, and was so called from Norman the monk, its first master, who lived in the twelfth century.

[c] This provision was in consequence of the minority of Anthony Gurney his grandson, who succeeded him.

Countie of Norfolke, which I have purchaced, which he hath the possession and profitts of by myn assent and aggreement. It I will have an honest preest to synge and pray for my soule and my wiffs soul by the space of three yeres, in the White Freers of Norwich. It I bequeth to the freers of Walsyngħm, vi*s*. viij*d*. It I bequeth to the freers of Burnħm, vi*s*. viij*d*. It to the freers of Blackneye, vi*s*. viij*d*. It to the Spitell house of Walsyngħm, xx*d*. It I bequeth to fr̃ John Hogon, preest, vi*s*. viij*d*. It I bequeth to the reparac̃on of the Churche of Seynt James in Norwich, vi*s*. viij*d*. It to the Anker of White freers, vi*s*. viij*d*. It I will that there remayn at Westbarsħm, vii^{c} shepe, and the Residue I give to my son Thomas Gurnaye. The Residue of all my goodes w^{h} the detts to me owying I com̃ytte into the hands and goode discrecion of my broder William Calthorpe, and my son Thomas Gurneye, whom I make and ordeyne myn executors. And beq̃th for their labor x m̃rke. Given the day, yere, and place abovesaide.

"Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum coram Domino apud Lamehith vicesimo die mensis Maii Anno Domini milesimo quinquegesimo octavo, juramento Willelmi Calthorpe et Thomæ Gurney executorum, &c." [a]

William Calthorpe named in this will was William Calthorpe, of Pockthorpe, Esq. son of Sir William Calthorpe, Knight, as appears by his will at Norwich. Reg. Attmere 282 a. Will proved 6 June 1528. He leaves all his tenements, gardens, &c. in Pockthorpe, to Elizabeth his wife, and afterwards to Amy his daughter in fee, and if she died before marriage then to pious uses.[b]

William Gurney calls him and his wife brother and sister, he having been brother to his wife. The Norwich house of the Calthorpes was at this time in Pockthorpe, as well as that of William Gurney IV.

William Gurney IV. was succeeded in his estates by Anthony Gurney, his grandson, then a minor; William Gurney V. his eldest son, having died in his lifetime.

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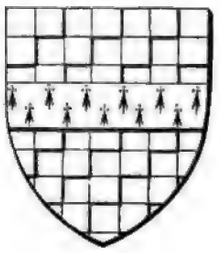
[a] From the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

[b] Norris MSS.

APPENDIX LXXII.

ON THE FAMILY OF CALTHORPE.

The Calthorpe family took their name from Calthorpe in Norfolk, where they were seated immediately after the Conquest; they assumed



their arms, Chequy or and azure, a fess ermine, as we have before stated, from the marriage of Sir William Calthorpe with Cecilia, sister and heir to William de Burnham, alias Warren, or perhaps from holding lands under the Earls Warren.

The original ancestor of the Calthorpes was Godric, who was dapifer or steward of the abbot of Holme about the time of the Conquest, a high situation of great trust at that period. His descendants bore the names of de Calthorpe, of Hobbies or de Alto Bosco, and of de Suffield, from those several manors which belonged to them. Walter de Suffield, or de Calthorpe, who became Bishop of Norwich in 1244, was one of this family.

The Calthorpes continued to flourish in Norfolk and Suffolk, and were amongst the most distinguished families in those counties for many centuries; the principal branches being seated at Burnham, Cockthorp, and East Barsham, in Norfolk, and at Ampton in Suffolk. By the death of Sir Henry Calthorpe, K.B. in 1783, this family became extinct in the male line. His sister Barbara married Sir Henry Gough, of Edgebaston, in the county of Warwick, Bart. whose son was created a peer in 1796, and was father of the present Lord Calthorpe.

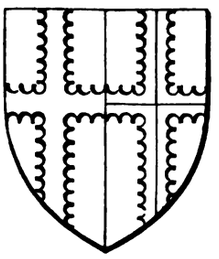
Sir William Calthorpe, of Burnham, married two wives, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Miles Stapleton, Knight, and had children by both. Ann, the wife of William Gurney IV. was by his first wife.

For further particulars of the family of Calthorpe see Sir Egerton Brydges' Edition of Collins's Peerage.*

* Blomefield in Calthorpe. Calthorpe Pedigree in the Norris MSS.

WILLIAM GURNEY V.

Son of William Gurney IV. and Anne Calthorpe. In the 14 Henry VII. (1499), he, by the style of William Gurney, Junior, and Thomas Sefoul, Esq. had a grant of the custody of the manors and lands of Roger Wood, of East Barsham, from John Earl of Oxford, to whom King Henry VII. had granted the custody of the person and lands of William Viscount Beaumont.[a]



He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, Knt. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Geoffry Bulleyn, Lord Mayor of London, with whom he had the manor of Irsted as her fortune, which had been purchased by his father-in-law; his arms, impaling Heydon, viz. Quarterly argent and gules, a cross engrailed counterchanged, were in the glass in Gurney's place, Norwich. (App. LXXIII.)

William Gurney occurs as living at Irsted in 1496, when William Idewyn, vicar of Barton, appointed him supervisor of his will[b]; in 1497 he is also mentioned as of Irsted, and he occurs as party to a deed of land in Hoveton St. John, the 12th of Henry VII. 1500;[c] this year he presented to the church of Thuxton.

In what year he died we do not find, but Sir Henry Spelman says that his father survived him. Anne, his widow, presented as such to the church of Depden in Suffolk, in 1505,[d] which manor must have been settled upon her and her husband. In the same year she was a legatee in the will of Sir Roger Lestrange, Knt. of Hunstanton, who married her sister.

"I Roger L'estrange, knight, bequeth my body to be buried in the chauncell of Hunstanton, &c.[e] . . Itt I woll that my syster Heydon, maistres

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[a] Blomefield in West Barsham.

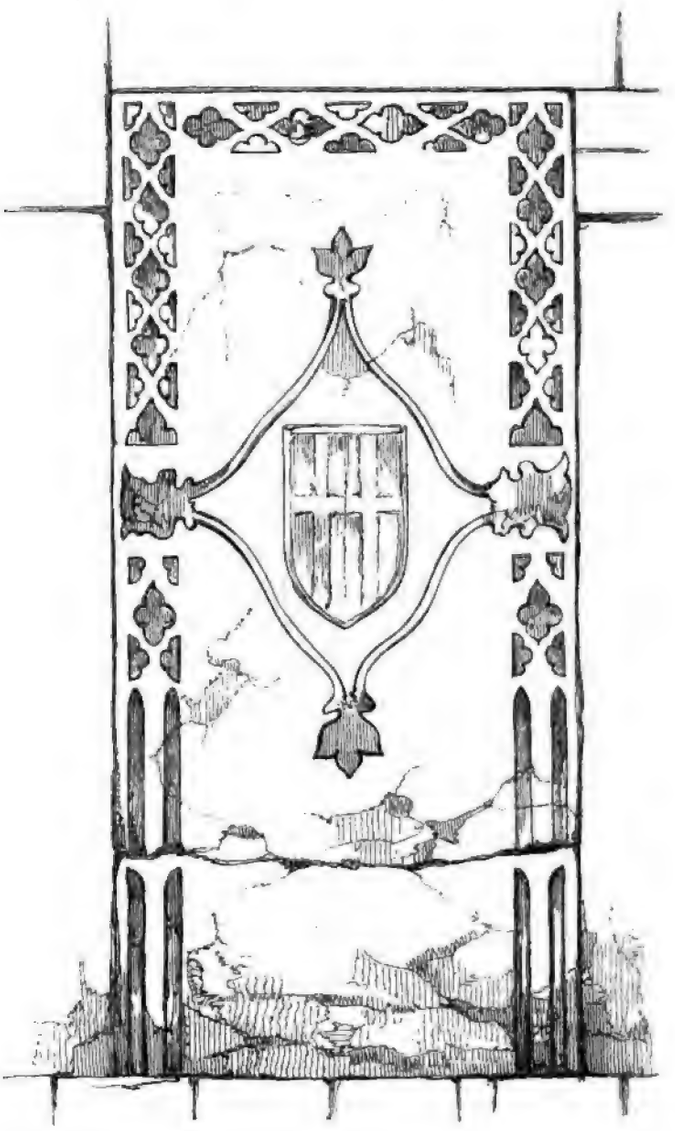
[b] Reg. Multon, fol. 41.

[c] Cart. penes J. Blofield, Esq. Norris MSS.

[d] Tanner's Inst. Bishop's Office, vol. ii. p. 282. Norris MSS.

[e] Reg. Adeane, fol. 2, 7 Octr. 1505.

Townsend, and my syster Anne Strange, my syster Margaret Strange, and my syster Gurnay, have eche of them a black gowne."[a]



TOMB OF WILLIAM GURNAY V. AT WEST BARSHAM.

[a] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xvii. fol. 102. Lansdowne MSS. No. 227. In a Pedigree of the

William Gurney V. was buried at West Barsham, where there still remains an ornamented slab stone to his memory, as appears by the indistinct remains of the cross impaling the cross, Gurney and Heydon, in the shield in the centre, originally filled up with engrailed crosses in brass. The brass which formerly adorned this monument is all gone.

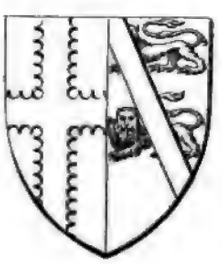
I find no will of William Gurney V. probably in consequence of his dying in the lifetime of his father. He had issue: 1. Anthony Gurney, his son and heir; 2. Henry, mentioned in Sir Lionel Dymocke's will; 3. Constance; 4. Alice; 5. Frances, a daughter mentioned in the will of her aunt Dame Anne Heydon; and 6. Amy.

Mrs. Anne Gurney, widow of William, married to her second husband Sir Lionel Dymocke of Marynge-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, Knight, who mentions her sons in his will.

"I, Leon Dymocke, of Marynge-on-the-Hill, in com. Lincoln, Knt.[a] Iẗm I give to Antony Gurnay, my son, one gylt cup. Iẗm to Henry Gurnay, my son, x m̃rks."[b]

This Sir Lionel Dymocke was of the same family as the Dymockes of Scrivelsby, champions of England, descended from the Lords Marmion.

2. Walter Gurney of Cley-next-the-Sea, next brother to William Gurnay



Lestranges in the possession of Mr. Styleman Lestrange, Ann L'estrange, sister of Sir Roger L'estrange, occurs married to . . . Gourney, and the arms of Gurney impaling L'estrange. Quere, whether the lady mentioned in the will of Sir Roger L'estrange was this sister of Sir Roger, or his sister-in-law, Mrs Anne Gurney (formerly Heydon), and has not a mistake arisen in the L'estrange pedigree from this will? I have not discovered any marriage between any individual of the ancient and distinguished family of Lestrange with a Gurnay; but the Gurneys of West Barsham were, for several generations, very nearly related to the Lestranges, by both families intermarrying with the families of Heydon, Calthorpe, Lewkenor, and Stubbs.

[a] Reg. Ayloff, fo. 23—25 Ap. 1512.

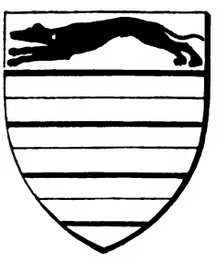
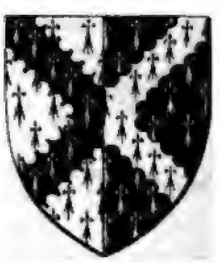
[b] Dodsworth MSS. vol. 22, fol. 102 b. See the Monument of Sir Lionel Dymocke engraved in Weir's History of Horncastle, page 30, where are the arms of Dymocke impaling Heydon. This monument is in Horncastle Church, to which Marynge or Marham-on-the-Hill is an adjoining parish.

V. was ancestor of the Gurneys of Cawston and Aylesham, who continued at those places for several generations. See an account of his descendants at the end of this part of our record.

3. Elizabeth, his sister, married to Clement Herward, Esq. of Alborough in Norfolk, before 1483, and was living in 1509. The Herwards were a family of great antiquity and considerable estate. (App. LXXIV.)

4. Thomas Gurney, who had an annuity left him by his father from Harpley, and lands in Sculthorpe; he was ancestor of the Gurneys of Dartmouth in Devonshire, and of Richard Gurney, Sheriff of London in 1590, and of Sir Thomas Gurney, Knight, High Sheriff of Essex in 1622. See an account of his descendants at the end of this second part of this record.

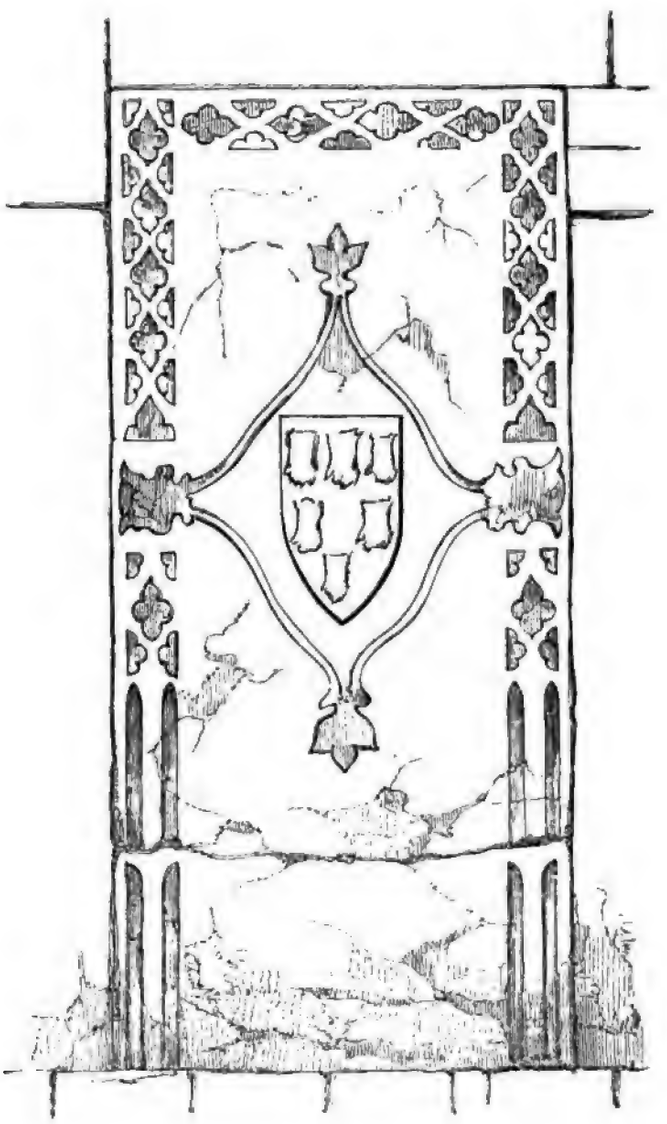
5. Christopher, a priest, presented by his grandfather, Sir William Calthorpe, to the living of Hempstead in Happing, in 1485, and the same year by his father, William Gurney, Esq. to that of Harpley. This last benefice became vacant in 1511, which was probably the year of his death.

?12.d.57

The engraving at page 408 of the slab at West Barsham is a great mistake, the shield, on a closer examination, being six gloves instead of a cross impaling a cross, and therefore unquestionably a monument of one of the Wauncys, probably of Sir William de Wauncy, who was knight of the shire for Norfolk 15 Edward III., and died before 1357 (see page 385). I insert an engraving of this monument as it appears on a more accurate investigation. It is not, therefore, a monument of either William Gurney V. as I supposed, nor of Edmund Gurnay as I conjecture at page 791.

I am also in error at page 447 with regard to the monument of Francis Gurney at Irstead, as it appears by Henry Gurnay's register, page 889 of Record, that he was buried at Great Ellingham. I think it likely that the tomb formerly at Irstead was commemorative of William Gurney V., as he acquired that manor by marriage with Ann Heydon (see page 876), but the inscription being gone when it was seen by Mr. Norris, it is impossible to decide accurately whose monument it is.

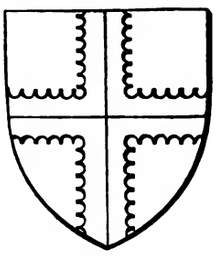


APPENDIX LXXIII.

ON THE FAMILY OF HEYDON.

The family of the Heydons take their name from the town of Heydon in Norfolk.

Thomas de Heydon was a justice itinerant in 1221; his descendants resided at Heydon and Baconsthorpe for many generations, and were among the leading families of the county: they became extinct during the civil wars in the 17th century.* They bore for arms, Quarterly argent and gules, a cross engrailed counterchanged.



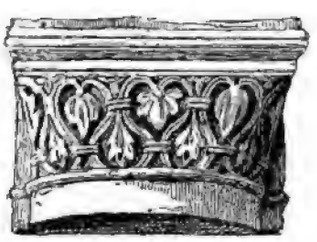
Sir Henry Heydon, Knt. whose daughter William Gurney married, was steward to the household of Cecilia Duchess of York, widow of Richard Duke of York, and mother of Edward IV. He built the manor-house at Baconsthorpe, a sumptuous pile.† He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, Knt. (great-grandfather of Queen Anne Boleyn,) Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had issue three sons, and five daughters, viz.

1. Amy, married Sir Roger L'Estrange of Hunstanton Hall.
2. Dorothy, married Sir Thomas Brooke, son and heir of John Lord Cobham.
3. Elizabeth, married Walter Hobart, of Hales Hall, in Loddon, Esq.
4. Anne, married William Gurney, Esq.
5. Bridget, married Sir William Paston, Knight.

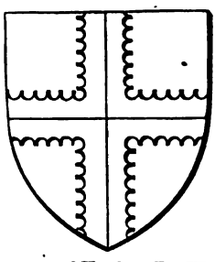
These ladies were through their mother nearly related to Queen Anne Boleyn.

* Blomefield in Baconsthorpe.

† The house at Baconsthorpe is now a perfect ruin; it was a quadrangular house, with a gate-house about fifty yards in front, which is now turned into a farm-house. In the church are some interesting monuments of the Heydons, and some good painted glass (1832).



PEDIGREE



PEDIGREE OF HEYDON.

WILLIAM HEYDON, of Heydon, Esq. = ...

WILLIAM HEYDON, Esq. son and heir, temp, Edw. I. = ...

RICHARD. THOMAS, ob. 1370. SIMON HEYDON, Esq. temp. Edw. II. = ...

Sir RICHARD HEYDON, Knt. died in the wars in France temp. Edw. III.

DAVID HEYDON, Esq, son and heir. = Margaret....

HUGH HEYDON, Esq. of Heydon = ALICE, dau. of —— Leonard, of Heydon, Gent.

WILLIAM HEYDON, of Heydon, Esq. = ISABELL, dau. of John Moore, of Norwich, Gent. temp. Richard II.

ROBERT HEYDON, Esq. of Heydon. = CECILY, dau. and heiress to Roger Oulton, of Oulton, in Norfolk, Councillor at Law, temp. Hen. IV.

WILLIAM HEYDON, of Baconsthorpe, Esq. He purchased the Manor of Baconsthorpe, and made it the seat of his family temp. Hen. V. = JANE, dau. and heiress of John Warren, of Lincolnshire.

JOHN HEYDON, Esq. ob. 1479, built Heydon's Chapel, in Norwich Cathedral, was a favourite of Henry VI., and a Lancastrian. = ELEANOR, dau. of Edmund Winter, of Barningham, Esq.

Sir HENRY HEYDON, Knt. built Baconsthorpe Hall, &c. ob. 1503. = ELIZABETH (some say ANNE), dau. of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, of London, Knt.

BRIDGET, marr. Sir William Paston, of Paston, Knt.
ANNE, marr. William Gurney, Esq. of West Barsham.

Sir JOHN HEYDON, Knt. a great courtier and expender in his father's time. After, a great husband. Ob. 1551, æt. 82. = CATHARINE, dau. of Sir Christopher Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham, ob. 1542.

ELIZABETH, marr. Walter Hobart, of Hales Hall, Esq.
DOROTHY, marr. Sir Thomas Brooke, son and heir of Lord Cobham.
AMY, mar. Sir Roger L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, Knt.

GEORGE.
THOMAS, marr. ....., and had a dau. and heir.
ELIZABETH, marr. Thomas Darcye, of Tolston Darcye, Essex, Esq.
ANNE, marr. Edward Sulyard, Esq.

Sir CHRISTOPHER HEYDON, Knt.

ANNE, dau. of Sir John Heveningham, of Ketteringham, Knt.

ELEANOR, marr. to John Townshend, Esq. son and heir of Sir Roger Townshend, of Rainham, Knt.
MARGERY, marr. Everard Digby, of Rutlandshire.
URSULA.

Sir CHRISTOPHER HEYDON, Knt. of Baconsthorpe, the great housekeeper of Norfolk; 2 w. TEMPERANCE, dau. of Sir Simon Carew, Knt.; 3 w. AGNES, dau. Robert Crane, of Chilton, in Suffolk. = ANNE, dau. of William Drewry, of Hawsted, in Suffolk.

CATHARINE, mar. Sir Miles Corbet, of Sprowston, Knt.

MARY, mar. Roger Wyndham, son and heir of Sir Edmund Wyndham, Knt.

JANE.
HENRY.
CHRISTOPHER.

Sir WILLIAM HEYDON, Knt. ob. 1594. = ANNE, dau. of Sir William Woodhouse of Hickling, Knt.

MARY, mar. Thomas Blennerhasset, of Barsham, Suffolk, Esq.

URSULA, mar. Roger Townshend, Esq. s.p.

ELIZABETH, mar. John Wentworth, of Mountneys, Essex, Esq.

Sir JOHN, Knt. s.p.
WILLIAM, killed in France.

Sir CHRISTOPHER HEYDON, Knt. mar. 1598. = ANN, dau. and coheir of John Dodge, Esq. ob. 1642.

Sir JOHN HEYDON, of Baconsthorpe, Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance to Charles I. living 1646. = MIRABELLA, dau. and coheir of Sir Thomas Ryvett, Knt. Merchant, of London.

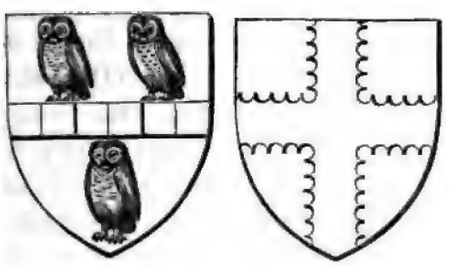
WILLIAM HEYDON, Gent. ob. 1689, s.p. and was the last male of the family.
..... HEYDON, Esq. eldest son, ob. s. p. masc.
MIRABELLA, born 1646, mar. Laurence Lomax, of Eye, Esq. ob.

The above pedigree is chiefly taken from the Norris MSS.

APPENDIX LXXIV.

ON THE FAMILY OF HERWARD.

The Herwards of Aldborough, near Cromer, were a family of considerable antiquity and large possessions in that part of Norfolk. They became extinct in the 16th century, and their property descended to the Parkers of Honing, an ancient family there seated.* Their manor-house at Aldborough was very large, in a small part of which, remaining in the time of Mr. Norris, were still in the windows, amongst other coats, the following: Herward, Azure, a fess gobonné gules and vert, between three owls argent. Gurney, Argent, a cross engrailed gules.



HERWARD. GURNEY.

* Blomefield in Aldborough.

Clement Herward, of Aldeburgh, Esq. by his will, dated 16 October, 1509, and proved 2 August, 1510, directed to be buried in the church there.† To Robert, his son, he gave his manor of Aldeburgh, but Elizabeth his wife to have the new lodgings there above, from end to end, and to have meat and drink for herself and two servants as long as she pleased to continue there; his executors, after the decease of the said Elizabeth his wife, to receive the issues and profits of his manors. To Philip, his son, if he will be a priest, £10 or more, to purchase him a licence to be a priest before his years, and to get him a plurality;‡ if he will not be a priest, then to bind him apprentice. To his daughter Wynter, 20 ewes. His son-in-law, Henry Wynter, to have all his wethers at Michs. at £9 a hundred.

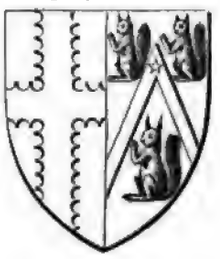
Executors: Elizabeth his wife, Robert Herward his brother, Robert and Henry his sons; Supervisor, Sir John Heydon, Knt.

† Reg. Splyttymbre, 287a. Norris MSS.

‡ Philip Herward was Rector of Stiffkey.

ANTHONY GURNEY,

Son of William Gurney V. by Anne Heydon, his wife, and heir of his grandfather William IV. He occurs as presenting to the church at Harpley in 1511. He married before 1519 Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Lovell, Knight, by which marriage the Gurneys acquired Ellingham Hall manor in Great Ellingham, Mortimer's manor in Rockland Tofts, the manor and advowson of Scoulton, and the lesser advowson of Attleborough. These fiefs were a portion of those held by the Lords Mortimer of Attleborough, from whom Sir Robert Lovell's lady was descended. Sir Robert Lovell, by his will, dated 20 December, 1519, and proved in 1522, gave divers legacies to his daughter Gurney.[a] (App. LXXVIII.) He was brother and coheir of Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Councillor to Kings Henry VII. and VIII., who mentions Anthony Gurney in his will, dated 10th Dec. 1522, 14th Henry VIII. "I, Thomas Lovell, Knight, of the Garter, &c. Item, I give to eueriche of William Husay, John Fitzlewes, Anthony Gurney, and John Billesby, which have married my brother Sir Robert Lovell's daughters, 100^{li}. towards the fyndyng their children to schole and marriage of them," &c. Sir Robert Lovell married Ela Conyers, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Conyers, Esq. who, through the ancient family of the Fitz Ralphs, was one of the representatives of the noble house of Mortimer, of Attleborough,[b] from which circumstance the descendants of Anthony Gurney and Margaret Lovell quartered the arms of Lovell, Conyers, Fitz Ralph, and Mortimer, viz.:—



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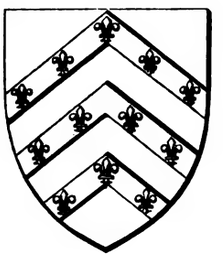
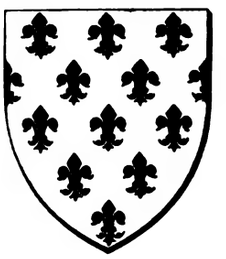
[a] Reg. Briggs, F. 116 b. Norris MSS.

[b] Norris MSS. Blomefield in Great Ellingham.

Lovell: Argent, a chevron azure between three squirrels sejant gules. (App. LXXVIII.)

Conyers: Azure, a maunche or. (App. LXXVII.)





Fitz Ralph: Or, upon three chevronels gules twelve fleurs-de-lis, 5, 4, 3, argent. (App. LXXVI.)

Mortimer, of Attleborough: Or, fleuré de lis sable. (App. LXXV.)

By this marriage of Anthony Gurney and Margaret Lovell, the estates of the Gurneys of West Barsham were considerably increased, and the family became one amongst the coheirs of the Barony of Mortimer of Attleborough.

Anthony Gurney presented by grant to the lesser rectory of Attleborough, called West Ker, in 1524, in 1536, and again in 1544; and in 1565 Sir Christopher Heydon, Knight, his executor, presented in his right.[a]

Anthony Gurney is sometimes written of West Barsham, sometimes of Irstead, particularly in 1546, but most frequently of Ellingham Magna,[b]

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[a] Blomefield in Attleborough.

[b] Norris MSS. Tunstead, p. 35.

an estate which came to him after the death of Henry Spelman, of Ellingham, Esq. in the year 1524, and to which his wife was heir. The said Henry Spelman being the only surviving child of Thomas Spelman, Esq. and Anne his wife, the other daughter and coheir of the before-named Thomas Conyers, Esq. In 1524 he was executor to this Henry Spelman, his wife's relation.[a]

In 1530 he was a feoffee for Robert Walcot, of Kerbrooke, Gent.[b]

In 1533, "Mr. Gurney" occurs amongst the strangers visiting at Hunstanton Hall, as appears by the household accounts in the handwriting of the lady of Sir Thomas L'Estrange, in the possession of the present Mr. Styleman L'Estrange. (App. LXXIX.)

In 1533, William, Abbot of St. Bennet's-in-the-Holme, by indenture, dated 11 January, 25th Henry VIII. leased to Anthony Gurney the site of the manor of Neatsherd near Irstead, and the parsonage there, with the patronage of the vicarage, &c. to hold for the term of forty years, from the 28th of September last past. This appropriation of church property in his favour was during the power of Anne Boleyn, who was his relation.[c]

He was lord of the manor of Swathings in Hardingham, 26 Henry VIII. 1535. This manor, which had been in his family soon after the conquest, he alienated to the Thwaites'.[d]

Anthony Gurney's first wife, Margaret Lovell, was dead before 1536. He re-married Elizabeth Tyrrell, "daughter of Mr. Tyrrell." This was before 1536, in which year, in Easter, 28 Henry VIII. a fine was levied be-

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[a] Reg. Allablaster, p. 130. Norris MSS. [b] Reg. Palgrave, fol. 144. Norris MSS.

[c] Anthony Gurney and Queen Anne Boleyn were second cousins, as will appear by the following descent:—

Sir Geoffry Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London.=.....

Sir William Boleyn.=..... Sir Henry Heydon.=Elizabeth Boleyn.

Sir Thomas Boleyn.=..... William Gurney.=Ann Heydon.

Queen Anne Boleyn. Anthony Gurney.

Many Norfolk families were nearly related to Anne Boleyn; but it does not appear that Queen Elizabeth much patronized her Norfolk kindred.

[d] Blomefield in Hardingham.

tween Sir John Allen, Knt. and others, querents, and Anthony Gurney and Elizabeth[a] his wife, defendents, of the manor of Gurney, alias Harpley, &c.

And in Trin. 24 Hen. VIII. 1532, a fine was levied between John Tyrrell and others, querents, and Anthony Gurney, defendent, of the manor of Harpley, which I think may have been on his marriage with Elizabeth Tyrrell.[b]

I do not find from what branch of the ancient and knightly family of Tyrrell, Elizabeth, the wife of Anthony Gurney, sprung, but it seems likely she was one of the Tirrells of Gipping in Suffolk. The Tyrrells are undoubtedly of Norman origin, and are descended from Walter Tyrrell, who held

lands in Essex at the Survey. It seems doubtful whether this is the same individual who is said to have shot the fatal arrow at William Rufus, and who was lord of Poix in Picardy. The Tyrrells branched from the parent stem in Essex into several counties. They bore, Argent, two chevronels azure, within a bordure engrailed gules.

In 1537 William Ugge was presented to the living of Harpley by Thomas Godsalve, as assignee of Anthony Gurney; and soon after, Gurney's manor in Harpley, which had been possessed by his family since the reign of Henry II. was conveyed to Richard Southwell, Esq.[c] probably in some settlement at his second marriage.

In 1535 he occurs as lord of the manor of Scolton, and patron of the church there, which was of his wife's inheritance; he sold this manor in

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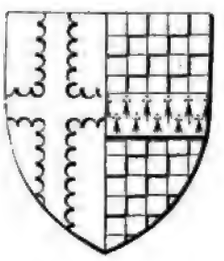
[a] Elizabeth Tyrrell was perhaps the same who had previously married Henry Spelman, Esq. of Great Ellingham, cousin of Anthony Gurney's first wife.

[b] Norris MSS. p. 52, in Irstead. Addit. MSS. Mus. Brit. 8841, in Harpley. Cook Clarenceaux, Pedigree. This is contained in a volume of pedigrees by Cook, purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale. That of the Gurneys is brought down to the year 1622, by a later hand.

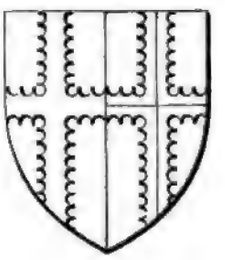
[c] Anthony Gurney, Esq. by deed, dated 12 Feb. in the 25th year of King Henry VIII. settled this manor on Richard Southwell, Esq. with the manor of Hurstead (Irstead), now vested for 200 pounds sterling, with all his lands in Harpley, Great and Little Massingham, Howston (Howton), East and West Rudham, Kursted, Netisherd, and Barton. (Inter Cartas Rogeri Potts, Bar[ti]. 1706). Norris MSS.

1540.[a] From this and other alienations of property it seems that, although his estates had been much increased from his first marriage, he was certainly involved in pecuniary difficulties, from which, we believe, the West Barsham Gurneys never fully recovered.

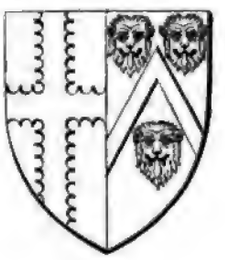
Gurney's-place, in the parish of St. Julian, Norwich, was his town residence; it was a fine old city mansion, which has been pulled down of late years: within the recollection of persons now living, the large hall existed, used as a manufactory, in the bay window of which were the following arms, which, together with the glass belonging to the Gawdys, to whom it afterwards belonged, are still preserved at Keswick.



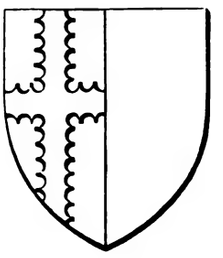
GURNEY, IMPALING CALTHORPE.



GURNEY, IMPALING HEYDON.



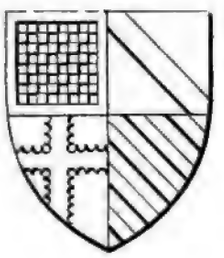
GURNEY, IMPALING KERVILLE.

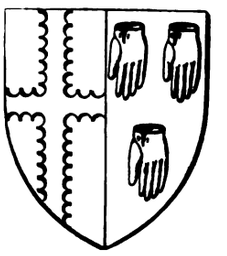


GURNEY, IMPALING . . . . . .

Mr. Kirkpatrick saw also two others now broken, viz.—

[a] Blomefield in Scolton.





Quarterly: 1st. Warren; 2nd. Swathing? or Scrope? 3rd. Gurney; 4th. Dampmartin? or Cailey?

Gurney, impaling Wauncy.

This house was sold to Thomas Gawdy, Esq. after the death of Anthony Gurney.[a]

In 1546 Anthony Gurney was foreman of the grand jury who found the unfortunate Earl of Surrey guilty of high treason: the chief act of "treason" being the Earl's having quartered the arms of Edward the Confessor with a label, stated in the indictment to be the distinctive arms of the Prince Royal of England.

The following is the list of the grand jury who found the bill against the Earl of Surrey, 38th Henry VIII.:—

Anthony Gurney, Esq.	Thomas Codde, Gent.
William Brampton, Esq.	Robert Lovedail, Gent.
John Berney, Esq.	Richard Spooner, Gent.
George Horseman, Esq.	William Drake, Gent.
Ralph Shelton, Esq.	Thomas Aldericke, Gent.
Edmund Wode, Gent.	John Thetford, Gent.
Robert Rugge, Gent.	Thomas Hare, Gent.
William Rogers, Gent.	Henry Dengaine, Gent.

Most of these are the names of citizens of Norwich, where the bill was found by the grand jury, although the trial took place in London. Henry Dengaine, the last of these, was of Brunstead in Norfolk, and was married to Anthony Gurney's sister. The grand jury who found the unfor-

[a] Norris MSS.

tunate Earl guilty of high treason, and the jury before whom he was tried in London, consisted of Norfolk men, for the purpose, it is said, of giving a greater appearance of justice to the proceedings against him, from the juries being selected from a county where his chief influence lay.

I have before mentioned that the Gurneys of West Barsham were amongst the families who were under the influence of the princely house of Howard; and it is remarkable that in the very same year (1547) that the Earl of Surrey was beheaded, his daughter Lady Jane Howard stood sponsor for a grandchild of Anthony Gurney (Frances, daughter of Francis Gurney, of Irstead); and in 1550 the widowed Countess of Surrey undertook the same office for a grandson, so that Anthony Gurney having been upon this grand jury had not the effect of alienating him and his son from the family of the Earl of Surrey, at least according to appearances.

By Margaret Lovell his wife, who was born in 1499,[a] Anthony Gurney had issue: 1st, Francis his son, who died in his father's life-time, leaving children; 2nd, Ela, married first, —— Drury, Esq., and secondly, Christopher Seyve, Gentleman. By his second wife, Elizabeth Tirrell,[b] he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard Stubbs, Esq.

Anthony Gurney died before 27 March, 1556; his will is dated 6 Dec. 1555, and was proved 10 Dec. 1557.

The following is a copy of it, extracted from the Registry of the Bishop of Norwich.

"In the name of God, Amen. The sixte daie of December, in the yere of our Lorde God a thousande fyve hundrethe fyftie and five, I, Anthonie Gurney, of Greate Elingham, in the countie of Norff', Esquier, being in good and holle mynde, thankes be unto God, make and declare this my testament and last will in manner and forme followinge: fyrst, I bequeathe my soule unto Almightie God, trusting to have the fruicion of his glorious presens amonges the Saincts of Heaven, and my bodie to be buried in the church of Elingham aforesayde, unto the hiegh alter wherof I give and bequeathe for my tithes negligently forgotten and not payd, iij*s*. iiij*d*. Ităm. I will, that at ye daye of my buriall, seaventh daye, thirtie

[a] Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. 759, p. 167. [b] Pedigree. Cook, Clarenceaux.

daie, and twelmonth daie, shal be done such deds of charytie unto ye relieff of the poore as by myn executors shal be thought most expedient. Ităm. I will that myn executors shall have two partes of all my mannors, lands, and tenements, w^t^hir appurtenaunces, in three partes equallye devyded, lieng and being w^t^in the sayde countie of Norff', being holden by knyhtes service, to have and to holde the sayde two partes of all my sayde mannors, lands, and tenements, with there appurtenances, holden by knyghtes service, to myn executors and other assignes, from the daye of my deceas, until th'end of the terme of fortenne yeres then next followinge be fullie complete and endid, and the profightes and issewes cominge of the same two partes by the sayed tearme of fortenne yeres to be employed and bestowed in and towards the payment of my debtes, legacies, and performance of this my testament and last will. Ităm. I will that my sayde executors shall have the resydew of all my mannors, lands, and tenements, w^t^ther appt'naunces, lienge and beinge in the sayde countie, being not holden by knyghtes service, to have and to holde all the sayd mannors, lands, and tenements w^t^ther appurtenances so being not holden in knights service to my sayd executors and ther assignes, from the sayde daie of my deceas untill th'ende of the sayde terme of fortenne yeres be fullie completed and ended, and the issews and profightes thereof coming by the same terme, to githerw^t^ all my goods and cattall, to be employed and bestowed in and towards the payment of my sayde debtes, legacies, and performance of this my testament and last will. Ităm. I give and bequeathe unto Elizabeth Gurney my dowter, two hundreth pounds of lawfull money of Englande, to be payd to the same Elizabeth, or to hir assignes, as sone and w^t^ as redie spede as it may be made, raysed, and taken of and for my goods and cattalles the issews and profightes of the sayde two partes of my sayde mannors and other the premiss's being holden by knyghtes servyce, and of the issewes and profightes of all other my sayde mannors, lands, and tenements being not holden by knyghtes servyce, as is aforesayde, my debtes beinge fyrst payde. Ităm. I give and bequeathe to Ela Seyve my dowter, twentie pounds lawful money of Inglonde, to be payd as it maye be raysed and taken of ye sayde issewes and profightes of the p'misse assigned to my executors in this my p̃nt will and testament;

and I will that so much of the resydew of the issewes and profightes of the same primss's as shal be thought meat by myne executors shall be bestowed in and towarde the educac'on and bringinge upp of Anthonye Gurney, Elizabeth Gurney, Frances Gurney, Anne Gurney, and Anthonye Drurye, my grandchildren; and forther I will that the overplus of the same issewes remayning at thende of the said fortenne yeres shall be equallie devyded and payd by my sayde executors, or ther assignes, to my sayde grandchildren then being alyve. The resydew of my goods and cattalls not before given and bequeathed I comitt to the good order and dispocicion of myne executors whom I ordeyn and make Sr Christofer Heydon, Knight, and Robt Holdich, Esquier. In witnes wherof to this my p̃nt testament and last will I have sette my seale and subscribed my name the daye and yere above written. Witnes to this p̃nt will and testament, Anthonye Twayghtes, Thom^s^ Flegge, John Cadie, and Jamys Smythe.

"Proved 10 December 1557, by the oaths of the executors within named."

GREAT ELLINGHAM HALL.

[a] Register Jagges, fol. 135, b.

The profits and issues to accrue for 14 years from the date of this will were so bequeathed to pay debts, and to provide for the younger children of Francis Gurney, eldest son of Anthony Gurney, who died in his life-time. Henry Gurney, eldest son of Francis, was born the 21st Jan. 1548, and would therefore come of age in 1560, the year when this term of fourteen years would expire, the will being dated in 1555.

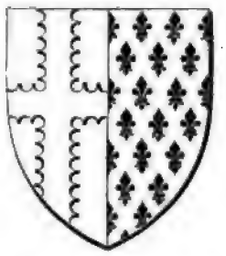
By an inquisition taken at Walsingham 27 March, 2d and 3d year of Philip and Mary (1556), Anthony Gurney was found to die seized of Irsted manors, Barton, Netysherd, Dylhm̃, Tunstead, Smallborough, Horninge and Barton, held of the Bishop of Norwich; of the manor of Ellingham, in Great Ellingham, held of the heirs of Robert Lord Bardolf in soccage; of the manor of West Barsham, of Henry Lord Matravers and Anne his wife, as of the manor of Castleacre, by service of one knight's fee, and of Gurney's manor in Hingham, of the heirs of Henry Clyppesby.[a]

Great Ellingham Hall still exists as a farmhouse, although much dilapidated, but still retaining the appearance of having been a manor-house,

GREAT ELLINGHAM HALL.

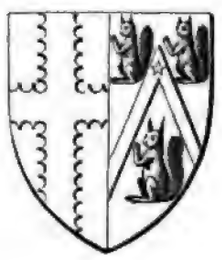
[a] Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. 760, page 312.

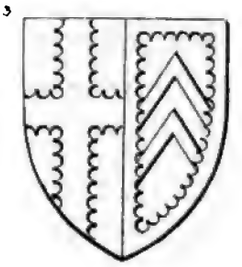
and is moated round, with a stew pond near. The moat includes within it about half an acre, and beyond are a large barn and ancient outbuildings.

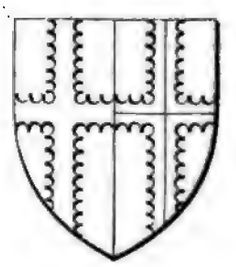


The following escutcheons are enumerated as remaining formerly "In John Tuthill his house called Berry-hall."[a]

"1. Gurnay, arg̃, a crosse engrayled g̃, and sideth or floreté de S. (Mortimer.)



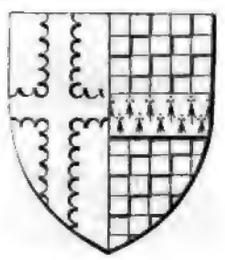


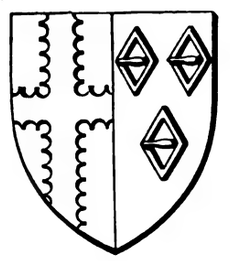


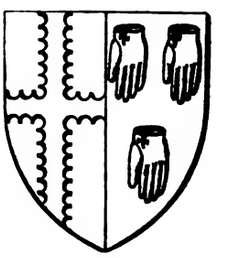
2. Gurnay, and sideth arg̃ on a cheuon az: a mollete or, betwene 3 squyrrells seiaunte g̃ (Lovell).

3. Gurnay, and sideth arg̃ ij cheuons az: a border engraylede g̃ (Tyrrell).

4. Gurnay, and sideth Haydon.







Gurnay, and sideth Calthorpe.

Gurnay, and sideth arg̃ 3 mascules g̃ (Jerningham).

Gurnay, and sideth g̃ 3 lefte hands coope[d] arg̃" (Wauncy).

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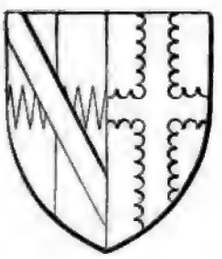
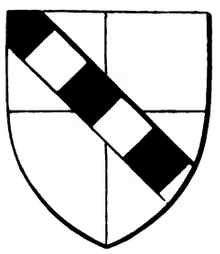
[a] Lansdowne MSS. 260, fol. 235, v. Berry Hall was the secondary manor in Great Ellingham.

CONSTANCE, eldest sister of Anthony Gurney, married first Ralph Blundeville, of Newton Flotman, Gentleman, and, secondly, William Bokenham.[a]



The Blundevilles were possessed of Newton Flotman as early as the reign of King John, and retained it many centuries; there is a fine mural monument, with a brass, erected to three of this family, of whom this Ralph is one. He died in 1514.

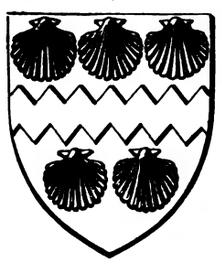
His arms, Quarterly and per fess indented or and azure, over all a bend gules, impaling, Argent, a cross engrailed gules, are on the monument.



The Bokenhams were a distinguished family, taking their name from Bokenham, or Buckenham, in Norfolk, in which county and Suffolk they long flourished.

Their arms were, Quarterly argent and azure, a bendlet gobonné sable and or.

The principal seats of this family were Snetterton in Norfolk and Livermere in Suffolk. Constance Buckenham, widow, died in 1562. By her will she gives to her son Edmund Blomville, or Blundeville, a cup and cover silver gilt; to her son William Blomvile two silver salts and other plate; to her son Sir John Blomvyle, priest, other legacies, &c.[b]



ALICE, second sister of Anthony Gurney, was married to Henry D'Engaine, of Brunstead, in Norfolk, Esq. The D'Engaines of that place were a younger branch of the baronial family of the same name, lords of Upminster in Essex.[c] The noble branch ended in coheiresses, 41 Edward III.

They bore for arms, Azure, a fess dancetté argent, between five escallops or, three, two.

Contemporary, and probably another sister, was LADY ELIZABETH GURNEY, installed prioress of Thetford Nunnery in 1518, died 1519.

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[a] Norris MSS. Funeral Monuments, vol. iii. p. 57.

[b] Norris MSS.

[c] Norris MSS. Funeral Monuments, p. 73.

FRANCES GURNEY, another sister of Anthony, is mentioned in the will of her aunt dame Anne Heydon, 17 Decr. 1509: "I, dame Anne Heydon, relict of Sir John Heydon. Item, I bequeth to my nece Fraunces Gurney yearly xx*s.* and xx*li.* in money to her marriage, &c.[a]" According to Cook, Clarenceaux, she married ——— Gascoigne, of Yorkshire.

From the same authority Anthony Gurney had another sister AMY, married to John Sybsey, Gentleman.

HENRY, a brother, is also mentioned in the will of Sir Lionel Dymocke, Knight, his step-father.

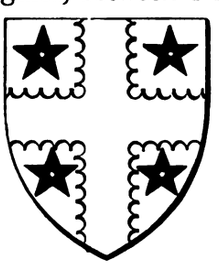
CONTEMPORARY.—At this period lived Henry Gurney,[b] who married Catharine, aunt of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, according to the subjoined pedigree.

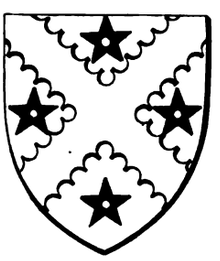
Sir WILLIAM BRANDON, 12th Henry VII. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Richard Bedingfield.

Sir WILLIAM BRANDON, had issue Charles Duke of Suffolk.	Sir THOMAS BRANDON, K.G.	MARGARET, m. Sir Gregory Lovell.	ANNE, mar. John Sidney, of Penshurst.	ELEANOR, mar. John Glenham.	KATHARINE, mar. Henry Gurney.	ELIZABETH, mar. John Cavendish.

EARLS of LEICESTER.

Part of the inheritance of the Brandons, dukes of Suffolk, descended through this marriage of Henry Gurney to John Trye, of Hardwick Court, Fulham, who died in 1579, having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Gournay, who was probably son of Henry and Katharine Brandon his wife.[c] The arms given to these Gurneys are, A cross or saltier engrailed gules, between 4 black mullets.





[a] Dodsworth MSS. vol. xvii. fol. 1146. Lansdowne MSS. No. 227.

[b] Wright's History of Rutland. Tixover, page 126. Brandons.

[c] Lysons's Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 373.

The following extract is from Dame Elizabeth Brandon's will.

"I, Elizabeth Brandon,[a] bequeath my body to be buryed as nere the tombe of Sir William Brandon, my husband, as may be. Ităm, I will that my manor of Cravens, in Henham, remayne to Sir Robert Brandon, my son, &c.; rem̃ to Kateryne Gurney, my daughter, &c. Ano. 1491."[b]

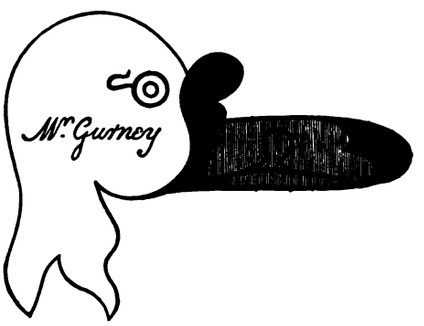
THOMAS GORNEY.=ANNE, dau. and heir to —— Helin.

HENRY GORNEYE.=CATHARINE BRANDON.

ELIZABETH.=WALTER AYSCOUGH, of Blythborough, co. Lincoln, Lord of North Carlton, Lincolnshire.	CHRISTIAN.=JAMES DARNELL.	MARIA.	ELIZABETH (quære)mar. John Trye, of Hardwick, co. Gloucester.	
AYSCOUGH, of Blyburgh, 1562.	ADAM DARNELL, of Thornholme.			

(From a MS. in the Heralds' College.)

The Ayscoughs and Darnells quartered Gurney and Helin.



The swan mark of "Mr. Gurney" here given, is in a swan roll headed "Carolo Wyndham Equiti depinxit John Martinus, A.D. 1673;" but it is the copy of a more ancient swan roll relating to Norfolk, as it contains the mark of Carrow Abbey, dissolved in 1537, and of other religious houses. I therefore insert the swan mark here, as being probably of about this date.

By statute in 1482, no one was allowed to keep swans unless he had the qualification of 5 marks a year in land, and the swan marks were regularly registered in rolls.

The swan mark, called by Sir Edward Coke *Cigninota*, was cut in the skin on the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. These marks consisted of annulets, chevrons, crescents, crosses, initial letters, and other devices, some of which had reference to the heraldic arms, or the office of the swan owner.[c]

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[a] Reg. Hearne, fol. 9.

[b] Dodsworth MSS. vol. xvii. fol. 70 a. Lansdowne MSS. No. 227.

[c] Yarrell's British Birds, vol. iii. p. 122—130.

APPENDIX LXXV.

ON THE MORTIMERS OF ATTLEBOROUGH.

The common ancestor of the noble houses of Mortimer Earls of March, and Warren Earls of Warren and Surrey, was William de Varennes,* or de Saint Martin,† husband of one of the nieces of Gonnora Duchess of Richard the first Duke of Normandy, by whom he had two sons, Roger de Mortimer, whose descendants are now under our notice, and William de Warren, of whose family we have given an account at p. 73 of this record.

Roger the eldest was Lord of Mortemer sur Eaune in Normandy, from whence the name of his family; and was one of the commanders in the famous engagement that took place there in the year 1054, between the Normans and the French, in which the latter sustained so signal a defeat.‡ His son, Raoul de Mortemer, accompanied the Conqueror to England, was present at the battle of Hastings, and afterwards greatly distinguished himself in the subjugation of the Marches of Wales, in which district the Castle of Wigmore, which he had taken from the Earl of Shrewsbury, was situated, and was, together with the other estates of that nobleman, granted to him. The elder branch of his descendants continued in possession of it, together with the title of Earls of March, for twelve generations in the male line, which then becoming extinct, it was carried to Richard Duke of York by his mother Anne, sister of the last Mortimer Earl of March, and wife of the Earl of Cambridge, brother of Edward Duke of York.§

Several younger branches of baronial rank have at different periods diverged from this parent stem.‖ Of these the most important were the Mortimers of Ricard's Castle in Herefordshire; and, according to some authors, the Mortimers of Attleborough in Norfolk.

It is nearly impossible, at this distance of time, absolutely to fix a descent where landed property did not accompany it; and therefore the affiliation of a younger branch at these very early periods is rarely to be discovered but by a comparison of the dates of the founder of such branch with the younger sons of the parent house, his contemporaries.

The Mortimers of Attleborough are descended from Robert de Mortimer or Mortuo-Mari, who was seized of the advowson of the Church at Stanford in Norfolk, in the time of Henry II. as is proved by a trial in the reign of Edward I. when William de Mortemer, of Kingston and Attleburgh, set forth his pedigree;¶ from this Robert de Mortimer, who had issue William his son and heir, who had Robert his son and heir, who had a second William his son and heir, who had issue Robert, who was father of Sir William the demandant,

* William de Jumieges.

† Orderic. Vital.

‡ Roman de Rou, edit. of Pluquet.

§ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 142.

‖ Ibid. passim.

¶ Placit. jurat. assis. ap'd Norw. &c. Hilar. anno 14 Edw. I. Rot. 2. Blomefield in Attleborough.

which is further confirmed by a plea in the 5th of John, as follows: *

"Juratores dicunt quod Robertus de Mortuomari avus Roberti de Mortuomari presentavit ultimum personam ad ecclesiam de Raveningham. Ideo habeat," &c.

In the reign of Henry II. on levying an aid to marry the King's daughter (12th Henry II.)† we find in Herefordshire, "Robertus de Mortuomari tenet XXIII feoda in honore Castelli." Dugdale also distinctly states the existence of such a person; and calls him, on the authority of the Liber Ruber Scaccarii, son or brother of Hugh de Mortimer, of Wigmore Castle; this, therefore, may probably be the same Robert de Mortimer who was patron of the Churches of Stanford and Raveningham, and ancestor of the Mortimers of Attleborough, notwithstanding Dugdale's opinion that this Robert was the first possessor of Ricard's Castle,‡ in which we suspect him in error, and to have confounded the Robert living in the reign of Henry II. with Robert, third son of Roger Baron of Wigmore, by Isabella, sister and heiress of Hugh de Ferrers, Lord of Oakham, as Ricard's Castle was not possessed by the Mortimers till after 1st John; and on reference to the Testa de Neville, the authority quoted by Dugdale, we find Robert de Mortimer possessed of Ricard's Castle honor,§ and called the "novum feoff.," *contemporary* with Ralf de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, which Ralf was second son of the before-mentioned Roger, Baron of Wigmore, and succeeded to the inheritance on the death of his half-brother Hugh, the 11th of Henry III. as the subjoined Pedigree of the early generations of this House of Wigmore will more distinctly shew.

* Abbrev. Placit. Term. Sancti Michs. anno R. Joh. V^to. Rot. 14 in dorso, p. 45.

† Liber Niger Scacc. pub. by Hearne, vol. i. p. 159.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, under Mortimer of Wigmore and Ricard's Castle.

§ Testa de Neville, Hereford, Hundred of Wulfege, 309, p. 66 of printed edition.

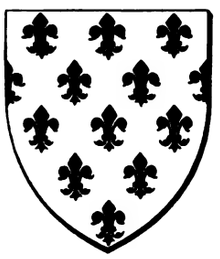
RAOUL DE MORTIMER, who accompanied the Conqueror to England in 1066, 1st Lord of Wigmore Castle. = MILICENT.

- WILLIAM DE MORTIMER, Lord of Chelmarsh.
- HUGO DE MORTIMER, Lord of Wigmore temp. Hen. II. against whom he rebelled. = MATILDA, dau. of William Longespé.
- ROBERTUS DE MORTIMER, in Hereford, 12 Hen. II. probably had in the same reign the advowson of Stanford Church, and ancestor of Mortimer of Attleburgh.

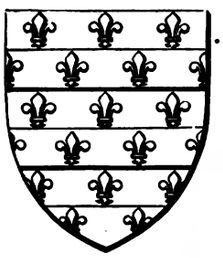
- HUGH DE MORTIMER, Lord of Chelmarsh after his uncle William.
- 1 w. MILICENT, dau. of Ferrers Earl of Derby.
- ROGER DE MORTIMER, in Normandy with Richard I. obiit 17 John, 1215. = 2 w. ISABELL, sister and heiress of Hugh de Ferrers, Lord of Oakham, who married the dau. and heir of Hugh de Say, Lord of Ricard's Castle.
- RALPH.
- WILLIAM, ob. unmarried in foreign parts.

- 2 daughters.
- HUGO DE MORTIMER, Lord of Wigmore, ob. in a tournament 1227, 11 Hen. III. s. p.
- = MAUDE, dau. and coh. of William de Braose, of Brecknock, ob. 29 Ed. I.
- RALF DE MORTIMER, succeeded his brother; ob. 30 Hen. III. 1246; mar. Gladuse, dau. of Llewelyn Prince of the Welsh. = EARLS OF MARCH.
- ROBERT, probably first possessed Ricard's Castle after 1st John, and was in possession of it whilst Ralf was Lord of Wigmore, i. e. between the years 1227 and 1246.
- PHILIP.

Blomefield * considers the difference in the arms of the Mortimers of Attleborough from those of the Earls of March a proof of their being of a distinct race; in this he is probably mistaken, as many instances might be adduced of different branches of the same family bearing arms entirely dissimilar, althongh the common practice was certainly to use a variation of the same.

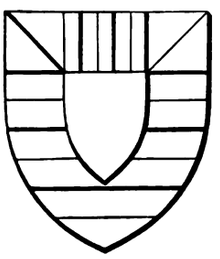


MORTIMER OF ATTLEBOROUGH.

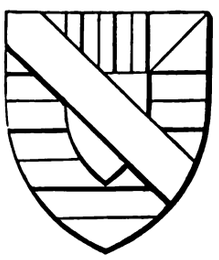


MORTIMER OF RICARD'S CASTLE.

There is a great similarity between the arms of the Mortimers of Attleborough and those of Ricard's Castle; the former used, Or, semé de lis sable; the latter, Barré of six or and vert, semé de lis counterchanged, as is seen by the seal of Hugh, second Lord of Ricard's Castle,† and also formerly in the windows of Attleborough church.



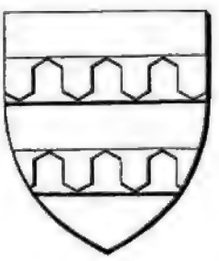
MORTIMER OF WIGMORE.



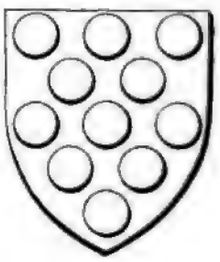
MORTIMER OF RICARD'S CASTLE.

Banks, in his Extinct Baronage, asserts that Mortimer of Ricard's Castle bore for arms those of Mortimer Earls of March, viz. Barry of six, or and azure, an inescotcheon argent; a chief of the first, paly of the second, the corners gyrony, with a bend gules over all for difference.

In the siege of Karlaverock ‡ Hugh de Mortimer, last of the name, Lord of Ricard's Castle, is shown by that poem, as well as by the authority of seals of that Baron, referred to in the notes, to have been Gules, two bars vairé, on his banner; whilst his brother William, commonly called Zouche of Mortimer, bore a variation on the Arms of his mother, the heiress of Zouche, Azure bezanté.§



MORTIMER OF RICARD'S CASTLE.



ZOUCHE OF MORTIMER.

A branch of the Mortimers was very early seated at Attleborough, in the county of Norfolk: the Robert de Mortimer before alluded to is considered by Blomefield to have been lord of this manor.‖ Whether or not he was the same Robert de Mortimer who held fiefs in Herefordshire must be doubtful. A Robert de Mortimer witnessed the foundation deed of Castleacre Priory by William 1st Earl Warren some time before the year 1090.¶ At the Survey this manor of Attleborough belonged to

* Blomefield in Attleborough.

† Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. page 153.

‡ Published by Nicolas, pp. 40 and 239.

§ Nicolas, Roll of Arms temp. Ed. III. p. 9.

‖ Blomefield in Attleborough.

¶ Dugdale's Monasticon, new edition.

Roger filius Reinardi, who perhaps might be ancestor of the Mortimers of Attleborough, and his father, Reinardus, the same person as Raoul or Reginaldus de Mortimer, who came over at the Conquest, and was ancestor of the Earls of March. We have seen that the Warrens and Mortimers of Wales were of the same race; and there certainly existed a strong connection between the Attleborough Mortimers and the Warrens, which confirms the idea of the former being of the same family as the Welsh Mortimers.

Blomefield, however, seems to imply that he thinks the Attleborough Mortimers were a distinct race from the others; and that they came from Mortemer in Poictou; there are, however, two Mortemers in Normandy—Mortemer-sur-Eaulne, from whence the family of the Earls of March came; and another, Mortemer-en-Lions, which last may have been the berceau of the Attleborough family, if it was a distinct race: the word Mortemer, signifying stagnant lake or water, is not unfrequent.

That Robert de Mortemer was ancestor of the family is certain, from the fines already quoted. To an old deed in the Cotton Library* is the seal of Sir William Mortimer of Attleborough, Knight, being the effigies of himself riding full speed on horseback, with a sword drawn in one hand, and his shield of arms in the other.

The next person we find here was Robert, son and heir of William, whose grandfather Robert had presented to the church at Raveningham:† this Robert, second of the name, was in the 6th of John possessed of Halavendon, in Lincolnshire, which had been the property of William de Mortuo-Mari; and also of the manor of Scoulton in Norfolk. To this Robert also relates the following plea of the 6th of Richard I.

"Robertus de Mortuomari invenit plegium quod queret pacem infra festum sancti Hilarii versus Dominum Regem per Dominum Cancellarium de eo quod ipse turniavit sine licentia. Et sunt plegii comes Rogerus Bigod, Galfridus de Sai, Willelmus de Warren. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod faciat ei habere seisinam terrarum suarum," &c. Rot. II.

This Sir Robert, and his son William, were both in arms against King John, in his Barons' wars § in 1205; and in 1215, the lands held by them in Lincolnshire were forfeited and given by that monarch to Robert de Mortimer, of Ricard's Castle, whose son William held them in the time of Edward I.‖

In 1218 Sir William de Mortimer held one knight's fee in Attleborough, Bernham Brome, Little Ellingham, and Tofts, and half a fee in Stanford and Buckenham Parva, and half a fee in Sculton. His son, Sir Robert, was living when the Barons rose against Henry III. in 1263, at which time his houses were burnt and his stocks wasted by Sir Henry Hastings,¶ and he died this same year, when his son William de Mortimer was in the custody of the Earl Warren. This William claimed the advowson of the church of Stanford from the prior of Shouldham, as has been before mentioned, by setting forth his pedigree from Robert de Mortimer in the reign of Henry II.**

* Blomefield in Attleborough.

† Abbrev. Placit. 5 Joh. Term. S. Mich. Rot. 14.

‡ Placit. Abbrev. apud West. Term. Sancti Michael. 6 Ric. I. Norff. page 3.

§ Claus. 17 Joh. m. 9, p. 249, 250. Blomefield ut supra.

‖ Testa de Neville, page 369.

¶ Blomefield ut supra. Rot. de Rebel. 49 Hen. III. In Turre Lond.

** Placit. apud Norw. Term. Hilar. Anº. 14 Ed. I. Rot. 1.

In 1293 he was summoned to attend the King into Gascoigne, and in 1296 was summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, in which year, being again in France, he was taken prisoner, carried to Paris, and died there,* when, by the name of William de Mortimer of Kingston, he was found seized of the following manors :†—

Herlaweston ten' et tenement'	Lincoln'.
Grantham cur' sect' . .	
Kyngestone maner' extent' et advoc' eccl' et capelle	Cantabr'.
Attleburgh maner' extent' .	Norfolc'.
Sculton maner' extent' .	
Bernham maner' extent' .	
Kingeston eccl'ia et hundr' .	feoda Cantabr.
Winepole feod' . . .	
Eversdone . . .	
Hadestone et Bonwell maner'	feoda Norff'.
Atelburgh et Elingham .	
Rokelondeston maner' .	
Bernham eccl'ia . .	
Bikerston eccl'ia . .	feoda Norff'.‡
Sculton eccl'ia . .	
Atelburg eccl'ia . .	

The 27 Edw. I. John Earl of Warren petitioned the king to have the custody of the heir of William de Mortimer restored to him, who held of him in the manor of Attleborough, and who had died whilst he, the earl, was serving the King in Scotland, and that the King's escheator had entered upon the wardship, and allotted the widow her dower. The petition was granted.§

This William founded the chapel now called Mortimer's Chapel at Attleborough, and was buried in it.‖

Constantine was his son and heir, and was sixteen years old when his father died. This Constantine was, in 1307, one of the great men in the retinue of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who was then with Edward II. in France, on occasion of that King's marriage with Isabella, daughter of the King of France, and in 13 Edw. II. he had license to make a castle of his house at Scouton.¶

Sir Constantine Mortimer was his son, and

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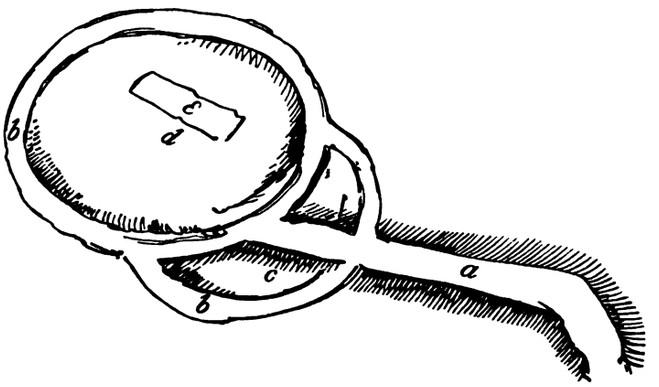
* Dugdale's Baron. vol. i. p. 154. † Inquis. post Mort. vol. i. p. 135. ‡ 25 Ed. I. No. 45.

§ Placit. Term. Mich. Rot. 52. an° 27 Ed. I. ‖ Blomefield ut supra.

¶ The earth-works of this castle are now traceable in a field called Hall Hills. The plan of it is thus :—



a. Raised causeway. *b b*. Remains of moat. *c*. Outwork, or first court. *d*. Inner court. *e*. Foundations.

was, in 1335, steward of the household to Alianor, the King's sister, and Countess of Guelders; he had an allowance of £22 for the expenses of his men and horses in that service. In 1341 he was summoned to parliament among the Barons, and in 1349 he had the King's license to travel to Rome with a valet, two horses, and two servants.

Sir Robert de Mortimer was his brother and heir; he founded the chantry of the Holy Cross in Attleborough church, where many of his family and their descendants are buried.

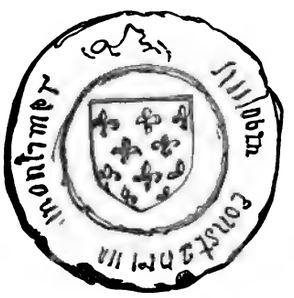
Sir Thomas Mortimer was his eldest son, who died in 1406,* having married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Parke, Esq. who by a previous marriage was own mother to the celebrated Sir John Fastolf. Sir John Fastolf, in his will dated Nov. 3, 1459, desires his substance to be disposed of for the pleasure of God and his soul's health, "and also for the relief, socour, and helpe of the soules that I am most oblyged to prey and do preye fore, and for the soules of John Fastolf my fadir, and dam Mary (the doghtir of Nicholas Park, squyer) my modir, &c.

"Item, I wolle and ordeyne that be the avys of mine executors beforn named, that provision and ordenaunce be mad that the obyte and aniversarye may be yerly kept in perpetuite with Placebo and Dirige and messe be note for the sowle of dam Mary my moder and her auncesterys in the churche of Attilburgh, and then on of the monkes or prestys in the college be me ordenid in the mancyon of Castre forseid shall syng specyally in perpetuite for the sowle of my modir, and alle here auncesteres and good

---

Several warlike instruments have been found on this spot; a battle-axe, cross-bow, arrow-heads, &c. and a very curious chronometer, which appears to have been a sort of portable dial, not larger than a watch, and which, by being held direct to the south, would give the hour. All these are in the possession of Mr. Weyland of Woodrising, 1833.

* Constantine Mortimer of Bernham was youngest brother of this Sir Thomas, and had a son, Robert Mortimer (see Blomefield in Bernham). Their seals are appended to deeds at Kimberley, belonging to Lord Wodehouse.



SIGILLUM CONSTANTINI MORTIMER.

ROBERT MORTIMER, HEN. 6.

doers. Item, I wole that in sembelable-wise that a marbul ston of a convenient mesure be ordeynid and layd (over) dam Mary, my modir, in the chapell of the chauntry foundid in the parissch chirche of Atilburgh, with an ymage of laton (brass), accordynge to her degre, with a scripture there abowteen of the day and yeer of here obyte, with iiii. skochonys (scutcheons) whereof here iii. husbendes, Mortymer, Fastolf, and Farwelle, and the ferthe of hir auncesterys armys."*

By this Mary Sir Thomas Mortimer left 3 daughters, coheirs:

1st. Elizabeth, married Sir Ralph Bigod, of Stockton. 2ndly, Henry Packenham. 3rdly, to Thomas Manning, to which last she gave her estate.

2nd. Cicely, married Sir John de Herling. 2ndly, John Ratcliffe, Esq.

3rd. Margery, married Sir John Fitz-Ralph, Knt.

Elizabeth had a daughter by Sir Ralph Bigot, who married William Garneys of Kenton, in Suffolk, whose son Ralph died s.p. in 1446.

From Cicely descended, by her second husband, the noble family of Ratcliffe Earls of Sussex, Viscounts Fitz-Walter, Lords of Egremont and Burnell, who retained the Lordship of Attleborough to the middle of the 17th century.

Margery, the 3rd daughter and coheir, had for her portion of the Mortimer estate the manor of Great Ellingham Hall, in Great Ellingham, Scouton and other manors, and church preferments. Her son, by Sir John Fitz-Ralph, married Alice Walesborough; but these estates eventually fell to her daughter Maude,† who married Sir Robert Conyers, Knt. Their son married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Yelverton, Knt. of the Bath at the coronation of Ed. IV. but had no issue, and his estates devolved on the heirs of his brother, Thomas Conyers, Esq. one of whose daughters and coheirs, Ela, was wife of Sir Robert Lovell, Knt. by whom she had three daughters and coheirs.

1st. Ursula, married Sir William Hussey, Knt. of Beauvale, in the county of Notts, Sheriff of Lincolnshire 22 Hen. VIII. 1531, son and heir of John Lord Hussey of Sleaford, who was executed at Lincoln, for rebellion, 28 Hen. VIII. Sir William had by Ursula two daughters and coheirs.

2nd. Margaret, married to Anthony Gurney, Esq. of West Barsham.

3rd. Ela, married to John Bilsby, Esq. of Lincolnshire.

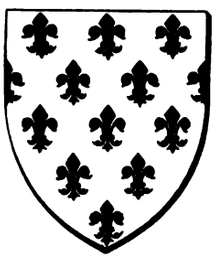
4th. Elizabeth, married to John Fitzlewes, from whom descended the Lords Mordaunt.‡

* Blomefield in Attleborough.

† Blomefield, vol. i. p. 483.

‡ Inquisitio indentata capta apud Norwicum, 20 Octr. 15 Hen. VIII. (1529,) post mortem Roberti Lovell, militis. Qui dicunt quod idem Robertus obiit seisitus de tali statu quod descendere debuisset quibuscunque Margarite Gorney, Ursule Huse et Ele Bilsby ac Thome Fitz-Lewes filio et heredi Anne Fitz-Lewes alterius filiarum et coheredum prefati Roberti. Harl. MSS. 970. Vitis Calthorpiana.

The following Pedigree of Mortimer, of Attleborough, shews the descent of the Gurneys of West Barsham from that family.

PEDIGREE OF MORTIMER  OF ATTLEBOROUGH.

Sir Robert de Mortimer, perhaps son or brother of Hugh de Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore, 1181, temp. Henry II. = ...

William de Mortimer. = ...

Sir Robert de Mortimer, 1194. = ...

Sir Robert de Mortimer, 1215. = ...

Sir William de Mortimer, 1250. = ...

Sir Robert de Mortimer, 1263. = ...

Sir William de Mortimer, Baron Mortimer, of Attleburgh, 1296. = Alice....

2 w. Sibill. = Sir Constantine de Mortimer, ob. 1334. = 1 w. Katharine. | Maude. | Casandra.

Constantine de Mortimer, Baron of Parliament 1341; mar. Agnes .... s. p. | 2 w. Margaret. = Sir Robert de Mortimer. = 1 w. Margery Fastolf.

Sir Thomas Mortimer, died 1406. = Mary, dau. of Nicholas Parke, Esq.; mar. 1 h. ..... Farewelle; 2 h. John Fastolf, Esq.

Constantine Mortimer, Esq. of Bernham Broom. | Robert Mortimer, Esq. Hen. VI.

Elizabeth Mortimer; mar. 2 h. Henry Packenham; 3 h. Thomas Manning. = Sir Ralph Bigot, Knight.

Margery Mortimer. = Sir John Fitz Ralph, Knt.

2 h. John Ratcliffe, Esq. = Cecily. = Sir John de Herling.

Elizabeth Bigot. = William Garneys, Esq.

John Fitz Ralph, Esq. of Great Ellingham. = Julien.

Ratcliffes, Earls of Sussex, &c.

Ralph Garneys, ob. s. p. 1446.

Maude Fitz-Ralph, daughter and coheiress. = Sir Robert Conyers, Knt.

John Conyers, Esq. ob. 1472, s. p.; mar. Eleanor, dau. of Sir William Yelverton, Knt.

Thomas Conyers, Esq, died 1483. = ...

2 h. Richard Willoughby, Esq. = Ann Conyers. = 1 h. Thomas Spelman, Esq.

Ela Conyers. = Sir Robert Lovell, Knt. ob. 1519.

John Spelman, died young. | Henry Spelman, of Great Ellingham, ob. s. p. 1524; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of —— Tyrrell. | Ela Spelman.

Ursula Lovell. = Sir William Hussey, Knt. eldest son of John Lord Hussey, of Sleaford, ob. 1555. Had issue.

Margaret Lovell. = Anthony Gurney, Esq. of West Barsham, &c. ob. 1556.

Ela Lovell, m. John Bilsby, Esq. of Lincolnshire.

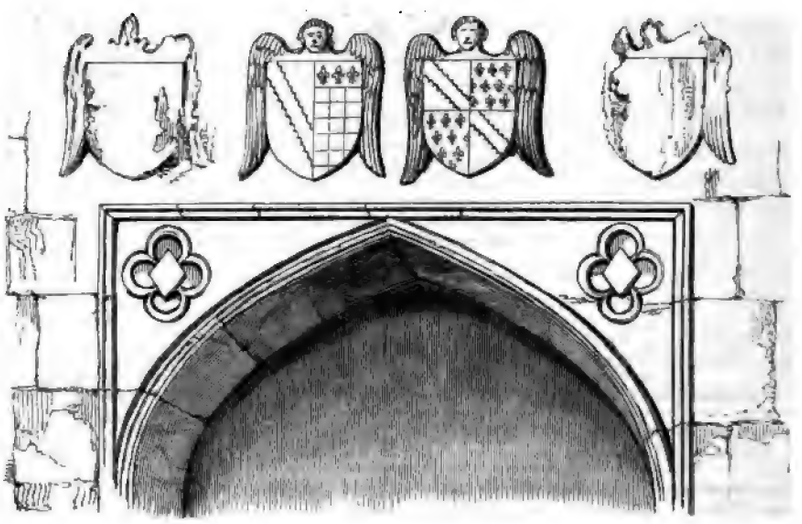
Elizabeth Lovell, mar. John FitzLewes.

Ela Gurney, mar. 1 h. —— Drury, Esq.; 2 h. Christopher Seyve.

Francis Gurney, Esq. ob. 1553. = Ellen, dau. of Robert Holdiche, Esq.

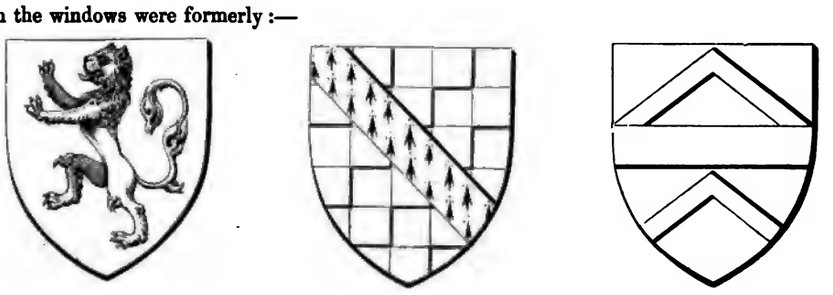
Elizabeth Gurney. | Frances Gurney. | Henry Gurney, eldest son and heir. | Anthony Gurney. | Thomas Gurney. | Anne Gurney.

The church at Attleborough formerly contained very numerous remains of the armorial ensigns of the Mortimers and their descendants. Over the porch are carved the two following shields: Ratcliffe, impaling, Chequey a chief fleuré de lis, and Ratcliffe, quartering Mortimer.

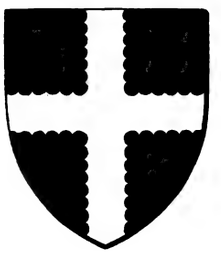
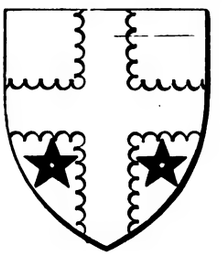


ATTLEBOROUGH CHURCH PORCH; FROM AN OUTLINE IN THE NORRIS MSS. CHURCH COLLECTIONS, ATTLEBURGH.

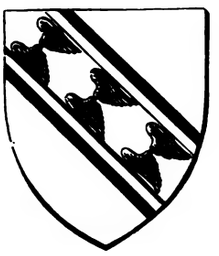
In the windows were formerly:—

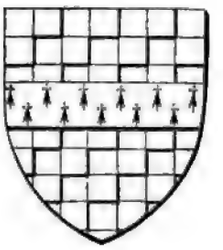


1. Albany: Gules, a lion rampant or.
2. Clifton: Chequey or and gules, a bend ermine.
3. Fitzwalter: Or, a fess between two chevronels gules.

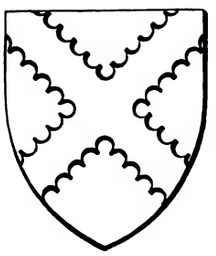
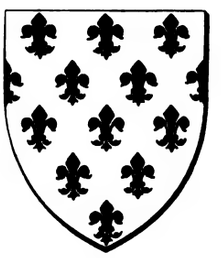
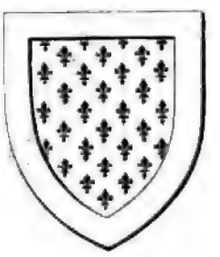



4. Clare: Or, three chevronels gules.
5. Ufford: Sable, a cross engrailed or.
6. Ratcliffe: Argent, a bend engrailed sable.

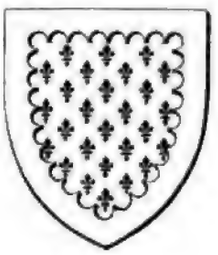
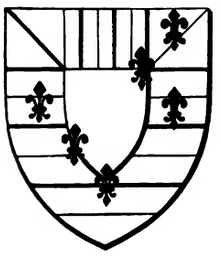
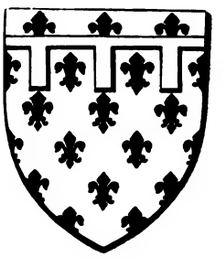




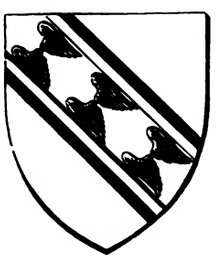
7. Wingfield: Argent, on a bend gules, between two cotises sable, three pair of wings joined in lure of the first.
8. Herling: Argent, a unicorn rampant sable.
9. Calthorpe: Chequey or and azure, a fess ermine.

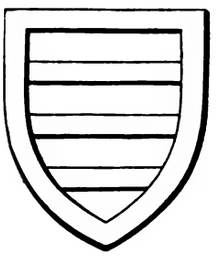




10. Kerdeston: Argent, a saltier engrailed gules.
11. Mortimer: Or, fleuré de lis sable.
12. Mortimer: The same, with a bordure gules.

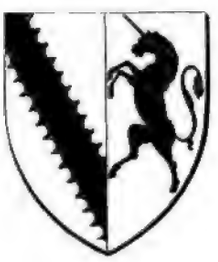
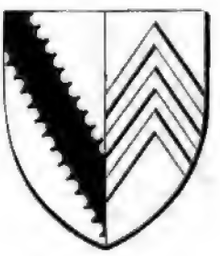




13. Mortimer: The same, with a bordure engrailed gules.
14. Mortimer: The same, with a bendlet gobonné argent and gules.
15. Mortimer: The same, with a label gules.





16. Mortimer, of Ricard's Castle: Barry of six, or and vert, fleuré de lis counterchanged.
17. Mortimer, of Ricard's Castle: The same, barry of four only.
18. Moulton: Three barrulets, in a bordure gules.

19. Ratcliffe: impaling Herling.
20. Ratcliffe, impaling Clare.*

* Blomefield in Attleburgh.

EFFIGY OF ONE OF THE FITZ RALF FAMILY IN THE CHURCH AT PEBMARSH,

ESSEX.

Upon some old wainscot in the church were seen by Mr. Norris, Nos. 19 and 20 of the foregoing shields, viz. :—

Ratcliffe, impaling Herling, and under the shield the initials A. R.

Ratcliffe, impaling Clare.*

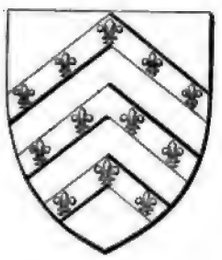
* Norris MSS. ; Church Collections, Attleburgh.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Earl of Sussex upon the dissolution of Mortimers' college or chantry, destroyed most of the monuments in Attleburgh church.†

† Blomefield in Attleburgh.

APPENDIX LXXVI.

ON THE FAMILY OF FITZ RALF.

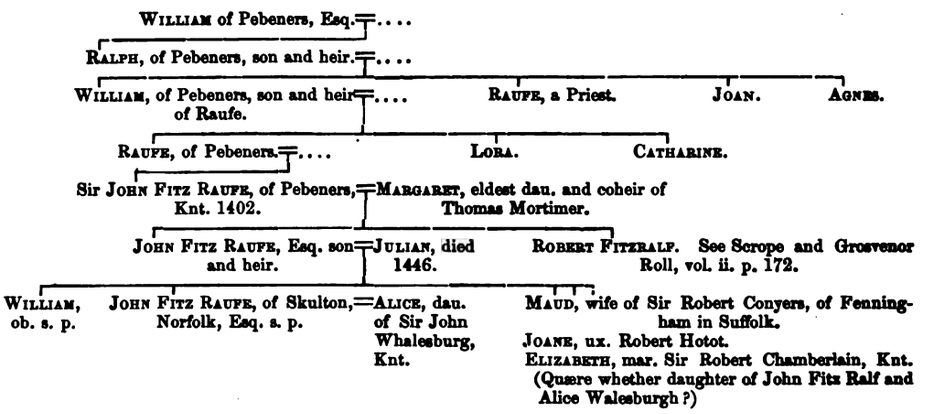


This family was entirely distinct from the baronial race of the the same name which flourished at an early period in Nottinghamshire, and were barons by tenure. The Fitz Ralfs of Suffolk were originally called de Pebeners, from a manor held by them; but the son of Ralf de Pebeners was called Fitz Ralf, and was the Sir John Fitz Ralf who married Margery, coheir of Sir Thomas Mortimer, before the year 1402. I cannot clearly discover in what way the family of Fitz Ralf ended in coheiresses. John Fitz Ralf, son of Sir John and Margery Mortimer, settled the manor of Great Ellingham upon his son, John Fitz Ralf, on his marriage with Alice, daughter of Sir John Walesborough, but in default of their having male issue on his daughter Maude, who married Sir Robert Conyers. According to a pedigree by Cook Clarenceaux, John Fitz Ralf and Alice Walesborough had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert Chamberlain, Knt. and it appears that in her right he was lord of Bernham Broom, part of the estates of the Mortimers; but there was some error here, as it is evident that Maude Fitz Ralf, who married Sir Robert Conyers, was a coheiress of her family and their possessions; and I think Elizabeth Fitz Ralf, who married Sir Robert Chamberlain, may have been another sister and coheir. Robert Fitz Ralf, mentioned in the Scrope and Grosvenor roll, was probably a younger son of John Fitz Ralf and Margery Mortimer.

The following is a pedigree of Fitz Ralf of Suffolk, as far as I can fix it, by a comparison of the different authorities.

[PEDIGREE

PEDIGREE OF FITZ RALF.



(Harl. MS. No. 1047, fol. 58 b. Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, vol. ii. p. 172.)

APPENDIX LXXVII.

ON THE FAMILY OF CONYERS, OF FINNINGHAM, IN SUFFOLK.

Sir Robert Conyers, who married the heiress of Fitzralph, and one of the representatives of the Mortimers as above stated, was of Finningham, in Suffolk.*

And we find that Adam le Conyers held land in that county, at Felmyngham,† the 31st Edw. I.‡

Thomas Conyers died the 20th Edw. IV. seized of the manor of Necton Hall, in Berton, near Bury St. Edmund's, and the manors of Hepworth and Fynynham in Suffolk,§ which date so nearly corresponds with that of Thomas Conyers, son of Sir Robert Conyers and Maude Fitzralph, who died in 1483, the 22nd Edw. IV., that we think it probable they relate to the same person.

The family of Conyers was originally Norman, and were Barons of Conyers, Conniers, Connieres, or Coignieres, in Normandy.‖

* Harl. MS. No. 1047, fol. 58 b.

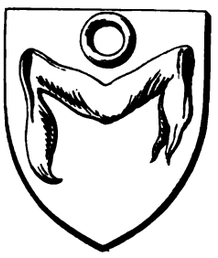
† Quære, whether Finningham?

‡ Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 194.

§ Inquis. post mort. vol. iv. p. 402.

‖ Récherches sur Domesday. Caen, 1842, p. 60.

A family of this name existed at Sockburne, in the Bishoprick of Durham, as early as the 9th of Stephen, 1144,* and were raised to the rank of Barons the 22d of Henry VII. in the person of William Conyers, or Coniers. This branch became extinct in the male line on the death of John third Lord Conyers, in the 31st of Philip and Mary.



Conyers, Lord Conyers, Azure, a maunch or, an annulet for difference.†

Conyers of Suffolk, and Conyers as quartered by Gurney, Azure, a maunch or.‡

Sire Robert de Conyers, de or, la maunche de azure, e ove la meyn (with a hand).§

Monsire de Coniers port d'azure a une maunche d'ermine.‖

Monsire de Coniers, Seigneur de Landployn, d'asure a une maunche d'argent.¶

I am not able to give a pedigree of the Conyers's of Suffolk from the documents to which I have had access.

APPENDIX LXXVIII.

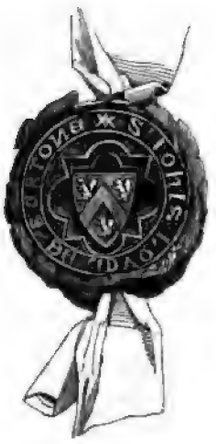
ON THE LOVELLS OF BERTON BENDISH IN NORFOLK.

This family claim a common descent with the Lords Lovell of Titchmarch and Minster Lovel, from the house of Ivery in France. The Lords Lovell held the manor of Docking in Norfolk for seven generations. Andrew Lovell was living in the reign of Henry II.,

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 290.
† Banks's Extinct Bar. vol. ii. p. 115.
‡ Edmondson's Dict. of Heraldry.
§ Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II. published by Nicolas, p. 97.
‖ Ibid. temp. Edw. III. p. 45.
¶ Ibid.

and father of Thomas, who married the heiress of John Bendish of Barton Bendish. William Lovell held a knight's fee at the same place in the time of Henry III., and John Lovell attended Prince Edward to the Holy Land the 54th of the same king. From him the descent of this family is clear, according to the subjoined pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF LOVELL OF BARTON BENDISH.



JOHN LOVELL, Lord of the manor of Barton Bendish 1315. = ...

JOHN LOVELL, of Barton Bendish, died 1328. = ...

WILLIAM LOVELL, of Barton Bendish, 31 Edw. III. 1357. = ...

JOAN, dau. and heir of Robert Muswell. = THOMAS LOVELL, Esq. of Barton Bendish, ob. 1421. = ALICE .....

- NICHOLAS LOVELL, of Wootton, Esq. ob. 1453. RALPH LOVELL, of Beachamwell, living 1453, leaving issue.
- THOMAS LOVELL, of Barton Bendish. = CECILIA ORRELL.
- WILLIAM LOVELL, of Wangford. JOHN LOVELL, under 13 in 1421, to whom his father gave estates in Cleye by Swaffham.
- ALICE.
- BEATRICE.

THOMAS LOVELL, mar. Ann, dau. of Robert Tappes, Alderm. of Norwich.

Sir RALPH LOVELL, Knt. of Barton Bendish, died before 1488. = JOAN. .....

- Sir ROBERT LOVELL, of Hingham, Knt. ob. 1522, knighted 1497. = ELA, dau. of Thomas Conyers, Esq.
  - URSULA, mar. William Hussey, Knt.
  - MARGARET, mar. Anthony Gurney, Esq.
  - ELA, mar. John Bilsby, Esq.
  - ELIZABETH, mar. John Fitz Lewes.
- Sir GREGORY LOVELL, of Barton Bendish, Knt. living 1504. = MARGARET, dau. of William Brandon, not living 1504, and sister of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.
  - Sir FRANCIS LOVELL, heir by will to his uncle Sir Thomas, Knight of the Garter, left issue. From him descended the Lovells of Herling.
- Sir THOMAS LOVELL, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councillor, Chancellor of Exchequer, to Henry VII. and VIII. and Treasurer of the Household, ob. 1524; mar. 1 w. Eleanor, dau. and coheir of Jeffrey Radcliff, of Fransden, Esq.; 2 w. Isabel, dau. of Edward Lord Roose, of Hemlak.
  - Sir THOMAS LOVELL, of Barton Bendish, living 1526. = KATHARINE, d. of Sir Thomas Wodehouse, of Kimberley.
    - THOMAS LOVELL, died v. p. s. p.; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of John Dethick, Esq. of Wormegay.
    - MARGARET, mar. John Karsey, of Reresby in Lincolnshire.
  - MARGARET, unmarried 1501.

The following is the Will of Sir Robert Lovell, of Hingham, Knight, father of Margaret, the wife of Anthony Gurney. Extracted from the Registry of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

In dei noïe, Amen, the xx daie of Decembr, yn the yer of our Lord God, M.cccccc.xix, I, Robt Lovell, knyght, yn the countie of Norff. beying yn good memorie & mynd, laude & preyses to Almyghty God for my creation, and specially for my redemption, make my testamt & laste will yn manꝰ & forme following: First, I bequeath my soul to Almyghty God, to his moste blessed mother and maide Saynt Marie, and to all the Saynts yn hevyn, and my body to be buried wher my execuꝰ shall thynk most convenyent; Secundaryly, I give & bequeith to the Cathedrall Churche yn Norwiche, xx*s*. Itm, I give & bequeith to the aulta yn Skulton, for my tithes negligently forgoten, x*s*. Itm, I give and bequeith to every house of Freres yn Norwiche, Lynne, and Thetford, to eche house, vi*s*. viii*d*. to praie for my soule, my frends soules, and all xp̃eyn soules, and al the soules that I am bound to praie for. Itm, I wull have oon honest preste scouled to syng and praie for my soule, my frends soules, and all xp̃eyn soules, and for all the soules that I have had any good of yn any cause, and he to syng by the space of x yeres wher I shall happen to be buried, begynnyng immediatly after my decesse, and he to have for his salary vl*i*. xiii*s*. iiij*d*. yerly duryng all the said yeris and longꝰ if that my goodes maie extend by the discretion of my execuꝰ. Itm, I will have an other honest preste scouled at Cambrige to praie for my soule and my frends souls by the space of iij yeris, to whom I bequeith for his salary xxiiij marc. Itm, I wull ther be at my buriall xx marc deltt yn almeis for my soule, and all the soules that I am bound to praie for, and all xp̃eyn soules; and at tyme convenyent after that, by the descretion of my executoꝛ, I wull ther be other xx marc deltt yn almeis amongs my tenants thã need it yn such townes wher I have any lond, and yn other places moste nedefull, by the discretion of my executs, to praie for my soule, my frends soules, & all xp̃eyn soules. Itm, I give and bequeith to Ele my wif all my tenements whiche I dwell yn, with iiij acres of lande & oon incloes, with all th'appteñces yn Hyngham which I late bought of the execut[rs] of Margarett Heyhowe, the executs of Robt Belle, and also the tenť that I pchesd yn Hyngham of Richard Baker, also that I purchesd of Sir Thomas Wodhous, Knyghte, & Robt Browse, To have & to hold to hũ, hur heiris and assigneis, frely for ever, upon condition that if ther be any money due to the said Sr Thomas Wodhous at the daie of my deptyng out of this world for the purchese of the said incloes, that then my said wif to paie it of hur owne propre goodes. Also I give & bequeith to Ele my wif, my messuage called Crosses, wt all tents included to the same, with all their appteñnces yn Hyngham forsaid, to have and to hold to hur, for terme of hur life, and after hur decesse to remayn to my heyris. Moreover, I

give to my said wif all hur appareill and juellis concernyng hur ꝑson, whiche she hath vsed to weer, and also all manʸ of goodes & catalles whiche wer named and called my said wif's, that is to saie, horse, neett, & sheep, now & herafter duryng both our lifs togither levyng be so named and knowen the daie of my decesse, to hur frely as hir owne propre goodes to give or to sell; also over and beside the said cattall called wif's, I give to my said wif c weders, c hoggs, c ewis, x krow,* oon bull, iiij horses, oon carte, & oon plough, with all the appareill concernyng the same. Also I give to my said wif the oon half of my silver plate yn what fasion soever it be; and, moreover, I give and bequeith to my said wif all my necessary utensiles and stuff of household, except iij fetherbedds, with their appareill ꝑteyning to a bed, of the whiche I give to eche of my doughters oon of the said bedds by the delivery of my said wife, suche as she thynk convenyent for theym; also, I give to eche of my doughters that be mar̃ied, that is, to witt, to my doughꝰ Hussay & my doughꝰ Gurnaie, to iche of theym, xxx*li.* yn money; and, also, I give to Ele my doughꝰ xx*li.*; also I give and bequeith to Ele Lewes x marc yn money, and to iche of my doughters children x*li.* of lawfull money of Ynglond, when thei com̃ to th'age of xv yeris, and yn meane tyme the money to remayne yn the hands of my said wif. And if it fortune that any of theym decesse before thē com to the said age of xv yeris, that then the said money to theym ꝑteynyng be disposed for my soule, my wief's soule, and all our frends soules, by my executours. Also I wull that my cheane of gold, and all the residue of my plate, with all other my goodes & catallis not gevyn nor bequethed, be sold by my . . . executours to the ꝑformance of this my testament & last will. Iẗm, I give to the mar̃iage of pouer maidens xx marc. Iẗm, I give to the amendyng of highe waies, wher my executˢ shall thynk most need is, x*li.* Iẗm, I give to the amendyng of the pulpitt yn the greaue yard of the cathedrall church abovesaid, x*s.* Iẗm, I wull & requyre all my feffeis and co-feffeis that be enfeff'd yn all my said landes and teñtˢ to make a sufficient & lawfull astate. Itm, I wull and make my executours, Sir Thomas Lovell my brother, and Ele Lovell my wif, Doctor Willᵐ Bokenham, Sir John Adcock, ꝑson of Hyngham, & Sir John Coke.

Proved 26th September, 1522, by Ele Lovell, testator's widow, and Sir John Adcock, and Sir John Coke.†

* Crone, an old ewe.

† Reg. Briggs, f. 116 b.

APPENDIX LXXIX.

Extract from the Household Accounts of the lady of Sir Thomas Lestrange, Knt. of Hunstanton, the 24th year of Henry VIII. (1533), *in the possession of Mr. Styleman Lestrange. The Accounts are divided into weeks.*

" The xiiii weeke.

Sūdaye.

It'm, a pygge . . . . . v*d.*
It'm, vii rabbetts off store.
It'm, ii mallards kylled wythe the spannyells.

Mūdaye.

It'm, iiii rabbetts off store.
It'm, a kapon off store.

Tewysdaye.

It'm, iiii rabbetts and ii herns off store.
It'm, a mallard kylld wythe the spanyells.

Weddynsdaye.

It'm, iiii rabbetts off store.

Thursdaye.

It'm, a pygge off gyste.
It'm, vi rabbetts and ii herns off store.
It'm, ii fesands off gyste. *

* Gyste, modern agist, here clearly used in the sense of confined for feeding, or fed for killing.

Frydaye. Satterdaye.

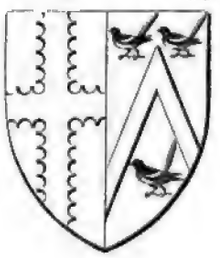
It'm, spente in the same weeke, i lynge, xii*d.* and ii codds, viii*d.* Sm[a] † . . . . xx*d.*
It'm, in playes and eells . . viii*d.*
It'm, in eggs . . . . viii*d.*
It'm, in buttere . . . iii*d.*
It'm, in butter xviii kaks ‡ of store.
It'm, spente in the seyd weke in byff v stone . . . iii*s.* iiii*d.*
It'm, to a veyll . . . xiii*d.*
It'm, ii muttons off store.
It'm, a lambe off store.
It'm, in whette iii[bs] § . . iii*s.*
It'm, in *myxstelyn* a combe . ii*s.* x*d.*
It'm, in bere iiii barrells . . vi*s.* viii*d.*
It'm, in candle ii[lb] . . . iii*d.*
Straungers in the sam weke, *Mr. Gurneye*, Crystofer Pern, and hys wyffe, wythe other off the cuntreye, and so the sm[a] of thys weeke, besyde gyste and store . . . . . xx*s.* xi*d.*

See Archæologia, vol. 25, p. 411, for further extracts from these accounts.

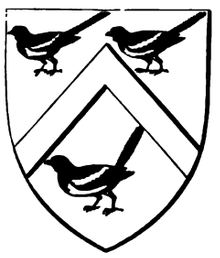
† *i. e.* summa.
‡ *i. e.* kegs.
§ *i. e.* bushels.

FRANCIS GURNEY,

Son and heir apparent of Anthony Gurney, Esq. was born 20th August



1521;[a] he is always written of Irsted, where he lived, his father having probably given him that manor inter alia upon his marriage. He died before his father Anthony Gurney, Esq.; in what year does not appear. In the 35th Henry VIII.[b] he married Helen, otherwise Ellynor, the daughter of Robert Holdiche, of Ranworth, Esq. which Helen was born 23d June 1528;[c] they were married 6th August 1543, when she was fifteen and he twenty-two years old.



The Holdiches of Ranworth were a gentleman's family of ancient extraction. They bore for arms, Argent, a chevron azure, between three pies proper. (Appendix LXXX).

By Helen his wife he had issue:

"1st. Elizabeth, born 3d January 1545, D. L. C. Godmothers, his mother Gurnay, Mrs. Hobart of Plumstead, and his brother Palmer godfather.

2nd. Frances, born 27 December 1547. Godmothers, Lady Jane Howard, his sister Haw, and his mother Holdiche.

3d. Henry, born 21 January 1548. Godmother, Lady Catharine Howard; godfathers, his father Holdiche, &c.

4th. Anthony, born 26 March 1550. Godmother, Lady Surrey, and his brothers Richard and John Holdiche godfathers.[d]"

5th. Thomas.

6th. Anne.[e]

Mrs. Hobart here mentioned was Helen, daughter of John Blenner-

---

[a] Memorandum in his own handwriting, copied in Norris MSS. vol. i. Misc. Norff. Papers.

[b] Cole's Escheats, Harl. 760, p. 312.

[c] Memorandum ut supra.

[d] Ibid.

[e] Heralds' Visitation and Anthony Gurney's will.

IRSTEAD HALL, NORFOLK.

hasset, of Frenz in Norfolk, Esq.; she died 1557, having married Miles Hobart, of Plumstead, Esq.[a]

His brother Palmer was husband to another daughter of Robert Holdiche, Esq.[b]

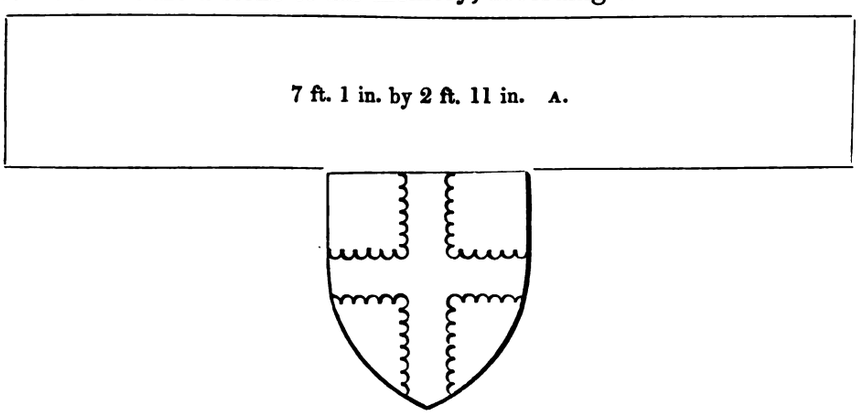
His sister Haw was Ursula, another sister of his wife's, married to Henry Hawe, of Helgay, Norfolk, Esq.,[c] where is a handsome mural monument to her and her husband.

Of the members of the Howard family here mentioned, Lady Surrey was Frances, daughter of John de Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford, and wife of the celebrated poet Earl of Surrey, son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk.[d] Of her daughters, Lady Jane Howard was afterwards married to Charles Neville, Earl of Westmoreland; and the second, Lady Catharine, to Henry Lord Berkeley.

In the Norris MSS. is a calendar of the Norfolk fairs, transcribed from the original written by this Francis Gurney.

We have before observed that fairs were formerly the occasions of convivial meetings amongst the gentry in Norfolk and elsewhere, and were important for the purchase and sale of different articles which could not otherwise be obtained so easily.

Francis Gurney died before his father, but in what year we do not find, and in his father's will is a provision for his younger children. He was buried at Irsted, in the chancel of the church there, where there was in Mr. Norris's time a stone to his memory, according to the sketch below:



[a] Hobart Pedigree, Norris MSS.
[b] Holdiche Pedigree, Norris MSS.
[c] Holdiche Pedigree, Norris MSS.
[d] Collins's Peerage, vol. i. p. 101.

The engrailed cross was in a leaden plate; in the space A was a plate with an inscription, which was gone.

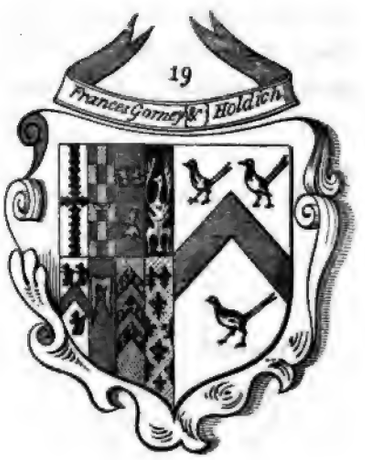
Helen or Ellynor his wife survived him, and was a legatee in the will of Margaret Holdiche, of Ranworth, her step-mother, dated 13 June 1559, proved 1st October following.[a] She re-married John Jernegan, who was nephew of the said Margaret Holdiche; this appears in the parish register of St. Mary's, Norwich: "Master Johañ Jernegan and Hellenor Gurney were despowsed together the 4th daie of Januarie."

The arms of Francis Gurney, with the full quarterings, and impaling Holdiche, are in the window at Walsingham Abbey.

Quarterly of eight:

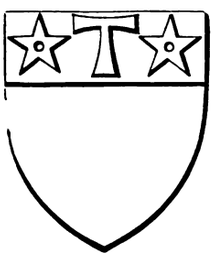
1. Gurney,
2. Warren, with a mullet on a crescent for difference,
3. Baconsthorpe,
4. Wauncy,
5. Lovell,
6. Conyers,
7. Fitz-Ralph,
8. Mortimer of Attleburgh,

} impaling Holdiche.



[a] Norris MSS.; Tunstead, page 37; and Appendix to Norfolk Monuments and Families, vol. ii. art. Ranworth.

2. ELA, sister of Francis Gurney, married —— Drury, Esq. by whom she had Anthony Drury, mentioned in his grandfather's will, who was buried at Irsted in 1577, and mentions his mother in his will, she being at that time the second wife of Christopher Seyve, of Mundford in Norfolk, Gent. whom she married at Irstead, 12th Sept. 1541, as appears by the parish register there, " Solemnizatum fuit matrimonium inter Christoferum Seyve, generosum, de Mountford, ex una parte, et Elam Drory, viduam, filiam Antonii Gurnay, Armigeri, ex altera parte, xii° die mensis Septembris anno D'ni m^lo quingen° xli° et anno regni regis Henrici Octavi tricessimo tertio."



The Drurys were a very noted family in Norfolk and Suffolk, living at Rougham and Riddlesworth; they bore for arms, Argent, a chief vert, charged with a cross tau between two mullets or.

Of this family was Sir Drew Drury, Knt. Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and one of the Keepers of Mary Queen of Scots.[a]

The Seyves were a gentleman's family seated at Mundford for several generations.

3. ELIZABETH, the half-sister of Francis Gurney, and daughter of Anthony Gurney by Elizabeth Tyrrell his second wife, married 25 Sept. 1561, Richard Stubs, of Baconsthorpe, Esq. as appears by the parish register at Irstead: " Solemnizatum fuit matrimonium inter Richardum Stubbs, de Bakenstropp, generosum, et Elizabetham Gurney de eadem, generosam, xxv^to die Septembris 1561." By this it would seem she was resident at Baconsthorpe at that time.

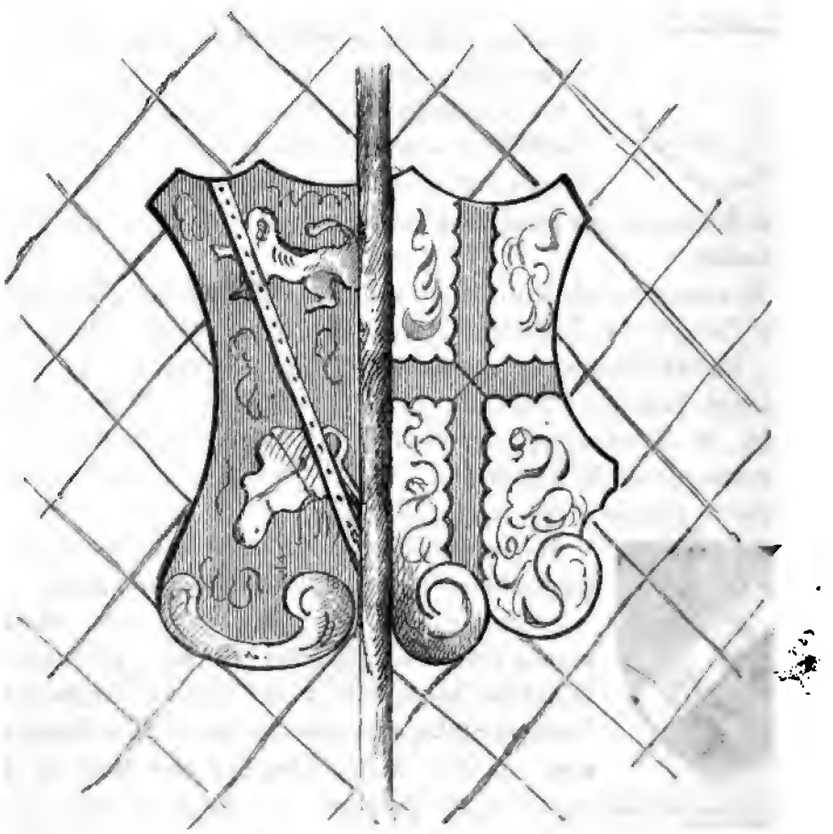
The arms of Stubs are, Sable, on a bend or, between three pheons argent, as many fermaulx gules.

Either this Richard Stubs, or his son of the same name, presented Edmund Gurney, great-nephew or Elizabeth, his godson, to the living of Edgfield in 1614. Richard Stubs, who was the son of this Elizabeth Gurney, married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard

[a] Blomefield in Riddlesworth.

Goodwin, or Gooding, of the Middle Temple, and widow of John L'Estrange, and left two daughters and coheirs; one of whom, Alice, married Sir Hamon L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, Knight. Excellent portraits of this Lady L'Estrauge, and her sister, are still remaining at Hunstanton Hall.[a]

[a] The only piece of coloured glass formerly remaining in the windows of that ancient mansion was apparently very old. Gules, two lions passant argent, over all a bendlet or, for L'Estrange, impaling, Argent, a cross engrailed gules; but we know of no marriage between a L'Estrange and a Gurney, which this glass certainly implies; probably it is a mistake for Heydon, the arms of which family are nearly similar. These arms were destroyed during the recent alterations at Hunstanton Hall.



Dyonisia, the other daughter of Richard Stubbs, Esq. married Sir William Yelverton, Knight and Baronet, of Rougham, who presented Edmund Gurney to the rectory of Harpley in 1620. It seems likely the manor of Harpley had been settled on the issue of Anthony Gurney's second marriage with Elizabeth Tyrrell, and that by Elizabeth, the only child of that marriage, it passed to the families of Stubbs and Yelverton. Sir William Yelverton sold it to the Walpoles in 1642.

The pedigree of the family of Stubbs is as follows:

PEDIGREE OF STUBBS.

Robert Stubbs, of Scottow, in Norfolk.=.....

William Stubbs, of Scottow, 1460.=Margaret, dau. of...., and wid. of Roger Tayleour; ob. 1464.

Ann Stubbs.=Nicholas Barker.

.... Stubbs, a daughter.=.... Doggett, of Suffolk.

John Stubbs, of Scottow, dead before 1490.=Hawise, daughter of Roger Taylor, ob. 1506.

Katherine Stubbs.=Walter Rawlines.

William Stubbs, ob. s p.

Walter Stubbs, of Buxton, eldest son.

Ethelred, dau. of John Peers, of Northwold.

Margaret Stubbs, married John Tame.

Edmund Stubbs, 2d son, clerk, rector of St. Michael's Coslany, Norwich, Master of Gonville Hall.

John Stubbs, of Scottow, 3rd son, ob. 1525.=Alice, dau. of Hamond Clopton, of Cheston, Suffolk.

Edward Stubbs, clerk, 1490. Robert Stubbs, 1490.

John Stubbs, of Buxton.=Ela, dau. and heir of William Skipwith, of Helgay, Norfolk.

Andrew Stubbs, of Bungay, Suffolk.=Alice, dau. and co-heir of John Richers, of Bungay.

Edmund Stubbs.

Mary Stubbs. Dorothy Stubbs.

Elizabeth Stubbs. Feithe Stubbs, 1525.

Richard Stubbs, of Ellingham, Norfolk.=Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Gurney, of Ellingham.

Anne Stubbs.=Francis, son and heir of Anthony Guybon, of Suffolk.

Richard Stubbs, of Sedgford, Esq.=Anne Gooding, widow of John Lestrange.

Alice.=Sir Hamon Lestrange, Knt.

Dyonisia.=Sir William Yelverton, Knt. and Bart.

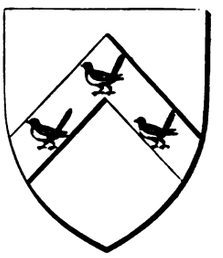
From the Harleian MSS. No. 1552, and from Norris MSS.

APPENDIX LXXX.

FAMILY OF HOLDICHE.

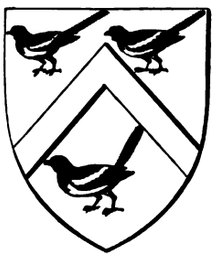
The family of Holdiche was seated at Didlington as early as the reign of Edward III. They also possessed Randworth, in Tunstead hundred, and other manors. In the 7th Hen. V. Richard Holdych, of Didlington, was one of those gentlemen of ancient coat-armour who were returned, by the justices of peace for the county, as one of the twenty lances to serve the king in the French wars.*

The arms of Holdiche, given in the text, differ from those generally borne by the family, and which are still remaining at Beaupré Hall and at West Dereham Abbey, where the pies or magpies are placed on the chevron: Argent, on a chevron azure three pies proper.



The following pedigree of the family of Holdiche is taken from the Norris MSS.

* Blomefield in Dudlington.



PEDIGREE OF HOLDITCHE.

Richard Holditche, 1346, 1341.=....

Richard Holditche, 1387, 1365.=Anne, dau. of John de Berney, 1374.

Thomas Holditche, 1392.=....

Thomas Holditche, 1432, 1444.=Elizabeth....

Richard Holditche, Esq.=Jane, dau. of Sir William Yelverton, of Rougham. 1462.

Agnes. Joan. Katharine.

Thomas. Richard.

John Holditche, Esq. of Ranworth and Didlington, ob. 1477.=.... dau. of .... Southwell, Esq.

Margaret. Ethelreda.

Anne; mar. Henry Repps, Gent. of Thorpe Market.

John Holditche, Esq. ob. 1487.=Elizabeth, dau. of John Berney, of Reedham, Esq. ob. 1524.

A son, who died s. p. before 1522.

2. w. Margaret, dau. of Edward Jernegan, of Somerleytown, Esq.

Robert Holditche, of Ranworth and Didlington, Esq. ob. 1558.=1. w. .... dau. of .... Fincham, Esq.[a]

3 daughters.

a

Robert, left issue. = Ursula Riches.

Miles. = Christiana.

Richard, eldest son, ob. s. p. 1563; mar. Anne.

Thomas, s. p. 1379.

John Holditche, Esq. ob. 1589. = Elizabeth, 1571.

Helen, or Eleanor; mar. 1 h. Francis Gurney, Esq.; 2 h. John Jernegan.
Dorothy; mar. Thomas Fearnley, of Creating in Suffolk, Gent.
Anne; mar. .... Thirlbye, Gent.
Ursula; mar. Henry Haugh, of Helgay, Esq.
.... ; mar. .... Palmer.
Frances; mar. .... Rookwood, Esq. of Weston.

Edmund, minor in 1579.

John Holditche, under 24 in 1579.

Jane.

Thomas, ob. 1617. = Grisell.

Richard.

Henry Holditche, of Ranworth and Didlington, Esq. living 1608. = Susan, da. of .... Denny, Esq.

Frances.
Elizabeth.
Hellen.
Ursula.

Frances.

John Holditche, under 10 anno 1617.

Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir. = Sir John Sedley, of Kent, Bart. who sold Ranworth.

HENRY GURNAY I.

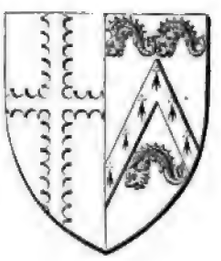
ELDEST son of Francis Gurney, by Helen Holdiche, was born 21 January 1548.[a] Lady Catharine Howard was his godmother, and Richard Holdiche, Esq. his grandfather, was one of his godfathers. He is styled of Great Ellingham and Irsted, and was heir to his grandfather, Anthony Gurney, Esq. at whose death, in December 1556, he was seven years of age.

In 1572 he was seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of Irsted, holden of the Bishop of Norwich; the manor of Ellingham Magna, holden of the heirs of the Lords Bardolf; the manor of West Barsham, holden by the service of one knight's fee of the honour of Castle Acre; Gurney's manor in Hingham, holden of the heirs of Henry Lord Morley, as of his manor at Hingham, and the advowson of the third part of the church at Attleborough,[b] to which he presented in 1581.

In 1587 he purchased the manor and advowson of Harpham, and in 1588 he presented to that church, and again in 1602.[c]

In the 38th of Elizabeth (1595) he bought the *rectory* of West Barsham (quære, the advowson?) of Thomas Fermor, Esq. for £100 consideration money, witnesses, Thomas Gournay and Charles Calthorpe. A copy of the deed of sale is in the charter room at Hunstanton Hall in Norfolk.

Henry Gurney married Ellen, daughter of John Blennerhasset, or



[a] Account of his children by Francis Gurnay ut supra.

[b] Blomefield passim.

[c] Blomefield in Harpham.

Bleverhasset, of Barsham in Suffolk, Esq. "his eldest daughter by the second coheir of Sir Edward Itchingham. Sir Owen Hopton marrying the other, from whom descend the Lord Wentworth and the Lord Shandoyse."[a] Blennerhasset bore Gules. a chevron between three dolphins or.

This John Blennerhasset, or Bleverhasset, was of an ancient family, taking its name from Blennerhasset, a manor in Cumberland (Appendix LXXXI;) he was steward of Norwich, and burgess for that city in the Parliament which met at Westminster the 13th of Elizabeth (1570). Margaret, the aunt of this John Blenerhasset, had married John Eyre, Esq. one of the auditors or receivers of Henry VIII.; a great receiver of monasteries, and amongst others of that of St. Edmundsbury.[b] He also purchased the four monasteries of Carmelites, Minorites, Friers Preachers, and Augustinians, at Lynn. It seems likely that from this marriage with the Hassets, or Blennerhassets, the puritanical tendency of some of the Gurneys first originated; a jealousy of which appears in a passage of the will of this Henry Gurnay I.

By Ellen Blennerhasset Henry Gurney had issue seven sons and five daughters.

1. Thomas Gurney, Esq. of West Barsham, who died before his father;[c] 2. Henry; 3. Edmund; 4. Anthony; 5. Bassingbourn, died vit. pat.[d] 6. Francis; 7. Leonard; 8. Elizabeth; 9. Anne; 10. Mary; 11. Amy; 12. Abigail.[e]

Ellen, the wife of Henry Gurnay I. died before her husband, but in what year I do not find. She was buried in the north aisle of Great Ellingham church. Henry Gurney himself survived until he was seventy-five years old.

By his will, made by the name of Henry Gurney, Esq. of Ellingham,

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[a] Blomefield in West Barsham, and Spelman MSS. Gurney Pedigree.

[b] Spelman on Sacrilege, ed. of 1846, p. 184.

[c] Blomefield in West Barsham, and Spelman MSS. Gurney Pedigree. See memorandum at page 370.

[d] Norfolk Visitation, Harl. MSS. 1552, p 53.

[e] Heralds' Visitation and Henry Gurney's will.

dated May 1614, he directed to be buried in the north aisle of the church at Great Ellingham, by his wife, and recited that most of his children had received their portions, as Thomas, Henry, Edmund, Anthony, Francis, Leonard and Elizabeth; he gave to his daughter Ame £200, and to his daughter Abigail £200, to each at marriage, or within two years after his decease, if not married, and £20 a year each in the mean time. And if these daughters Ame and Abigail die without a will £200 of their portions he leaves to be distributed among his younger sons, " So that none hold any fantasticall or erronious opinions so adjudged by our Bishop or Civill Lawes;" by which it appears likely some of them had imbibed puritanical views, which his son Edmund certainly held. Some specific legacies he left his sons Thomas and Edmund; all his Latin books to the latter. No executors being named, on the 31st October 1623, administration, with the will annexed, was granted to Anthony Gurney, son of the testator.[a] His eldest son Thomas died in the interval between the making and proving of this will, which, in fact, appears to be nothing more than a rough draft or testamentary paper; it is as follows:

Extracted from the Registry of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

In the name of God, I, Henry Gurnay, of Greate Elingham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. being (God's name be praysed) of whole and sound memorye, all former wills beyng prevented, or to be altered, do on the firest day of May, in the xiith yeare of reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King James, and in yeare of our Lord God 1614 (all former wills beyng made voyd and cancelled), do make and ordeyne, for myne only true and last will, this as foloweth: first I bequeth or resigne my sowle to the only omnipotent and most mercifull God, and Father and Governor of heaven and erth, and all therin, as his proper right from the creation, and my body to rest till the joyfull resurrection in the parish church, and north ile ther, next my wife. Item, I give to the poore of the sayd parish, beyng therein borne, and houshoulders, to be delivered into the hands of the churchwardens there within one yere next after my death, and after

[a] Reg. Lawson, fol. 151 a.

sufficient security first devised and tendred by the sayd churchwardens, from learned councell unto my executor, that the sayd ten[a] pound shall allwey be and remayn as a stoc to be only imployed to the benyfit of the poore of the sayd towne, in manner and form as hereunder is expressed, viz. that ech poore aforesayd may, uppon sufficient power, bond, or bill obligatory, for repaying and uphouldyng the sayd stock, borrow xx*s.* or less somm, for a yeare or shorter tyme. And if any forfitures happen the same to be conferred to the increast and use as aforeseyd, and that the sayd churchwardens aforesayd shall only have the electing and allowing of any such borrower, and if they canot agree then the minister of the parish to be the moderator or umpire in that case; provided that such poor by me are ment only men as eyther take releiefe of the parish, or through disability give nothing therto. Concerning my children, forasmuch as most of them have had theyr portions delivered them, as Thomas, Henry, Edmund, Anthony, Francis, Leonard, Elizabeth, and Anne, I therfore now only give to my daughters unmaried Ame and Abigayle, each of them at ther mariage ij hondred pound, and yearly till then for their mayntenance xx*li.* and if they be not maried within ij yeares after my death then to be payd, uppon demand, into their own hands. If eyther of them die before their portions be payd or due, then the moiety of there partes they may give by there wills to there brethren or sisters, or their children, in what rate they will to be performed by my executor, and the other moytye to remayne to the surviving sister of them too, to be payd at hir mariage, or within half a year after such death; and if they dye both before their mariage or tyme that they should take their partes into their own hands, then two hondred pound of their portions to be dystrybuted among my yonger sonnes, as they shall be apportioned by my executor. If my sayd daughters dispose nothing by their wills to any of my children, then I will ij hundred pound of the iiij hundred they should have had be disposed amongst all my younger sons, according to the discreation of my executor, *so that none hould any fantasticall or erronious opinions, so adiudged by our Bishop or Civill Lawes.* My bason and ewer of silver, and

[a] This bequest of a sum of money to be lent to the poor seems a method of charity worthy of imitation.

chaynn of gould I give to my eldest sonn Thomas, and all my bookes in Latyne I give to my sonn Edmund; all other my goodes unbequethed toward payment of my debts, my decent funerall, and discharge and performing this my last will and testament, I give to my executor, upon condition that firste he enter bond of £400 to each of my daughters, Ame and Abegayle, that he shall performe all poynts of this my will concerning them. And for my executors I make, constitute, and ordeyne, by this handwriting, subscribynge and sealing, in the presence and testimony of A. B. C. D. E. F. on the 20 day of the month and yeare abovesayd.

Proved 31st October 1623, by the oath of Anthony Gurnay his son, to whom administration, with the will annexed, was granted.

II. ANTHONY GURNEY, brother of Henry and second son of Francis, was born 26 March 1550.[a] The Countess of Surrey was his godmother, and Richard and John Holdiche his godfathers. He is mentioned in the will of Anthony Gurney his grandfather; also in that of Margaret Holdiche, second wife of his maternal grandfather Robert Holdiche, Esq. who died in 1559.[b]

Anthony Gurney married Susan, daughter of Clement Palgrave, Esq. of Barningham, Norfolk, and had a son Henry, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to "Leedes a preacher."[c] This marriage proves the puritanical tendency, which began to appear about this period.

III. THOMAS, mentioned in his grandfather's will and Heralds' Visitations. He married a daughter of Beams or Reams by Aylsham[d] (quære, of Overstrand?).

IV. ELIZABETH GURNEY, daughter of Francis, born 3d January 1545. Her godmothers were Elizabeth (Tyrrell), second wife of her grandfather Anthony Gurney, Mrs. Hobart of Plumstead, and ——— Palmer was her godfather, who married her mother's sister; she married William Golding, of Fornham, Suffolk; and secondly, Bendyshe, of Bumpstead, Essex.[e]

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[a] Memorandum by his father. [b] Reg. Colman, fol. 588. Norris MSS.
[c] Pedigree, Cook Clarenceaux. [d] Pedigree by Cook, Clarenceaux. [e] Ibid.

V. FRANCES, the second daughter of Francis Gurney, was born 27 December 1547.[a] Her godmothers were Lady Jane Howard, her aunt Mrs. Hawe of Helgay, and Mrs. Holdiche, the second wife of her grandfather.

VI. ANNE.[b]

One of these married Francis Bendyshe, of Essex, cousin of the second husband of their sister Elizabeth.[c]

Sir Henry Spelman, who lived in the time of Henry Gurnay I. in his History of Sacrilege (p. 182), cites the Gourneys of West Barsham as an instance, with twenty-four others, of an ancient family existing for many generations on the same property, as compared with the holders of monastic lands, whose families, he asserts, failed in heirs universally. I am not prepared to affirm or deny his argument. The twenty-five families he mentions were:

"1. Bedingfield, at Oxburgh.
2. Spelman, at Narburgh.
3. Yelverton, at Rougham.
4. Townsend, at Raneham.
5. Fermor, at Barsham.
6. Bolleyne, at Blickling.
7. Calthorpe, at Cokesford.
8. Lestrange, at Hunstanton.
9. Sherbourn, at Sherbourn.
10. Walpool, at Houghton.
11. Mordaunt, at Massingham.
12. Cobbs, at Sandringham.
13. Thursby, at Wichen.
14. Cocket, at Brunsthorp.
15. Astley, at Melton.
16. Gourney, at Barsham.
17. Cherville, at St. Mary's Wiggenhall.
18. Gawsell, at Watlington.
19. Pigot, at Framlingham.
20. Grey, at Martham (De Grey at Merton).
21. Wodehouse, at Kimberley.
22. Methwold, at Langford.
23. Jermy, at Streston.
24. Bachcroft, at Bexwell.
25. Pratt, at Ryston."

Of these the Bedingfields, Townshends, Astleys, De Greys, Wodehouses, and Pratts, alone continue in the same places in the male line; Calthorpes, Lestranges, and Jermys, in the female line; and Walpoles and Gurneys exist in younger branches, not on their ancient properties.

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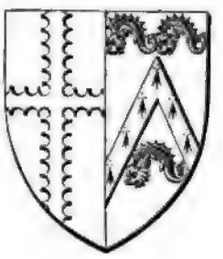
[a] Francis Gurney's Memorandum.
[b] Anthony Gurney's will, and Heralds' Visitation.
[c] Pedigree by Cook, Clarenceaux.

APPENDIX LXXXI.

ON THE FAMILY OF BLENNERHASSET.

The family of Bleverhayset, or Blennerhasset, took their name from Bleverhayset in Cumberland. They were of Flimly Hall in that county, and still exist in the county of Kerry in Ireland, where they settled in the reign of Elizabeth. They were also seated at Frense in Norfolk, on the marriage of Ralph Bleverhayset with Joan daughter of Sir Robert Corbet, Knight.

Branches of this family, which were frequently called Hasset by abbreviation, settled at Hasset's Tower,* at Heigham near Norwich, at Pockthorpe in that city, and at Barsham in Suffolk. At Frense are several very fine brasses of this family, some of which are given in Cotman's Norfolk Brasses. They bore for arms, Gules, a chevron ermine, between three dolphins or.

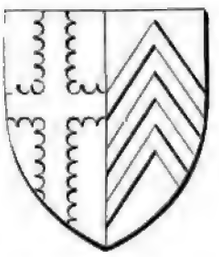


* The writer of this Record was told by an elderly member of his family that the Hassets, their relations, lived at Hasset's Tower, in Heigham ; but this may have been a mistake for Hasset's Place, in Pockthorpe. See Blomefield, vol. iv. p. 428.

THOMAS GURNAY III.

ELDEST son of Henry Gurney and Ellen Blennerhasset his wife, married, before the year 1605, Martha daughter of Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham, near Newmarket in Suffolk, Knight,[a] by whom he had issue two sons, Edward and Thomas, and six daughters, Susan, Dorothy, Margaret, Elizabeth, Ellen, and Martha. He died in the lifetime of his father, about the year 1614. Martha his wife survived him, and was living at Little Ellingham in 1616.[b] She died before the year 1639, and was buried at West Barsham, as appears by the will of her son Edward Gournay.

"The ancient family of Lewknor was of knights' degree, seated at



Denham Hall in Risbridge hundred, till a sole daughter and heir of Sir Edward Lukenor married Sir Horatio Townshend of Rainham in Norfolk. They were possessed of the manor of Withersfield, 6 messuages, 200 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 100 of wood, 18th Henry VII., and the manor of Denham temp. Elizabeth; and bare, Azure, three chevrons argent."[c]

We beg to point to what is very curious in this family of Lewknor *Knights* in Henry the Seventh's time living on so small a portion of cultivated land, not more than enough to keep a common farmer in our days, and being part of the enigma how the country gentlemen lived and built the manor houses which still remain on the *acres* then under cultivation.

Thomas Gurney, who signed himself "Tho. Gurnay," was one of the gentlemen who assisted at the funeral of Sir Edward Lewknor at Denham in Suffolk, on the 9th of January 1605-6.[d] (Appendix LXXXII.)

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[a] Spelman MSS. Gurney Pedigree. [b] See Clement Paman's Deed, p. 370.

[c] Jermyn MSS. Brit. Mus. Denham in Risbridge hundred.

[d] Funeral Certificate in the Heralds' Office, given in the Camoys Peerage Case.

2. HENRY GURNEY, second son of Henry Gurney, mentioned in his father's will.

3. EDMUND GURNAY. Of him we find an account in Master's History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge,[a] which we copy almost verbatim. Edmund Gurnay, B.D., of a good family in Norfolk, was admitted of Queen's College in this University 30th October 1594, and, after taking the degree of A.B. was chosen a Norwich fellow here 21st May 1601,[b] and proceeded A.M. the year ensuing, but a dispute arising in 1607, the master declared his fellowship void for not being in orders; he was however reinstated upon an appeal to the vice-chancellor. He proceeded B.D. in 1609, and continued at college till 1614, when Richard Stubs, Esq.[c] who married his great-aunt Elizabeth Gurney, or else her son, presented him to the rectory of Edgefield in his native county. The year following, the bishop granted him a license to preach, and he became Rector of Harpley by presentation of Sir William Yelverton, Knight, 1620.[d] Fuller, who must have personally known him, says of him, "He was an excellent scholar, could be humourous, and would be serious as he was himself disposed. His humours were never profane towards God, or injurious towards his neighbours, which premised, none have cause to be displeased if in his fancies he pleased himself. Coming to see me in Cambridge when I was studying, he demanded of me the subject whereon I studied; I told him I was collecting the witnesses of the truth of the Protestant religion through all ages, even in the depth of popery, conceiving it feasible though difficult to evidence them. 'It is a needless pain,' said he; 'for I know that I am descended from Adam, though I cannot prove my pedigree from him.' And yet, reader, be pleased to take notice, he was born of as good a

[a] Page 301, in the list of remarkable members.

[b] By this we conclude he was born at Norwich.

[c] Richard Stubs, Esq. was his godfather, as appears in the dedication to him of his work called "Corpus Christi."

[d] Sir William Yelverton, Bart. of Rougham, married Dionissia, daughter of Richard Stubs, Esq of Sedgeford, whose father married Elizabeth Gurney, great-aunt of this Edmund. Add. MSS. Mus. Brit. No. 8841, in Harpley. See page 451.

family as any in Norfolk."[a] His father, Henry Gurnay, Esq. died in 1623, and by will bequeathed all his Latin books to him.

In 1638 John Martin of Harpley by his will gave Edmund Gurney a piece of land in that parish that abutted upon Gurney's manor there.[b] He married Ellen ——, and he and his wife were witnesses to the will of William Smith, Esq. of Walsingham Magna, who had married his niece dated 1643.[c]

"There are many stories of his humour related to this day," says Mr. Masters, "in the neighbourhood of his livings, and particularly the following,[d] which, from the extract of the chapter book of Benet College, seems to be not altogether without foundation. 'Ad cap. 15 Jul. 1609, Ad reprimendam M^tri^ Gurnay discordiam conclusum est per consensum unanimem x sociorum et m^tri^ in cubiculo m^tri^ magistrum nunc existentem imposterum gavisurum quietâ et pacificâ possessione suâ prius ab antiquo usitatâ omnium hortorum et gardinorum nunc in tenurâ dicti m^tri^ una cum stipendio solito ad duplum pro ratâ portione sociorum modo et formâ consuetis.'"

"Whilst he was fellow, the master had a great desire to get the fellows' garden to himself, and, either by threats or persuasion, got all to resign their keys; but upon his application to Mr. Gurnay he absolutely refused to part with his right: "I have got the other fellows' keys," quoth the master. "Then pray, master, keep them, and you and I will keep them all out." "Sir, I expect to be obliged: am not I your master?" "Yes, sir; and am not I your fellow?"

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[a] Fuller's Worthies of England, p. 258.

[b] Arch. Norw. Reg. Spere, f. 111 b.

Extract from the will of John Martin, proved 17th September 1638:—

"Item, I give and bequeath unto Edmund Gurnaye, clarke, and his heirs, one piece of lande conteyning one roode, be it more or less, lying in Harpley aforesaid, next Nethergate Street towards the west, and it abutteth upon the king's highway leadinge from Upgate Street to Little Massingham aforesaid towards the south, and upon the lands of the manor of Gurneys towards the north."

[c] Reg. Pyttes, fol. 215 b. Arch. Norw. Norris MSS.

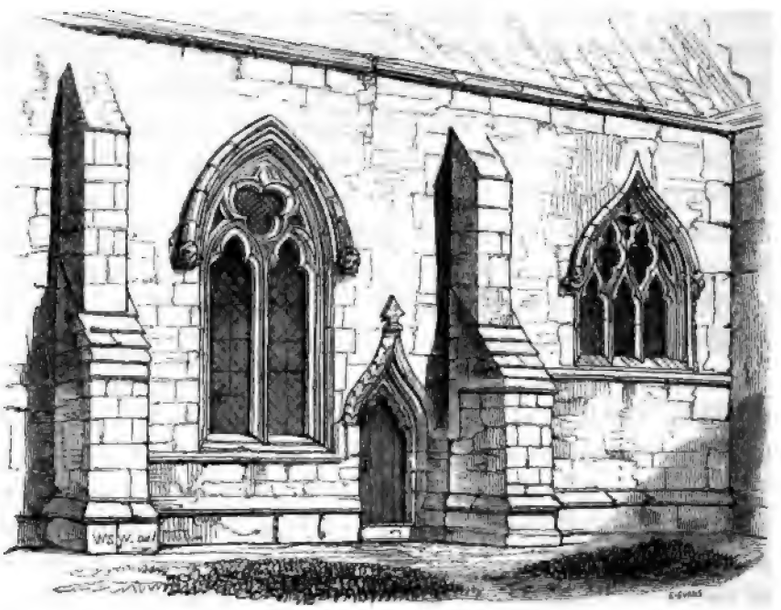
[d] Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll.

"Another that, being complained of to the bishop for refusing to wear the surplice, he was cited to appear before him, and told that he was expected always to wear it. Whereupon he came home and rode a journey with it on. But enough of this. To show that he could be serious as well as humourous, he wrote a small treatise on Exodus xxxiv. 14, towards the vindicating of the second commandment, "by Edmund Gurnay, bachelour of Divinity, and minister of God's Word at Harpley, Norfolk;" wherein he answers eight arguments usually alleged in favour of image worship, in a plain, judicious and rational manner, and seems to promise a continuation of it." This was licensed and printed at the University press, in 24mo. 1639. The continuation to this work was printed in 1641, and called an Appendix unto the Homily against Images in Churches. It was dedicated "to the honoured and judicious Sir John Hobart, Knight Baronet, as also unto the noble and vertuous the Lady Frances, his wife, I humbly dedicate these ensuing endevours in the Lord." Sir John Hobart and his lady were puritanically inclined, especially the latter. Edmund Gurnay wrote likewise a book against Transubstantiation, called, "Corpus Christi, by Edmund Gurnay, Bach. Theol. p. de Harpley Norfolc. London, 1630." Dedicated "to the very worshipfull Richard Stubbe, Esquire. Sir, I request you to be godfather unto this infant, as you have been sometime unto myself. I commend it unto you, also unto your two daughters, my cousen Yelverton and the Lady Strange, &c." Edmund Gurnay also wrote "The Demonstration of Anti-Christ. 1631, London. To be sold at the sign of the Marigold, St. Paul's Church Yard." Also "The Romish Chain, by Edmund Gurnay, parson of Harpley. London, printed by A. M. for Matthew Law, and are to be sold at his shop at St. Austen's Gate, 1624."

Upon a freestone fixed on the outside of the chancel at Harpley by the door are the following lines, in memory of a person whose Christian name was Protestant, which being written during the time of his having the living there, we conclude from his character to be of his composition:—

Protestant ———— here under I ly;
Such name at first was I christened by,
And as soon as my days doubled seven
My name for ever was written in heaven.

Then still be bowld, both young and old,
Thus to protest gaynst Antichrist;
And should all fayle these stones should cry
Perpetually we doe defye Roome's heresy;
Idolatrye,
Blood thirstuess, and boundless soveraynty.
Anno Dom^n^. 1623.[a]



CHANCEL OF HARPLEY CHURCH.

It is quite obvious that Edmund Gurney's opinions tended to Puritanism both from his writings and his quarrel with the Bishop of Norwich about wearing his surplice. It is to be supposed his father Henry Gurney had viewed this tendency in his children with considerable jealousy, for by his will he leaves the reversion of £200 amongst his younger sons, "so that none hold any fantastical or erroneous opinions, so adjudged by our Bishop or civil lawes."

[a] I think it probable these lines were written to the memory of a son of Edmund Gurney, whom he had christened *Protestant*, from the strong feeling he entertained against Roman Catholicism which his works exhibit; and his doing so is in accordance with the eccentricity of his character.

Besides the tendency to Puritanism which his preaching without a surplice proves, we have the additional fact that Edmund Gurnay's living not becoming vacant till 1648[a] he must have taken the Covenant in 1643; when it was enforced in the diocese of Norwich with extraordinary rigour, from the circumstance of its being within the Earl of Manchester's association. The very learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux informed Mr. Walker, the author of "The Sufferings of the Clergy,[b]" that all the clergy of that diocese that would not take the Covenant were ejected, and that two or three hundred lost their preferment. Notwithstanding this[c] Mr. Walker, says Mr. Masters, thinks that he was deprived of his living, and that he might live some years afterwards; and states him to have been an acquaintance of Bishop Hall's. But Fuller, who could not well be ignorant of the time, says he died at the beginning of the civil wars.

4th. ANTHONY, mentioned in the will of his father, Henry Gurney, and in the Heralds' Visitation.

5th. BASSINGBOURNE, died s. p. in his father's lifetime.

6th. FRANCIS, of London, merchant, 1634,[d] probably the same who in 1639 gave Sir Henry Spelman a pedigree of the family. He married Ann daughter of Willing Browning of Maldon in Essex,[e] and is ancestor of the present family of the GURNEYS OF KESWICK: for the account of his descendants, see Part III. of this Record.

7th. LEONARD.—Henry Gurney's will and Heralds' Visitation; administered to his sister Amy's effects, 18 Ap. 1627.[f]

8th. ELIZABETH, married to Salford of London.[g] In another pedigree this name is spelt Halford, and in another Galford. She is mentioned in her father's will.

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[a] Blomefield in Harpley.
[b] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, page 107.
[c] Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll. Cam.
[d] Heralds' Visitation.
[e] Heralds' Visitation.
[f] MSS. Heralds' College.
[g] Heralds' Visitation.

9th. MARY,[a] died single, apparently during her father's life.

10th. AMY,[b] died a spinster 1627. 18 Ap. 1627, administration granted of the effects of Amy Gurney of Great Ellingham, spinster, to her brother Leonard Gurney.[c]

11th. ANNE, mentioned in her father's will, married Thomas Osborne, of Norfolk, of a gentleman's family which came into Norfolk from Osborne Hall in Essex, and had property at Mendham, Bixley, and Kirby-Beedon. They bore for arms, Argent, a bend between two tigers sable.[d]

12th. ABIGAIL, mentioned in her father's will.

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[a] Heralds' Visitation.
[b] Ibid.
[c] MSS. Heralds' College ut supra.
[d] Heralds' Visitation.

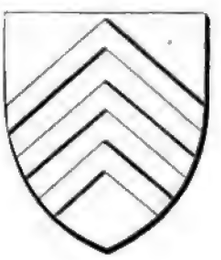
APPENDIX LXXXII.

ON THE FAMILY OF LEWKNOR.

The name of Lewknor is probably derived from the place of that name in the county of Oxford.

The family early held lands in Sussex, and afterwards in Suffolk. The former were perhaps forfeited in 1556, when Edward Lewknor was concerned in Wyatt's rebellion.

At a later period, the family of Lewknor was connected with that of Oliver Cromwell through the Russells of Cambridgeshire.

PEDIGREE  OF LEWKNOR

ROGER LEWKNOR, Sheriff of Sussex, 12 Edw. I. 1324. = ...

THOMAS LEWKNOR. = ...

Sir ROGER LEWKNOR, Sheriff of Sussex, 14 and 20 Edw. III. and Knight of the Shire. = BARBARA, dau. and heir of .... Bardolf.

GEOFFRY LEWKNOR, Justice of Common Pleas 1 Edw. I.

Sir THOMAS LEWKNOR. = JOAN, dau. and heir of John D'Oyly, of Stoke D'Oyly.

Sir THOMAS LEWKNOR, Knight of the Shire 2 Hen. IV. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir John Carew, of Fulford.

ELINOR, dau. and coh. of George Lord Audley. = Sir THOMAS LEWKNOR, Knight of the Shire, attainted by Richard III. = PHILIPPA, dau. and heir of .... Dalingridge. She was widow of Richard de Berners.

LEWKNORS OF WEST DEAN IN SUSSEX, existing there in 1706.

NICHOLAS LEWKNOR, 6th son, temp. Edw. IV. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Raulph Radmylde, and aunt and coheir of Sir William Radmylde. (See Barony of Camoys.)

EDWARD LEWKNOR, Kingston Bewsey, Sussex; will dated 10 Dec. 1521; proved 31 Oct. 1522, at Doct. Com. = ...

EDWARD LEWKNOR, Kingston Bewsey; will dated 1 Oct. 1527; died 7 July, 20 Hen. VIII. (1528.) Inq. post mort. 10 April 1529. = MARGARET, named in her husband's will.

EDWARD LEWKNOR, son and heir, 11 years old at his father's death, Groom Porter to King Edward VI. and Queen Mary; died 1556. (Note * overleaf.) = DOROTHY, dau. Sir Robert Wroth, of Enfield, Middlesex.

a

a

Sir EDWARD LEWKNOR, Denham Hall, Suffolk; Knighted 11 May, 1603; ob. at Denham, 19 Sept. 1605; bur. at Denham, 9 Jan. 1606. = SUSAN, dau. and heir of Thomas Higham, of Higham.

- ROBERT LEWKNOR.
- Sir EDWARD LEWKNOR, of Denham Hall, son and heir; Knighted 19 Oct. 1606; ob. 1 May, 1618; will dated, 23 July, 1617; proved at Doct. Comm. 15 May, 1618. = MARY, dau. of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbear, Knight; bur. at Denham, 28 Oct. 1642.
- DOROTHY; mar. Robert Castle, Esq.
- MARTHA; mar. Thomas Gurnay, Esq.
- ANNE; mar. Godfrey Rodes, Esq.
- SUSAN.
- ELIZABETH; mar. Thomas Catlyn, Esq.
- SARY.
- HESTER, m. Rob. Quarles, Esq.

- HENRY LEWKNOR, bapt. at Denham, 4 May, 1612; bur. there 25 July, 1613.
- EDWARD LEWKNOR, Denham Hall, son and heir; bapt. 17 Feb. 1613; bur. at Denham, 22 Dec. 1634. Inquis post mort. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir William Russell, Knight, Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.
- ANNE; mar. Sir Nicholas L'Estrange.
- KATHARINE; mar. James Calthorpe, Esq.

MARY, only child and heir, 3 months old at her father's death in 1649, died 22 May, 1673, s. p. See her Monument at Rainham. = ROGER, Viscount Townshend, of Rainham.

From the Vincent MSS. in the College of Arms, and Dallaway's Western Sussex.

* He was implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion; was arraigned and condemned in Guildhall in 1556, but died a prisoner in the Tower before execution. An Act was passed in the 1st of Queen Elizabeth for restoring in blood his issue.—See Supplement to Suffolk Traveller, p. 870.

The following funeral certificate mentions the names of the children of Sir Edward Lewknor. It is signed by his son and Thomas Gurnay.

Copy of the original funeral certificate on the death of Sir Edward Lewknor, printed with the evidence taken before the Committee of Privileges on the claim of Thomas Stoner, Esquire, to the Ancient Barony of Camois. No. 109.

"The right worshipfull Sr Edward Lewknor, of Denham, in the countye of Suffolke, knight, dep'ted this mortall lyffe att his house called Denham Hall, in the towne and county aforesayd, vppon the nynetenth daye of September, 1605, whose funerales were very worshipfully and according to his degree solemnized att the p'ish church of Denham aforesaid, vppon the nyneth daye of January followying.

"The saied Sr Edward maryed Susann, daughter and co-heire of Thomas Higham, of Higham Hall, in the county of Suffolk, and by her had yssue att the tyme of his death Edward Lewknor, his eldest sonne and heire, and Rob't Lewknor, second sonne, (Dorothye maryed to Rob'te Castle, of Castle Hall, in the county of Cambridge, and dyed saunz yssue; Martha maryed to Thomas Gourney, sonne and heir of Henry Gourney, of Ellingham, in the county of Norfolk; Anne maryed to Godefrey Rodes, of Great Houghton, in the county of York, esqre.; Hester, maryed to Rob't Quarles, of Rumford, in the county of Essex, esqre; Susann, Sary, and Elisabeth vnmaryed).

"The chiefe morner was Mr. Edward Lewknor, the sonne and heire, assisted by Mr. Rob't Lewknor, Rob't Quarles, Thomas Gourney, and Rob't Castel, the standerd by Mr. John Machell, the penno' by Mr. Edward Lewknor, of the Inner Temple, ar'; the officers directing att the said ffunerall were Richmond and Som'sett heraulds.

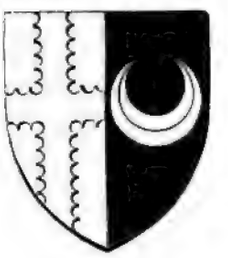
"In witness of the truth of this certificate, we have subscribed our names, theis present 9th of January, 1605.

EDW. LEWKENOR.
THO. GURNAY."

EDWARD GOURNAY,

Son of Thomas Gurnay and Martha Lewknor, his wife, was born in 1608, and was about five years old at the death of his father. He was heir to his grandfather Henry Gurney, Esq. who died in 1623.

Edward Gournay was always styled of West Barsham, where he resided. He married Frances, daughter of Richard Hovell, Esq. of Hillington, in Norfolk. The Hovells were an ancient family in Suffolk, a younger branch of which settled at Hillington in the reign of Elizabeth. They bore, Sable, a crescent or. Of the coheiresses of the Hovells of Hillington one married Martin Folkes, Esq. bencher of Gray's Inn, in whose posterity the estates of the Hovells of Hillington eventually centered. (Appendix LXXXIII.)



Amongst the documents at Hillington is a letter from Edward Gournay to his father-in-law Richard Hovell, Esq. which is as follows:

" To my ever honored
Father in Lawe Richard
Hovell, Esq. at
Hillington,
these.

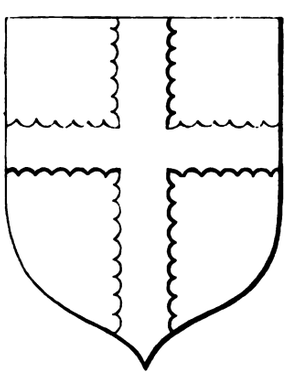
" Sir,—I have not wanted in my wishes & indevours to reconcile some matters, wch you may conceive is the only cause of difference between vs: indeede, if such a thinge could bee done, I think it would prove acceptable to God, pleasing to the world: as for the maine, you are not ignorant of how the abuse has been putt upon my coate of arms, and how maintained, pretendinge it should be done by the authority of an Hearald, when as it was done (as I am informed) by one Mr. Lilly, then one of the messengers

of the courte; wch mistake, as it was not rightly done, it dothe conscerne mee in point of honour to question the actors in it, to wch end I purpose & intend (God willing) to sett forward to London one ffryday next, where I shall to the vttermost of my power seeke to recover my birth & family from that vnworthy esteeme some have surmised. I should be sorry if any thinge should so much reflect upon you, your sonne or your family: since it hath pleased God that I have matched therein, I would bee glad itt might retaine a splendour, & not by mee bee any whitt blemished; but this much I suppose will fall out; that seeing both of us do contend for the antiquetye of our ffamily, I resolve to present to the judgment of that court what I can show for the justifieing of mine: I could wish (if you think soe fitt) that there may bee one, may make answere for yours; the wch being determined, there may bee some hopes of a future happiness. This present Satterday I was at Blakney, where I saw 44 goodly horses there landed, wch were intended for Dover, & soe for London, but being there accidentally cast upon that shore, they are resolved to make sale of some of them, or any of them; there coloures are grays and bays; you may have admyrable choise for your coach, and happily worth your money. I thought good to signify soe much to yor consideratione; thus desiring the remembrances of both our dutys to yo^r^selve, & to my mother, w'h our loves to the rest.

" I remaine,
your obedient
sun-in-law,
EDW: GOURNAY.

" The horses I
suppose stay
not longer than
3 or 4 days.
West Basha^m^,
April 7th,
1638."

I cannot explain what the discredit put upon Edward Gournay's coat armour may have been. It appears by Dugdale's Correspondence, that many quarrels had arisen between the heralds and the limners of arms; the former being jealous of the fees which had been paid, and which were



M S

CADVCVM HOC ÆTERNAT MARMOR EDVARDVS GOVRNAY
(FILIVS ET HÆRES THOMÆ GOVRNAY ARMIGERI ET
MARTHÆ FILIÆ EDVARDI LEWKENOR DE DENHAM
IN COMITATV SVFFOLCIÆ MILITIS) QVI IN NOVISSIMAM
DIEM MORTALITATIS EXVVIAS HIC DEPOSVIT. FVIT
PRVDENS, CONSVLTVS, COMPOSITVS, VIR VNDIQVE
ET FAMÆ INTEGER, DEO SINCERE FIDELIS, AMICO
RELIGIOSE FIDVS, NVLLI INIVSTVS, INDIGENTIBVS
BENIGNISSIMVS; NEC DECET HVIVS CINERES
OPEROSA MOLES AVT LOQVAX ELOGIVM CVI
VITA PRO EPITAPHIO EST NVMEROSA VIRTVS
ET PIETAS SVPERSTES SVA PRO PIRAMIDE

MIGRAVIT 6 AVGVSTI ANNO DOM 1641
ÆTATIS SVÆ 33°

IN WEST BARSHAM CHURCH.

now becoming obsolete. Why this should have interfered with the good understanding between him and his father-in-law, Mr. Hovell, I do not understand.

Edward Gurnay is frequently mentioned, under the name of Ned Gurney, or Ed. Gurney, in the Harleian MS. 6395, entitled, "Merry Passages or Jests;" being, in fact, anecdotes related by his friends to Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, Bart. of Hunstanton, in the reign of Charles I. We give those of the Gurney family in Appendix LXXXIV.

Either Edward Gournay, or his grandfather, sold the manor of Irsted to Sir Peter Gleane, Knight, sometime before the year 1632.[a]

In 1639 he presented to the church of Attleburgh.[b]

He died August 6, 1641, at the age of thirty-three, seised of the manors of West Barsham, Ellingham Magna, &c. as appears by an inquisition taken at East Dereham, 13th October, 19 Chas. I.; and left by Frances his wife, one son Henry, aged nine years,[c] and a daughter named Frances.[d]

In West Barsham Church is a monument in brass to his memory.

Frances, his wife, survived him, and re-married Robert Longe, of Reymerston, Esq. to whom she was third wife.

Edward Gournay's will is dated 6 Nov. 1639, of which we subjoin a copy, as it contains many things which appear to us characteristic both of the person and the times, and more especially the very beautiful declaration of his Christian faith at the beginning.[e]

"In the name of God Amen. The sixth day of November, 1639, I, Edward Gournay, of West Barsham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. being, the Lord be praised therefor, in perfect health and memory and understanding, do hereby revoke, annihilate, and frustrate all former wills, codicils, and testaments whatsoever, and do from henceforth declare, ordain, and publish this to be my last will in manner and form following, viz. Imprimis, I bequeath and humbly present my soul to my God, almighty, merciful, and just, as to my dearest and most beloved father,

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[a] Blomefield in Irsted.
[b] Blomefield in Attleburgh.
[c] Blomefield in West Barsham.
[d] Dorothy Gurnay's will.
[e] Extracted from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Cambell 21.

who created me of the dust of the earth, and inspired it into me pure and undefiled, being so formed, which ever since I by my own natural corruption have stained and poluted it, whereby I do deserve eternal death and damnation, and can by no means or power in myself avoid that judgment, but only by the Incarnation of Jesus, who assumed here an human body here upon earth, where he was for my sins punished even to death, by which he hath made satisfaction for me; in confidence whereof I bequeath my body to the earth, and to be buried, if conveniently it might be, by my dear and beloved mother Mrs. Martha Gurnay, of West Barsham, being also assured and stedfastly do believe that, though my body be consumed and eaten with worms, yet at the day of judgment I shall arise with the same body and shall with these eyes behold my God, my Redeemer Jesus Christ his son.

"Item, I will that all my goods, monies, chattels, and land purchased, be improved to the best value for and towards the paying and discharging all my debts, funeral or burial expences, and all charges pertaining to my child his wardship, and if it shall so happen that my pre-named estate will not be sufficient for the true paying to each his debts, as shall appear by bills, bonds by me entered, or otherwise, that then my will is that the benefit of the wardship and marriage of my child be improved in the best manner it ought to be towards the payment of my said debts, and after all my due debts be satisfied then my will and meaning is that the benefit of the wardship and marriage of my child be employed to and for a portion for that child which Frances my now wife supposeth herself to be quickened withall,[a] which child, if it shall please God to give life to, I desire my said wife to be loving and careful in the breeding of it. And also add what conveniently she may toward the advancement of the said child.

"Item, I will and bequeath to my son Henry Gournay all my library, maps, and globes, or any such mathematical instruments as I shall have

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[a] This child was a daughter named Frances, as appears by the will of Dorothy Gurnay, sister of Edward.

at the time of my death, and that they be all kept for his use, in my closet now over the kitchen, untill he be of discretion to use them.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my brother Thomas Gournay, and to all my sisters, Susan, Dorothy, Mathay, Elizabeth, Ellen and Margaret, twenty shillings to each of them, which I desire they would be pleased to bestow on a ring; and, because when I am out of sight I would not be out of mind, I desire each of them to cause to have engraven in every of their said rings this inscription,—PAX VOBIS. E. G.

"Item, I give to all my servants that wait upon me at the table five shillings a-piece, and to all the rest two shillings to each of them, in token of my good will towards them.

"Item, I give and bequeath to twenty of the most aged and poorest widows in the town of Walsingham Parva, and the like to Fakenham (such as my executors hereafter nominated shall think fit), sixpence a-piece within eight days after my burial.

"Item, I give to the Vicar of West Barsham, for all tithes forgotten and not satisfied, twenty shillings. And of this my last will and testament I make and ordain Frances Gourney my good wife, Susan Gournay my eldest sister, and William Davy, Esq. my brother-in-law, and also my sister Ellen Gournay, my executors; to whom I make an earnest request that they will see my debts discharged, taking therefore all my goods, and wardship and marriage of my child, as is formerly in this my will expressed and declared, and also to bring up my children in the true religion and fear of God. And, in testimony that this is my last will and testament, I subscribe my name hereunto, setting also my seal of arms in two several places in the top with hard wax, it also containing three sheets of paper and sixty-one lines, and do publish it in the presence of them whose names are subscribed to each sheet the day and year above written.

"EDW. GOURNAY, Test.

"HAMON L'ESTRANGE.

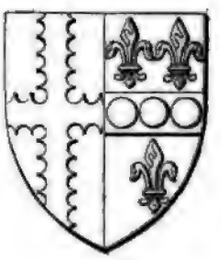
"JAM. PYZANIE.

"Probatum apud London 8 Februarii (juxta cursum et computationem Eccl'ie Anglicane) 1641, coram judice, juramentis Francisce Gourney relicte, Suzanne Gourney sororis, Will'mi Davey armigeri, et Ellene

Gourney sororis, et executorum, quibus commissa fuit administratio de bene, &c."

This will was written by his own hand, and sealed with the plain engrailed cross.

II. THOMAS GOURNAY, second son of Thomas, and brother of Edward Gournay, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and was executor to his sister Dorothy Gurney in 1641. He was living in 1662, when he laid a stone in the pavement of the aisle of the choir of Norwich Cathedral, to the memory of his wife Bridget, who died 16 Sept. 1652. On the stone are the arms of Gurney, impaling on a fess, between three fleurs-de-lis, three bezants.[a] With the following inscription:



RESTAURATO
REGE CAROLO 2ndo
(CUJUS REDITU NON SOLUM
VIVORUM SED ETIAM MORTUO-
RUM DORMITORIA, NEC NON FANA
IPSA SACRATA FANATICORUM
VIOLATIONIBUS PRESERVANTUR) IN
MEMORIAM BRIGITTÆ UXORIS
SUÆ DILECTISSIMÆ 26° 7BRIS, ANNO
SALUTIS 1652, DENATÆ, THOMAS
GOURNAY HÆC POSUIT
ANNO 1662.

The grave of this Mrs. Bridget Gourney was accidentally opened about thirty years ago, and her skull was found having a long and luxuriant head of hair upon it; it was long preserved and shown by the vergers; the hair was become very coarse and was of a light reddish colour.

The six daughters of Thomas Gurnay III. and sisters of Edward, were as follows:

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[a] I have not discovered what family these arms belong to.

1. SUSAN, mentioned in the wills of her brother Edward and sister Dorothy in 1641.

2. DOROTHY, who was of the parish of St. George's Tombland, in Norwich. She is frequently mentioned in the Harleian MS. No. 6395, entitled "Merry Passages and Jests," as "My Couz. Dol. Gurney," "Couz. Dor. Gour." &c. (App. LXXXIV.) It is a remarkable illustration of the coarseness of manners prevalent at this period, that some of the "merry jests" of this lady are of a description which cannot be transcribed.

The will of Dorothy Gurnay is dated in 1641, and is as follows:

[Extracted from the Registry of the Lord Bishop of Norwich. Regr. Gibson, fol. 140.]

"In the name of God amen. I, Dorothy Gurnay, of the parish of St. George's of Tombland, in the countie of the citty of Norwich, singlewoman, beinge in perfect understandinge and memory at the present time (thanked be God therefore), doe now make, ordeyne, and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following, viz. First, I bequethe my soule to Almightie God, my mercifull father, humbly intreatinge him for the merritts of his sonn Jesus Christ, my onely Savior, to pardon and forgive all my sinns, and soe longe as I shall continue in this world soe to direct and guide me by his holy spirritt that I may live in his feare & to his glory, and after this sinfull life ended he may receyve my soule among the rest of his elect and chosen children into his everlastinge kingdome; my body I comitt to the care and discretion of my executor and friends, to be buryed after the ordenary and usuall manner of Christians, in hope and certain assurance of the resurrection of it unto eternall life, at the greate and terrible day of judgment: Itm. I give and bequeth to Susan Gurnay, my deare and loveinge sister, fifty pownds. Itm. I give and bequethe to Ellen Gurnay, my deare and lovinge sister, fifty pownds. Itm. I give unto Martha Smith, my deare and loveinge sister, tenn pownds. Itm. I give unto Elizabeth Crow, my deare and loveinge sister, tenn pownds. Itm. I give unto Margarett Davy, my deare and loveinge sister, tenn pownds. Itm. I give unto Henry Gurnay, my eldest

brother's sonn, tenn pownds. Ităm. I give unto Francis Gurnay, my eldest brother's daughter, tenn pownds. Ităm. I give unto Mary Davy, my brother Davy's daughter, tenn pownds. Ităm. I give unto Crystofer Crow, my brother Crowe's sonn, tenn pownds. Ităm. I give unto my cosen Ann Catelin, my goddaughter, twenty pownds. Ităm. I give unto my loveinge cosen Thomas Catelin, of Lincoln's Inn, tenn pownds. Ităm. I give unto my cosen Francis Catelin, my two best gownes, my best pettecoate, and my best linninge. Ităm. I give unto Francis Gurnay, my deare and loveinge sister, and late wife to my good brother deceased, my six silver plates, my maudlin cup of silver wth the cover, my cabinett, but nothinge in it. Ităm. I give unto my deare and loveinge cosen the Lady Ann Le Strange tenn pownds. Ităm. I give unto my deare and loveinge cosen Katherin Calthorp tenn pownds. Ităm. I give unto my deare and loveinge cosen Mary Lewkenor tenn pownds. Ităm. I give unto my loveinge aunt the Lady Mary Lewknor my gould dagger and my cornelian ringe. Ităm. I give unto the pore of Cunsford ward fower pownds, to be distributed accordinge to ye discretion of Alderman ———, of that ward. Ităm. I give unto Elizabeth Miller, my servant, forty shillings. Ităm. I give and bequeth unto my deare and loveinge brother Thomas Gurnay, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. all my obligations, bills, and all other my goods whatsoever, not disposed of; and him I ordeyne sole and onely executor of this my last will and testament, desiringe him of all love that hath beene betwixt us to see this my will carefully pformed. In witness wherof I have subscribed this my last will and testament wth myne owne hand and name, the first day of November, in the yeare of o^{r} Lord God 1641.

"DOROTHY GOURNAY.

"Test. Mary Lewkener, the mark of Elizabeth Miller.

"Proved 12th January 1641, by the oath of the sole executor within named."

3. MARGARET, married William Davy, Esq.; and appears to have been eventually principal heiress of this family, as is stated hereafter.

4. ELIZABETH, married Bozoun Crowe, of East Bilney, Esq. The family of Crowe was resident at East Bilney from the time of Henry VIII. and became extinct within the last century. In East Bilney Church are the arms of Crowe, Girony of eight sable and or, on a chief of the first two leopard's faces of the second; quarterly, one and six, *Crowe*. 2. Azure, a chevron ermine between three cockle shells argent, *Townshend*. 3. Gules, three bird bolts argent, feathered or, *Bozoune*. 4. *Gurney*. 5. Sable, eleven balls argent between two flanches of the second, *Spelman*.

On a helmet, a crest, five arrows sable, feathered argent, four in saltier, one in pale, bound together with a string gules, between the arrows a mascle or.[a]

5. ELLEN, who was executor to her brother, Edward Gurnay; she was fourth wife of Robert Longe, Esq., of Reymerstone. In the chancel of the church there is the following inscription to the memory of her husband:

"I. H. S.

"Here lyes the body of Robert Longe, Esq. Justice of the Peace for this county near twenty years. He had four wives:—

"*The first*, Ann, youngest daughter and coheiress of Thomas Milner, of Lynn, marchant, by whom he had issue, Robert, Thomas, John, Charles, Priscilla, Elizabeth, Henry and William.

"*Second wife*, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Francis Bacon, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, by whom he had issue only Frances.

[a] Norris's Church Collections, East Bilney.

" *Third wife,* Frances, the relict of Edward Gournay, of Bassham, Esq.

" *Fourth wife,* Ellen Gournay, daughter and heiress of Thomas Gournay, of West Bassham, Esq. by whom he had Ann, Ellen, and John.

" Obiit 7 Decembris, ætatis suæ ——, Æræ Xnæ 1688."

Of these children of Robert Longe and Ellen Gournay, Ellen alone appears to have survived. She married Major Richard Ferrier; and her son Richard Ferrier was M.P. for Yarmouth in 1708, 1710, and 1713. Her descendants, the respected family of Ferrier, still exist at Yarmouth, and its neighbourhood.

6. MARTHA, married William Smith, of Walsingham Magna, Esq. in whose will, dated 1643, she is a legatee; secondly, Charles Calthorpe, of Great Massingham, Gent.[a]

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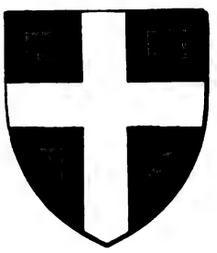
[a] Heralds' Visitation, 1664.

APPENDIX LXXXIII.

ON THE FAMILY OF HOVELL.



The Hovells of Hillington are a younger branch of the very ancient family of Hovell of Ashfield in Suffolk. The elder branch is represented by the present Lord Thurlow, the younger by Sir William Browne Ffolkes, Bart. of Hillington. The Hovells of Suffolk bore for arms, Sable, a plain cross or; those seated at Hillington, Sable, a crescent or.*

PEDIGREE OF HOVELL, OR HOVILL.

Richard Hovell, held lands at the time of the Conqueror of the Abbot of Bury, at Wyverston in Suffolk.

Sir John Hovell, of Wratting Parva in Suffolk, 1370.

Richard Hovell, of Rishinghall Magna in Suffolk, ob. 3 Henry VI. 1424. = ...

William Hovill, of Rishinghall, ob. 1433. = Beatrix, dau. of Sir John Thorpe, of Ashwell Thorpe.

William Hovill, of Ashfield, living 21 Hen. VII. (1505). = Frances, dau. of Sir Arthur Hopton, of Westwood, Suffolk.

William Hovell, of Ashfield, living 21 Hen. VIII. (1529). = Elizabeth, eldest dau. and coheir of Rowland Harsyke, of Lopham in Norfolk.

William Hovell, of Ashfield, Esq. = Anne, dau. of Thomas Gawdy, of Harleston, Esq.

Robert Hovell, of Ashfield in Suffolk, eldest son, whose descendants are represented by Lord Thurlow.	William Hovell, of Stratford Hall, in Hadley, Suffolk. = Ann, dau. of Richard Turner, of Norton.	John Hovell, of Badwell, Suffolk, mar. Ann, dau. of Robert Cooke.

Richard Hovell, of Stratford, Suffolk, and Flitcham in Norfolk, purchased Hillington temp. Elizabeth. = Margery, dau. of John Ford, of Frating, Essex.

William Hovell, ma. Ann Bulmer. Anthony. Thomas Hovell, mart. Dorothy Scambler.	Richard Hovell, Esq. of Hillington. = Frances, dau. of William Fearnley, of Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk, ob. 1648.	Catherine, mar. 1st, Francis Fyshe; 2nd, Edward Mordaunt; 3rd, Alexander Dering. Bridget, ma. William Mott, of Lynn. Margaret, mar. Ralph De la Hay, of Lynn. Anne, mar. George Selby, of St. Andrews, Suffolk.		Elizabeth, mar. Thomas Russell, of Rudham. Thomasine, mar. Thomas Barnes, of East Winch. Mary, ma. William Goodwin. Margaret.

a

* Blomefield, in Hillington.

a

William Hovell.	Sir Richard Hovell, Knt. of Hillington, ob. Aug. 1654. =	Dorothy, dau. of Sir Thomas Chicheley, of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire.		Frances, mar. Edward Gurney, Esq.		Jane, died young. Elizabeth, mar. —— Coulson, Gent.

Dorothy, mar. —— Palmer, Esq. of co. Nottingham.	Sir William Hovell, Knt. of Hillington, ob. 1669. =	Ethelreda, dau. of Thomas Lilly, Esq. of Scales How by Lynn.	Francis Hovell, s. p.	Anthony Hovell, s. p.	Richard Hovell, mar. Penelope, dau. of William Sands, Esq. of Nottinghamshire.

Clementia Hovell, mar. 1st, Charles Stuart, Esq. son of Sir Nicholas Stuart, Bart.; 2nd, Sir Thomas Montgomery.	Dorothy Hovell, mar. Martin Folkes, Esq. Bencher of Gray's Inn, from whom descends the present Sir William Browne Ffolkes, Bart. of Hillington.	Ethelreda Hovell, mar. William Wake, D.D. of Shapwick, Dorset. Archbishop of Canterbury.

APPENDIX LXXXIV.

Anecdotes related by Members of the Family of Gurney to Sir Nicholas Lestrange, Bart. temp. Chas. I. From the MS. Harl. 6395, entitled, "Merry Passages and Jests."

[I have thought it well to give such of the anecdotes in this Collection as were related by members of the Gurney family. Some, however, were not of a description to be inserted. My friend, J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. has furnished a curious and interesting memoir to one of the volumes* of the Camden Society from this Harleian MS. These anecdotes illustrate the manners of the period, but appear to be devoid either of talent or humour.]

30. Edm. Gurney usd to say, that a mathematitian is like one that goes to markett, to buy an axe to breake an egge.

Ed. Gurney.

120. A Welchman had sentence of death passt upon him for having two wives; but he stormd and swore, Uds splitt his nailes, he saw no reason they had to hang him for two wives, when the priest told him before a creat people, he might have sixteen,—foure better, foure worse, foure richer, foure poorer (instead of For better, &c.)

Fra. Gurney.

135. Yong Mr. Hov.* when he learnt first to dance, was much disswaded and discourag'd by T. Gur.† "For," says he, "it is impossible for the ever to attaine the best perfection in it, because thou hast no musicall eare;" for he never footed to the musicke, nor could distinguish betwixt the beginning, end, or middle of any dance, or betwixt one tune and another. "O," sayes Hovell, "now I see thou dost not understand what belongs too't; for dost thinke we have nothing else to doe but to listen to the fiddles, when we should dance?"

Ned Gurnay.

169. Upon high festivalls the Bishoppe or Deane use to preache at Christ Church in Norwich, and to goe up into the pulpitt in their skarlett robes. On Christmas Day it was the

* Anecdotes and Traditions: edited by W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.

* Mr. Hovell. † Thomas Gurney.

Deane's course, who preacht in his redde robes; and a poor silly woman being askt when she came home Who preacht at Christ Church? "Truly," says she, "I know not, unless 'twere one of our aldermen; for I am sure he had a redde gowne."

DOL. GURNEY.

271. Power, of Christ-Colledge in Cambr. precht ones at St. Maries, and all his sermon was but a Narration of the Life of Christ, and the miracles wrought by him; but wound up and concluded his discourse in this manner: "And all this was by the Power of Christ."

THO. GOURNAY.

343. Mr. Hill, that marryed Mr. Potts his daughter, when he was a suter to his wife, she was fumbling of some tune with her fingers upon the table. "Lady," says he, "I durst lay a wager I could tell you what you play." "I doubt it," sayes she, so she tryde it againe. "Now tell me what I play?" "Why, I thinke you play the foole," says he; which compliment much vext her, and put her extreamly out.

My C. Do. GOURNAY.

359. A baker in Norwich, while his wife lay sicke and bedridde, was providing of another, whose name was Grace. His first dyde, and still, as his neighbours came to comfort him, and tell him what a losse he had, "I, friends!" sayes he, "on heavy losses God give me patience, and Grace."

My Co. Do. GOUR.

363. Young Mr. Rich. Hovell, being a hunting neer to Sr John Pooleys (who was then fishing of a water by his house), the hare making downe for the cold wette grounds, was by some accident forct into the pond which they were then drawing, and fell foule of the nett. In the interim, the doggs being in cold hunting, and almost at a dead fault, Dicke Hov. gallopps downe to the company, and meeting Sr Jo. Poo. there, salutes him and askt him what he fisht for? "For hares," sayes he. (Upon this they wagerd angells apeece, and put stakes into a third hand; Sr Jo. Pooley wonne, and had it.) "That's very likely," sayes Dick Hov. (taking it for a frump and jeere.) "I am sure 'tis very true," sayes Sr Jo. "and that you'l find presently. Pull, Pull," sayes he, and up they drew the nett, with a great hare sprawling in it. "Looke you here," cryes Sr John, "did not I tell you as much?" "Yes faith," sayes Dick, "and now I see the old saying is true, that ther's no creature upon earth but the water has the same: what a wonderfull thing it is!" "Not a whit," sayes Sr Jo. Poo. "to me; for I have eate many a good hare oute of this pond in my time."

NED GOURNAY.

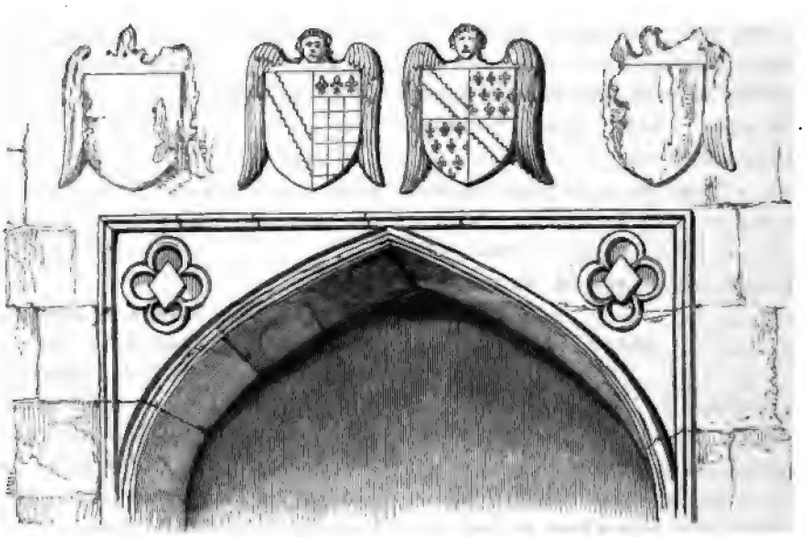
364. Prebend Robarts, of Norwich, riding into the country, pass'd by a plaine fellow's house, whose child he had formerly answered for, and enquiringe for his godsonne, the good father over-joyed, fell into such superlative com'endations of him, as if it might be much suspected by his forward pregnancie that he would not be long-liv'd. He was glad to heare, but loath to see, by reason of his hast of businesse at that time; yet the extreame importuntie of his gossippe, and hope of finding something admirable in the child, made him dismount, and coming into the house, he found his godsonne cag'd up among the joynt-stooles on the farther side of a long table. His father

calls him, and woo'd him to come out, and aske blessing. "I won't," sayes he. Then his godfather tempted him with fair words, and promises of plumes, and such good things. "I won't, goodman snot-gall," sayes the boy; and this was all that the authoritie of the one, or rhetoricke of the other, could get from this witty child. The grave prebend bad his gossipp be of good comfort, "For truly," sayes he, "I see nothing by my god-sonne but that he may live long;" and so, with much sorrow for his lost time, he hasted away.

My C. Do. GOURNAY.

451. Parson Edm. Gournay, inveighing against the com'on fault of the meaner sort of people, who are too prone to performe civill and outward respects upon the coming of greater persons into the church, by rising, bowing, &c. even in the midst of their devotions, and of divine worshippe, sayes he, "I like a Holy-rowly-powlinesse; for there sure, if any where, we oughte to be haile fellows well mett."

EDW. GOURNAY.



HENRY GURNAY II.

Son of Edward Gurnay and Frances Hovell his wife, was born in 1632, and was nine years old at the death of his father. He married Ellen, daughter of William Adams, Esq.[a] barrister-at-law, and died without children at the age of twenty-eight, in 1660. He was the last of the Gournays of West Barsham; in the church there is the following inscription to his memory:

> To the memory of Henry Gournay, Esq.
> This stone was laid in the year of
> Our Lord 1670.

His will is dated 20th December (no year mentioned), and was proved 11th February 1660, it is as follows:

[Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.]

"In the name of God Amen, I Henry Gourney, of West Barsham, in the county of Norfk. Esquire, being sick in body but of perfect memory, do hereby declare and publish my last will and testament. First I bequeath my soul unto the Lord that gave it, and my body to the dust of which it was made. Whereas Frances Gourney, widow, my mother, by her deed of surrender, did surrender and grant her estate for life of the manor of West Barsham and Holton, alias Gaunt Hall, in Holton, and all the lands, liberties, and privileges to those the said manors appertaining, and all other lands in any of the said towns, or in any other town adjoining, unto me the said Henry Gourney her son, who had the remainder in tail next and immediately after the death of the said Frances my mother; and whereas I the said Henry Gourney, the last term, did levy a fine, with proclamations according to the statute, of all and singular the premises

[a] Quære, whether of the family of Adams, Baronets, of Sprowston in Norfolk?

afore-mentioned; my will is that my dear wife shall have all and singular the premises aforesaid, for and during the term of her natural life, paying unto the said Frances Gourney my mother one hundred pounds yearly, and every year during the life of the said Frances my mother, at the four most usual feasts of the year, commonly called Christmas, Our Lady Day, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, by even and equal portions; and for want of such payment as aforesaid that it shall be lawful to and for the said Frances to distrain upon any of the premises aforesaid, and the distress and distresses so taken to detain until the said rent of one hundred pounds, or any part thereof, be to her fully satisfied and paid. Upon condition, nevertheless, that William Adams, of the Middle Temple, Esq. father of my said wife, shall pay the sum of two thousand pounds, according as he stand bound to pay to me at the times limited and appointed. And my mind and will is that my executors shall dispose of the said two thousand pounds for the payment of my debts. And if there remain any overplus after my debts are paid, that my dear wife shall have the same, but if the said William Adams shall fail in the payment of the said two thousand pounds aforesaid, then my mind and will is that my executors, the survivor or survivors of them, shall sell so much of my lands in Barsham aforesaid as will fully satisfy and pay all my said debts: and I do make my wife, Mr. John Colson, and Mr. William Davy, executors of this my last will and testament, and I do declare this to be my mind and meaning, all written on one sheet of paper, the one and twentieth day of December, in the presence of Ellen Gournay, Thomasin Goulding, Thomas Witherley.

"Probatum apud London, 11th February 1660. Coram judice, juramento Willmi Davey, unius executorum, cui commissa fuit administratio de bene, &c. reservata potestate Johanni Coulson alteri executori."

By this will it appears that Henry Gurnay II. was the last in the entail of the West Barsham estates, and that he bequeathed them to his wife Mrs. Ellen Gourney. She it was who probably sold this ancient property of the Gurneys to Sir Lestrange Calthorpe,[a] Knight, who possessed it in

[a] Harl. MSS. 5801, fol. 1. Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights.

1674. He was son of Philip Calthorpe, of Gressenhall, and grandson of Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe. Sir Lestrange Calthorpe was a serjeant-at-law and of the Middle Temple. The present family of Balders, owners of West Barsham, are his descendants, through the Morleys.

Of the other ancient properties of the Gurneys, we have already stated that Anthony Gurney sold the lordship of Swathings, or Hardingham, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Harpley manor was apparently settled upon the issue of Anthony Gurney's second marriage, which was an only daughter Elizabeth, whose descendants the Yelvertons, sold it to the Walpoles in 1642. (See page 451.)

Irstead, and the manors surrounding it, which were held by the Gurneys, were sold to Sir Peter Gleane, Knight, either by Edward Gurney or his grandfather Henry Gurney I. sometime before the year 1632.

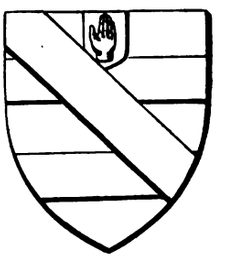
I do not discover how the most ancient of the Gurney fiefs, Hingham-Gurneys, became alienated from the family.

Thus the estate of the Gournays in Norfolk became as it were a wreck of what it had been. Great Ellingham was the only part which appears to

GREAT ELLINGHAM HALL.

have been inherited by the heirs of the female line; it devolved to Margaret, aunt of Henry Gurnay II., and one of the sisters of Edward Gurnay.

She married William Davy, Esq.[a] by whom she had an only child Mary, married to Sir Roger Potts, Bart. of Mannington, who died in 1711, and she in 1701. Their daughter, and eventually heiress, Susan Potts, married Matthew Long, of Dunston, Esq. whose family through her are the principal representatives in the female line of the Gurneys of West Barsham.



The family of Potts had property at Mannington from a very early period, and the latter generations were several times knights of the shire for Norfolk. They bore for arms, Azure, two bars or, over all a bend of the second.

William Davy, Esq. resided in the old hall at Great Ellingham, as well as Sir Roger Potts, before the death of his father. In the register of this parish is the baptism of Ursula, daughter of Roger Potts, 5 Dec. 1670. Mrs. Ellen Gourney (widow of this Henry Gurnay II.) was sponsor, with Sir John Potts and Elizabeth Potts.

Sir Roger Potts sold the estate of Great Ellingham to Mr. Francis Colman, of Norwich, who was lord of the manor in Blomefield's time.

2. FRANCES GURNAY, the sister of Henry Gurnay II. was living in 1641, and was a legatee in the will of Dorothy Gurnay, of Norwich, her aunt, that same year; she was born after 6th Nov. 1639, when her father Edward Gurnay made his will. I suppose she died single, and that the

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William Davy was son of Henry Davy, sheriff and alderman of Norwich, as by the following pedigree, taken from the Heralds' Visitation of 1664.

RICHARD DAVIE, of Easton, Norfolk. = CHRISTIANA, dau. and heir of Richard Bishop, of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk.

HENRY DAVIE, sheriff and alderman of Norwich, 2nd son. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Richard Webb, of Ixworth, co. Suffolk.

WILLIAM DAVIE, of Ellingham Magna, co. Norfolk. = MARGARET, dau. of Thomas Gourney, Esq. of West Barsham, co. Norfolk.

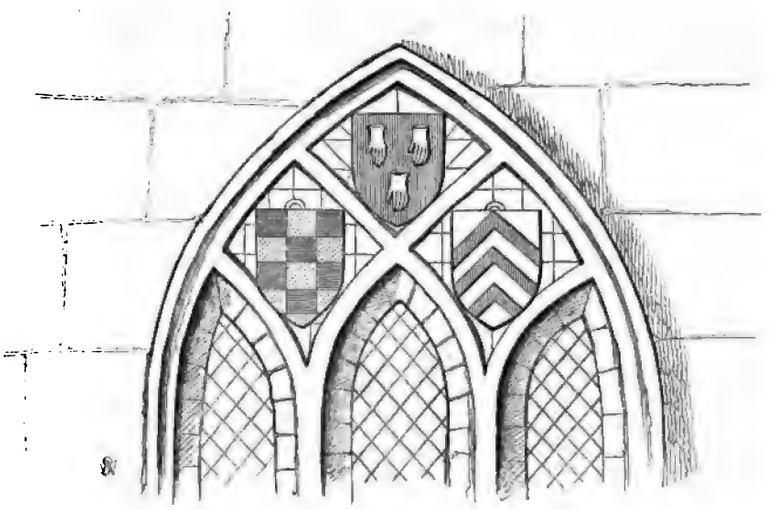
MARY. = Sir ROGER POTTS, Bart.

The Davys of Mangreen, and the present Davys of Ingoldesthorpe, descend from the same family, through the Davys of Gunthorpe.

following inscription on a flagstone in West Barsham Church commemorates her:

"To the memory of Frances Gourney this stone was laid in 1670."

In the chancel of the church of West Barsham several monuments to different members of the Gurney family are still in existence, which are more particularly mentioned under the names of the persons to whom they belong. In the east window three coats of arms remain, 1st, Gules, three dexter hands or, Wauncy; 2nd, Checquy, or and azure, Warren; 3rd, Or, three chevronels gules, Clare.



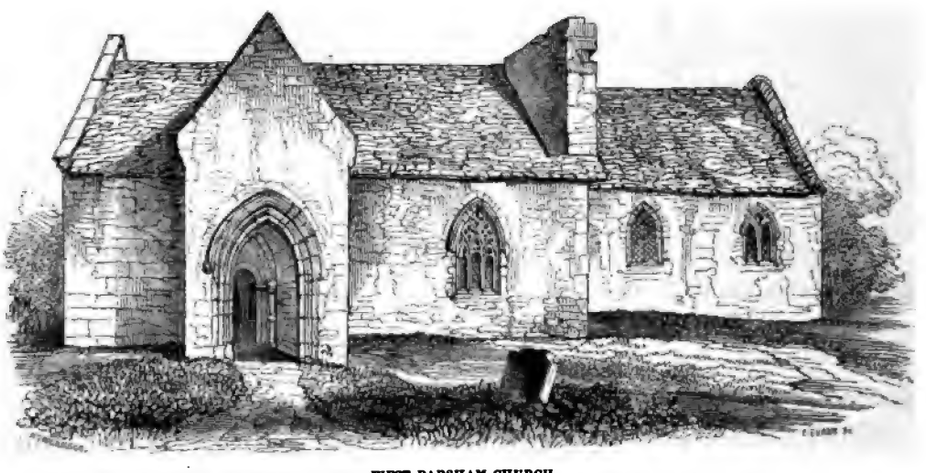
The Gurney badge, the wrestling collar, was also in the window, but the pane of glass that contained it being loose, it was given to the present family.

Near the church stands the old family mansion, which still bears the appearance of an ancient manor house.

Colonel Balders, the late owner of it, remembered it moated round, with a great many coats of arms in the coloured glass of the windows. It is probable that the eight remaining panes of an armorial pedigree of this

WEST BARSHAM HALL.

family, in coloured glass, now preserved in a window at Walsingham Abbey, were originally brought from West Barsham. We have already given these at page 320.



WEST BARSHAM CHURCH.

The church at West Barsham is a low small structure with remains of

early Norman architecture about it. The entrance door of the south porch especially is a good specimen of a pointed arch with the zig-zag

PORCH, WEST BARSHAM.

ornament. There has obviously been a square Norman tower in the centre of the building, only one side of which remains. The present chancel being of a much later date, and containing many monumental slabs in memory of the Gurneys (1831).

One of the present family was told, when he visited this church in 1791, that the windows were formerly entirely filled with shields of the matches of the Gurneys, but that the tower had fallen and broken them. The only Gurney arms in glass that then remained was Gurney impaling Hovell, with one crest apparently broken out, and the wrestling collar as a second crest.

Upon the death of Henry Gurnay II. the family of the Gurneys of West Barsham became extinct, and this race of men, which had existed for so many centuries, was dispersed and scattered, younger branches of it alone remaining after the destruction of the parent stem.

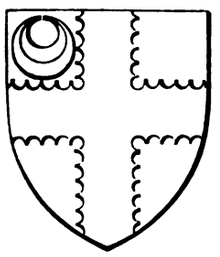
Tote rien se torne en declin,
Tot chiet, tot muert, tot vait à fin;
Hom muert, fer use, fust porrist,
Tur font, mur chiet, rose flaistrit;
Cheval tresbuche, drap viesist;
Tote ovre fet od mainz perist;
Bien entenz è conoiz è sai,
Ke tuit morront è cler è lai;
E mult ara lor renomée
Emprez lor mort corte durée;
Se par cler ne est mise en livre
Ne pot par el durer ne vivre.[a]

Roman de Rou, par Wace, vol. i. p. 4.

[a] Toute chose tourne en declin, tout tombe, tout meurt, tout va à fin; l'homme meurt, le fer use, le bois pourrit, la tour s'ecroule, le mur tombe, la rose fletrit; cheval bronche, drap viellit, tout ce qui est fait de la main perit: Cést bien entendu et connu et su, que tous mourront, et clerc et lai; et leur renommée aura très courte durée après leur mort, si par clerc elle n'est pas mise au livre, elle ne peut pas par elle-même durer ni vivre.

END OF THE GURNEYS OF WEST BARSHAM.

THE GURNEYS OF CAWSTON AND AYLSHAM.



WALTER GURNEY, second son of William Gurney, Esq., of West Barsham, and Anne Calthorpe his wife, was the ancestor of this younger branch of the Gurney family. (See pages 400 and 409.) He was living in the 11th Henry VII., 1496, and had lands granted him by his father at Cley-next-the-Sea,[a] of which place he was styled, and married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Moore, of Wolterton, Esq., and relict of Robert Dynne, of Heydon ;[b] she afterwards, according to the Heralds' Visitation, married Robert Herward, of Roughton near Cromer, and fourthly Henry Herward. We doubt whether this is entirely correct, as the following inscription in the church at Cawston may refer to this Margaret.

"Orate pro animabus Margarite Herward, et Will'i Herward, et Nich'i Herman, et Johan'is Dowsyng, nuper virorum predicte Margarite."[c]

Of the names here mentioned, the Herwards and the Dynnes of Heydon, were people of very good family in Norfolk.

WILLIAM GURNEY, of Cawston, gent., was son and heir of the above-named Walter. He was supervisor of the will of Thomas Hayls, of Cawston, dated 22nd April, 1528;[d] he occurs by the same name and addition in 1551,[e] and witnesses a will there 1552;[f] again he occurs as living at Cawston in 1556.[g] He married Anne, daughter of William Wayte, gent.,

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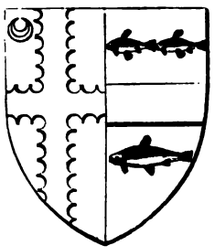
[a] Blomefield in West Barsham. Norris MSS. Irsted. [b] Heralds' Visitation.
[c] Blomefield in Cawston. [d] Arch. Norw. Reg. Randes, fol. 418 b. Norris MSS.
[e] Reg. Coraunt, fol. 334 a. Norris MSS.
[f] Arch. Norw. Reg. Woodcock, fol. 408 b. [g] Reg. Folklin, fol. 222 a.



of Titteshall, in Norfolk. The arms of Gurney, Argent, a cross engrailed gules, with a crescent azure in the first quarter for difference, impaling Wayte of Norfolk, Azure, a fess or between three fishes naiant argent, were formerly amongst others in the windows of the parsonage house at Cawston.[a] He had issue by his wife Anne Wayte,

1. William, his son and heir.

2. Prudence, married to Gilbert Parker, of Honing, Norfolk, gent., where his family had been seated for many generations. This Gilbert Parker was heir to his maternal uncle, Clement Herward, of Aldborough, Esq.; he died in 1604, and she before 1605.

3. Anne, married to Edward Hamond, Rector of Cawston, who was buried in the church there, with the following inscription to his memory:

"Hic jacet corpus Edwardi Hammond, Rectoris hujusce Ecclesie quadraginta septem annos, qui obiit decimo die Junii, A.D. 1621."[b]

William Gurney died in 1579; his will is dated the 15th, and proved the 27th February in that year. It is made by the name and addition of William Gurney, senr. of Cawston, gent.; he directed to be buried at the church at Cawston, and gave to the repair of the said church 20*s.*, to the poor 20*s.*, to the repair of the churches of Booton and Cleye by the Sea 20*s.* To Anne his wife he gives divers lands and tenements in Cawston for her life, remainder to William Gurney his son, to whom also he gave divers other lands there, and legacies to Wolston Gurney, Robert Gurney, Elizabeth Gurney, and Lucy Gurney, children of his son William Gurney, to Prudence Parker his daughter, wife of Gilbert Parker of Aldborough, gent., to Mary Parker his grandaughter, to William, Edward, and Elizabeth Hammond his grandchildren, and to Anne Hammond their mother, his daughter, and to George Wayte his brother-in-law; to his (the testator's) eldest son a silver pot and cover, which he had of the gift of Jane Herward, the wife of Robert Herward of Booton; and made Anne his wife executrix,

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[a] Blomefield in Cawston. [b] Ibid.

and Gilbert Parker, gent., his son-in-law, supervisor.[a] Anne, his wife, continued his widow to her death: by her will, made by the name of Anne Gurney of Cawston, widow, dated 16th Sept. 1595, and proved 21st Jan. following, she directed to be buried in the church there by her husband William Gurney, and ordered a gravestone to be laid over their graves. She gave legacies to the towns of Cawston, Titshall, and East Barsham, and gave lands to William Gurney, gent., and legacies to Elizabeth Cooke, Lucy Johnson, Woolston Gurney, Robert Gurney, Mary Gurney, Mary Parker, Gertrude, Thomas, and Prudence Parker, Edward, William, Elizabeth, Matthew, and Gilbert Hammond, all of them her grandchildren; to her brother Henry Wayte, gent., and to his children then living; to her brother George Wayte, and his children then living: land was given to Prudence Parker, her daughter, in fee, and made her sole executrix, and Edward Hammond, her son-in-law, supervisor.[b]

She was buried according to her desire, and a brass plate, with Roman capitals and the effigies of a man and woman and a shield with arms, was placed over her and her husband, with this inscription:—

HERE LYETH THE BODIE OF WILLM. GURNAY, GENT.
WHO DEP'TED THE Xth DAY OF MARCHE, ANNO
D'NI 1578, AND ANNE HIS WIFE, WHO DEP'TED
THE XIXth DAY OF JANUARIE, ANNO D'NI 1595.
THEY HAD ISSUE ONE SONNE AND 3 DAUGHTERS.

Of this monument the inscription alone remains.

In Marham Church, among many others, were formerly in two instances the arms of this branch of the Gurneys impaling Wayte, as given above, also Herward impaling Gurney.[c]

William Gurney, son of William and Anne Wayte his wife, occurs as witness to a will at Cawston, 16th March, 1599.[d]

He married Emma, daughter of —— Browne, gent. of Tacolston, in

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[a] Arch. Norw. Reg. Sellers, fol. 249 b. [b] Arch. Norw. Reg. Holmes, fol. 255 b.

[c] Harl. MSS. Mus. Brit. 901, pp. 26, 27, 87, written about 1575 by Mr. Robert Kemp.

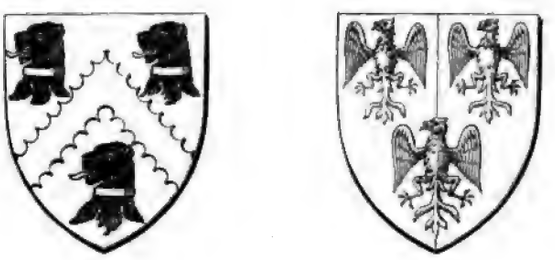
[d] Arch. Norw. Reg. Holmes, fol. 255 b.

Norfolk. The family of Browne is ancient, and existed at Sparkes Hall at that place. He had issue—

1. WOOLSTON GURNEY of North Walsham, who married Alice Hagon,[a] 30th July, 1595, and died s. p. in the lifetime of his father.[b]

2. ROBERT GURNEY of Aylsham, gent., eventually heir.

3. ELIZABETH, married Robert Coke of Walcot, who was of the same family as Lord Chief Justice Coke, whose ancestors possessed property at East Ruston, Walcot, and Happisburgh, and were among the minor gentry, perhaps yeomen, of that district. The father of Lord Chief Justice Coke had a grant of arms in the reign of Philip and Mary, Argent, a chevron engrailed gules between three tiger's heads erased sable, dented argent, langued of the second, collared or; but Sir Edward Coke bore, Per pale azure and gules, three eagles displayed argent.



COKE.

4. LUCY, married Richard Johnson of Cawston, and afterwards —— Flaxman.

William Gurney's will is dated 31st July, 10th James I., 1620. He directed to be buried in the church at Cawston. To Emma, his wife, he

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[a] North Walsham Parish Register.

[b] Reg. Eade, fol. 251 a. There was an ancient family of the name of Hagon or Haeon seated at Westacre and Melton in Norfolk. They had also lands in Cley.

[c] Blomefield in Mileham. Norris MSS. E. Ruston. Happing.

gave his tenement where he then lived, called Nichols, with the houses, yards, gardens, grounds, &c. thereunto belonging, to hold to the said Emma, her heirs and assigns, for ever, paying thereout to Robert Gurney, his son, 20*l.* Certain other lands in Cawston he gave to Lucy Flaxman for life, remainder to his son Robert in fee, legacies to Dorothy Parker, his god-daughter, and made his wife sole executrix. Proved 7th August, 1620.[a]

Robert Gurney of Aylsham, gent., was second son of the above-named William and Emma Browne; he married Dorothy, widow of John Tomson of Aylsham. There was a family of this name living at Berry Hall, at Aylsham, or rather at Bursh by Aylsham.

We have no knowledge of Robert Gurney's descendants; but that this branch of the family was not extinct with him appears by the following inscription, which was seen by Mr. Norris in the church at Aylsham:—

"Thomas et Gulielmus — Filii Thomæ Gournay
Novissimum diem — Hic depositi sunt.

Thomas, Gulielmus } obiit { 4° m^s. Jan., 12° m^s. Feb. } A. Sal. { 1643, 1641

Sanctificati brevi impleverunt longa tempora; grati enim Domino erant ipso, et propterea festinavit eos tollere ex mortalitatis medio."

We find also the will of Anne Gurney of Aylsham, widow, dated Oct. 10, 1660, proved Nov. 24, 1665, in which she mentions her brother, Henry Lyncolne, Susan Thompson her daughter, Anne and Susan Levington her grandaughters, and leaves land at Swanton Morley.

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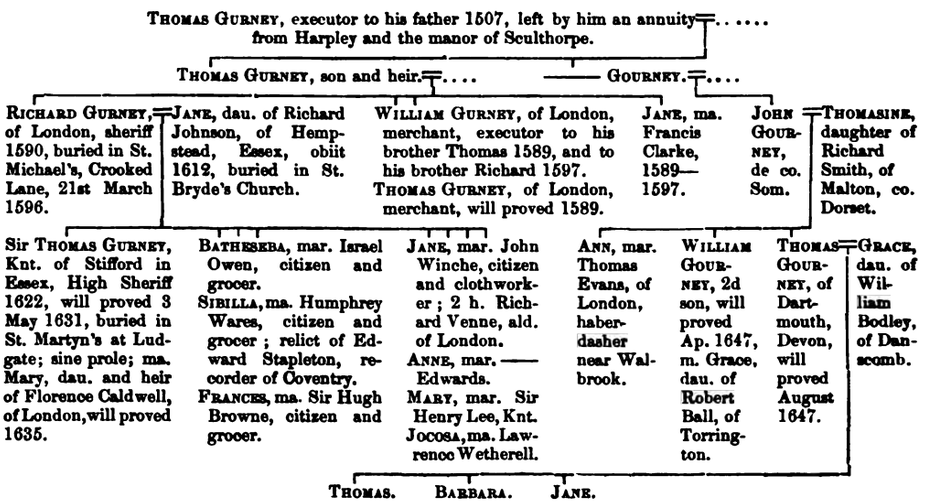
[a] Arch. Norw. Reg. Barker, fol. 284 a. Norris MSS.

GURNEYS OF LONDON, ESSEX, AND DARTMOUTH.

THESE Gurneys were descendants of Thomas Gurney, third son of William Gurney IV. of West Barsham, and Anne Calthorpe. (See pages 400 and 410.) Their pedigree is as follows :—



This pedigree is taken from one by Cook Clarenceux, and from MSS. in the Heralds' College.

In Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, I find, "Representatives in Parliament for Dartmouth, in Devonshire :

1557. Thos. Gournay.
1571. Thos. Gourney.
1572. Thos. Gurney, who dying was succeeded by Wm. Liston.
1603. Thos. Gourney."

Of Sir Thomas Gurney, Sheriff of Essex in 1622, I find the following account in Morant's Essex, under the parish of Stifford, and Manor of Fleet Hall, otherwise Cleys :—

"The Clock-house, anciently named Loveland, now an ale-house, here known by the sign of the Dog and Partridge, belonged to Sir Thomas Gourney, Knt., Sheriff of this county in 1622, who had the advowson of the church and several parcels of land. He held this messuage of the King, as of his Honor of Tutbury, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster; and of Edw. Kightley, Esq., as of his manor of Grey's Thurrock; he held the advowson of this church, Great and Little Nuttborough, Great and Little Limekills, the Brach, Smithfield, and Mayes, of Thomas Latham, Esq., as of his manor of Stifford; he held 80 acres called Burrells and Chickeners, several parcels called Wattslands, and other messuages and parcels; and of the manor of West Thurrock he held Morrisland, the Brach, Torrells, Mead, Davy-down-wood, &c., all in this parish."[a] Sir Thomas Gourney died on the 3d April, 1631.[b] His will, in which he was styled Sir Thomas Gurney, Knt., of Styfford, in the county of Essex, was proved in 1631.[c]

"His father, Richard Gournay, Alderman of London, dyed 5 March, 1596. Over the porch of the house are these letters T. G. H. 1607."[d]

Richard Gurney, Alderman of London, bore for arms,[e] Argent, a cross

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[a] Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 98.
[b] Inquis. 7 Caro. June 18.
[c] Will in Doctors' Commons.
[d] Morant's Essex, ut supra.
[e] Extract from a MS. preserved in the College of Arms, by Dr. Matthew Hutton:

"Church Notes.

In St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, London, 1619, Ric'us Gournye, Ald'us Lond., ob. 1596, et Anna uxor ejus, quæ ob. 1612; issue 12 nati.

Gourny porte ar. cros. ingr. g. en 1er qr cinqfoil az.

Ejus uxor pt. az. fes. engr. or, entre 3 roses ar. leaves stalks ar.

Thomas Gourney filius ejus unicus relictus, Anna renupta viro cuidam nobili sed uxori ingrato."
Heralds' Visitation.

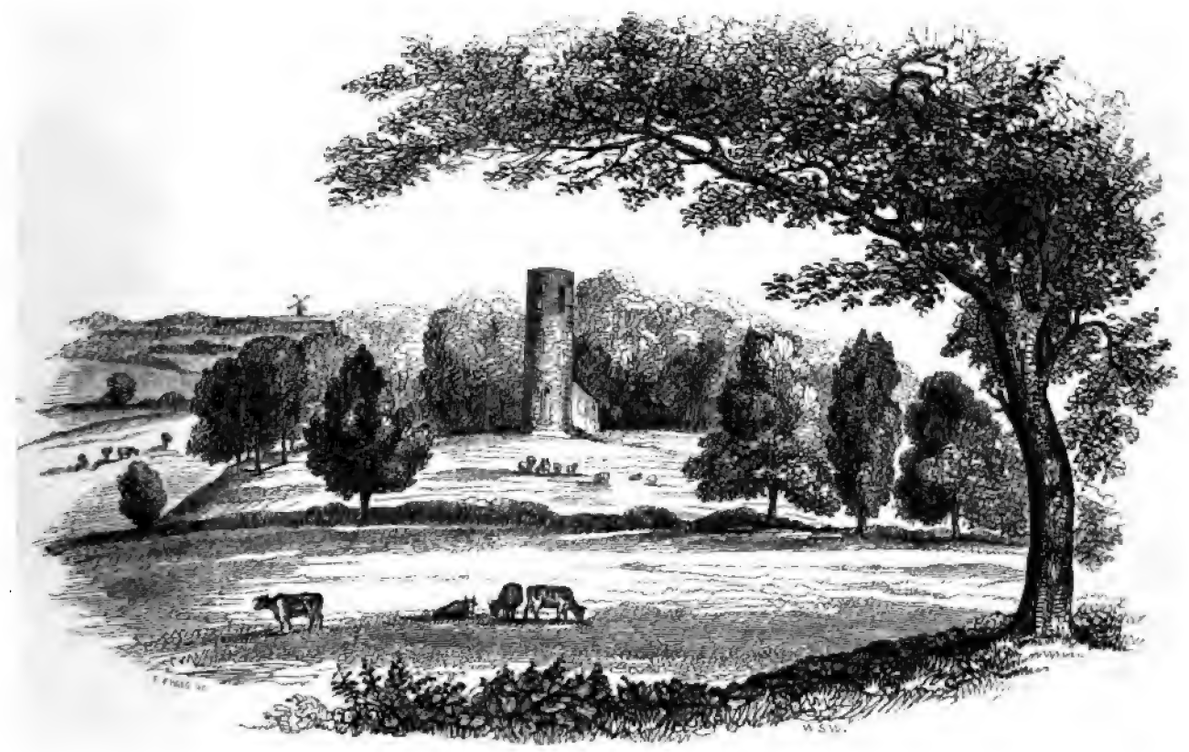
engrailed gules, in the first quarter a cinquefoil azure for difference. His son had this coat allowed by Camden, in 1621, with a crest, on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion passant argent, with its foot on a cinquefoil. Motto, " Pacem arma tuentur."

END OF PART II.

PART III.

THE GURNEYS OF KESWICK, IN NORFOLK.

FROM THE REIGN OF JAMES I. TO THE PRESENT TIME.



KESWICK CHURCH.

" A *marchant* was there with a forked berd,
In mottelee, and highe on hors de sat,
And on his hed a Flaundrish bever hat.
His botes clasped fayre and fetisly.
His resons spake he ful solempnely,
Souning alway the encrease of his winning.
He wold the see were kept for any thing,
Betwixen Middleburgh and Orwell.
Wel could he in eschanges sheldes selle:
This worthy man full well his wit besette;
There wiste no wight that he was in dette,
So stedefastly didde he his governance,
With his bargeines, and with his chevisance.*
Forsothe he was a worthy man withalle."

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

* Chevisance, an agreement to borrow money.

KESWICK OLD HALL.

PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD PART.

THE Gurneys of Keswick are descended from Francis Gurnay, sixth son of Henry Gurnay, Esq. of West Barsham and Great Ellingham, by Ellen Blennerhasset, his wife. (See page 467, also page 582. App. XCVIII.)

The circumstances of the latter generations of the West Barsham Gurneys were contracted, and they threw off their younger branches into Norwich and elsewhere. This Henry Gurnay especially had a family of twelve children, and was certainly not a man of ample means.

Francis Gurnay, his sixth son, was a merchant in London, and was living in the parish of St. Benet Finck, in the city, in the middle of the 17th century.[a] He married Ann, daughter of William Browning, merchant of Norwich, and afterwards of Malden, by whom he had several children: of whom Francis, his second son, was of Malden, in Essex, and married Ann, daughter of Jeremy Browning, of that place,[b] probably his cousin.

We have been unable to discover the wills of either of these Francis Gurnays, at any of the offices where they could have been proved. The fact seems to be, that like many others sprung from the younger branches of gentlemen's families they were in straitened circumstances, (App. XCIX.) and had no property to bequeath; and the troubled period in which they lived would doubtless contribute to this. Francis Gurnay of London was in great difficulties in the year 1625, when, by the accounts remaining at

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[a] Heralds' Visit. 1634. Parish Reg. St. Benet Finck.

[b] Heralds' Visit. 1664. Parish Reg. St. Mary, Malden.

Hunstanton Hall in Norfolk, Sir Hamon Lestrange was obliged to pay a bond of 100*l.* he had contracted, to the corporation of Lynn, on his behalf. This commercial failure of Francis Gurnay arose from his having attempted to establish a manufacture at Lynn, in the desecrated building of St. James's church there. Sir Henry Spelman, in his History of Sacrilege, page 184, gives an account of this enterprise, and I have obtained extracts from the documents of the Lynn corporation, which will explain it still further. (App. LXXXVII.)

Francis Gurnay of Malden (his second son) had several children; of whom the eldest was John Gurnay, born in 1655;[a] he was bound apprentice to one Daniel Gilman, of Norwich, citizen and cordwainer.[b] He afterwards entered into the silk trade, residing in St. Gregory's parish; and partly through the assistance of his wife, Elizabeth Swanton, a woman possessed of extraordinary talent for commercial affairs, realised a considerable fortune, and laid the foundation of the commercial wealth of the present family of the Gurneys, of whom he may be said to have been as it were the founder.

Herein therefore rests the peculiarity of the tale told in our Record. A Norman pirate accompanies Rollo to the coasts of Neustria—becomes the founder of a race of barons in the ceded Normandy, one of whom follows Duke William into England, and obtains possessions there, chiefly in the county of Norfolk. On the loss of Normandy by King John, these barons refuge themselves in England. Sprung from them, in a junior branch, arises a line of country gentlemen, existing in Norfolk for five centuries; and from these last, through a younger son, descends a commercial family, which has been such from the days of James I. to the present time, and whose opulence is in the main the result of successful commercial enterprise.

Thus it will be seen that the present family of the Gurneys no longer possesses an acre of their ancient territories; but, nevertheless, by a strange fatality, has continued almost uninterruptedly, from the period of the Conquest, or at all events of William Rufus, in the county of Norfolk.

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[a] Register St. Mary, Malden.

[b] Norwich Corporation Books.

The history of the Gurneys of Keswick is therefore that of a family of citizens engaged in commerce.

Mr. Noble, in his History of the College of Arms (page 25), observes, that in the reign of Henry VI. " persons were sent round through many of the counties of England to collect the names of the gentry in each: these lists of names have reached our time. It is observable that many are mentioned in them who had stooped to the meanest trades, yet still were accounted gentry. We must suppose that they were the offspring of younger branches, whose fortunes were unequal to support them in a higher situation. It is evident that at this time trade, though it might depress, did not destroy gentility."

These remarks apply forcibly to the subject now before us. The inhabitants of our towns, it is well known, were highly favoured by some of our early monarchs, as they required their assistance in so many ways, and principally as a counterpoise to the power of the feudal barons, which became intolerable after the undisputed settlement of the Norman dynasty. King John and Henry III. granted numerous charters of privileges to towns in England. Edward III., who was undoubtedly amongst the greatest monarchs which have sat on the English throne, having married a princess of Hainault, bordering on the Low Countries, witnessed the advantages which had accrued to that portion of Europe from its commercial superiority; and, sagaciously perceiving that his own kingdom of England was by nature peculiarly adapted for an emporium of commerce, favoured the inhabitants of towns, established manufactures, and promoted trade. Edward IV., having been much indebted to the citizens of London in his struggle for the crown, in consequence enlarged their privileges. And as we approach the enlightening period of the Reformation, and the centuries which follow it, we detect more and more the increasing influence and wealth of the citizens of England; and, in truth, they may be considered to form the great item in the power of the British Empire itself, and one main cause of the gradual formation of our mixed political constitution.

The privilege of being a citizen or burgess is, perhaps, even of Roman origin; it was confirmed by the royal charters of our early kings; it was

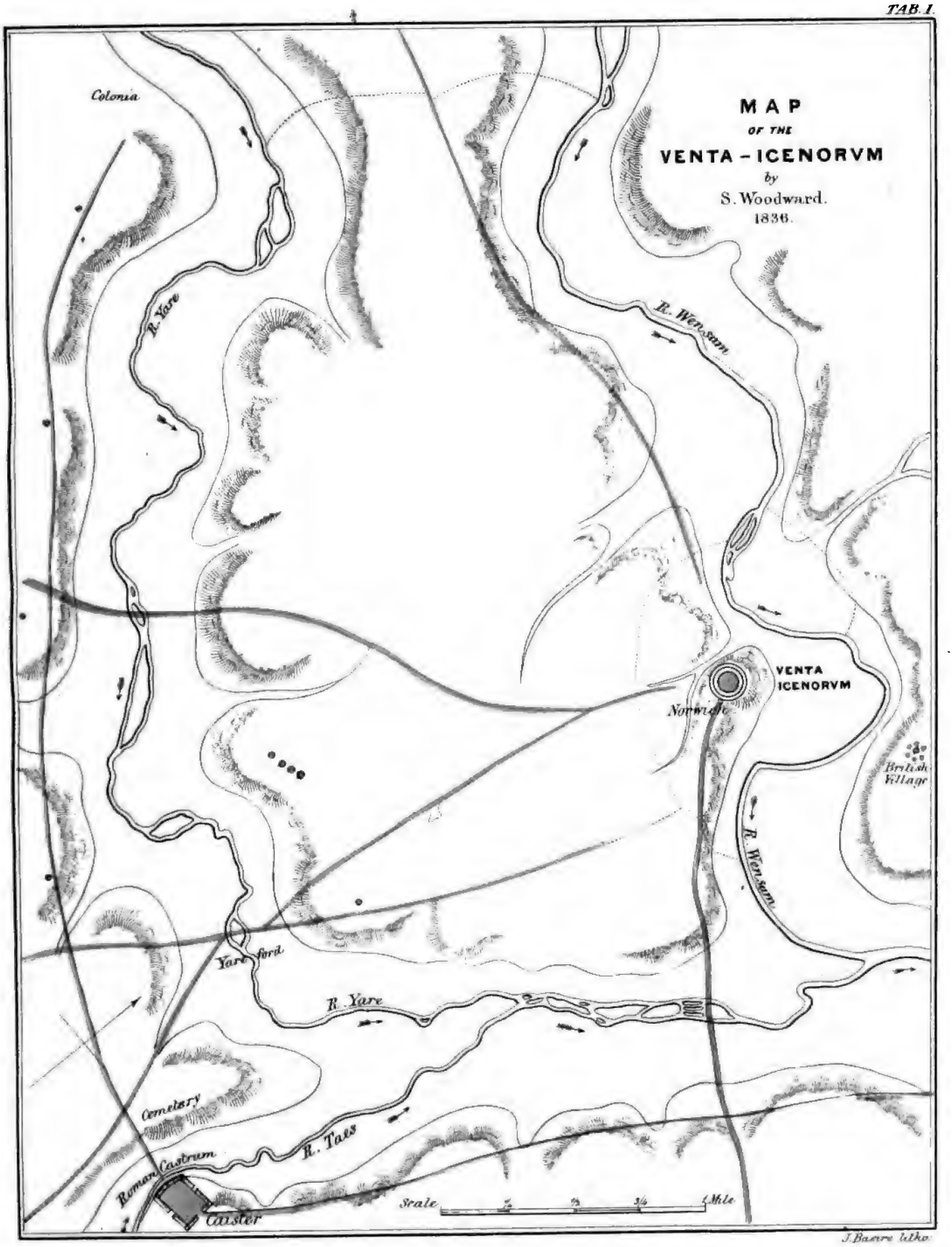
hereditary, and the right of carrying on trades was almost, if not exclusively, theirs. They formed themselves into gilds or commercial companies, which increased their security by something like a system of mutual assurance; and introduced, moreover, a religious character into these fraternities, which were generally under the invocation of some distinguished saint. In France, the families which had obtained the rank of *bourgeoisie* were as distinct from the other inhabitants of towns as the noblesse themselves[a] Happily in England these lines of demarcation were never so broad and determined.

The city of Norwich was, from a very early period, distinguished as one of the principal in England. It appears probable that it was the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, and that the castle at Norwich, called by the Normans Blanchefleur, was built upon the site of the Roman, or perhaps British, fortification. The Roman camp at Caistor, on the other side of the then estuary, was an auxiliary camp to this metropolis of the Iceni. According to Domesday, the city contained, in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1,320 burgesses; their numbers were reduced to 665 burgesses, besides 480 bordarii, when the survey was made. This diminution resulted "partim propter forisfacturas Rogerii Comitis, partim propter arsuram, partim propter geltum Regis, partim propter Walerannum." The dispersed citizens fled to Beccles and elsewhere, as appears by the same authority.

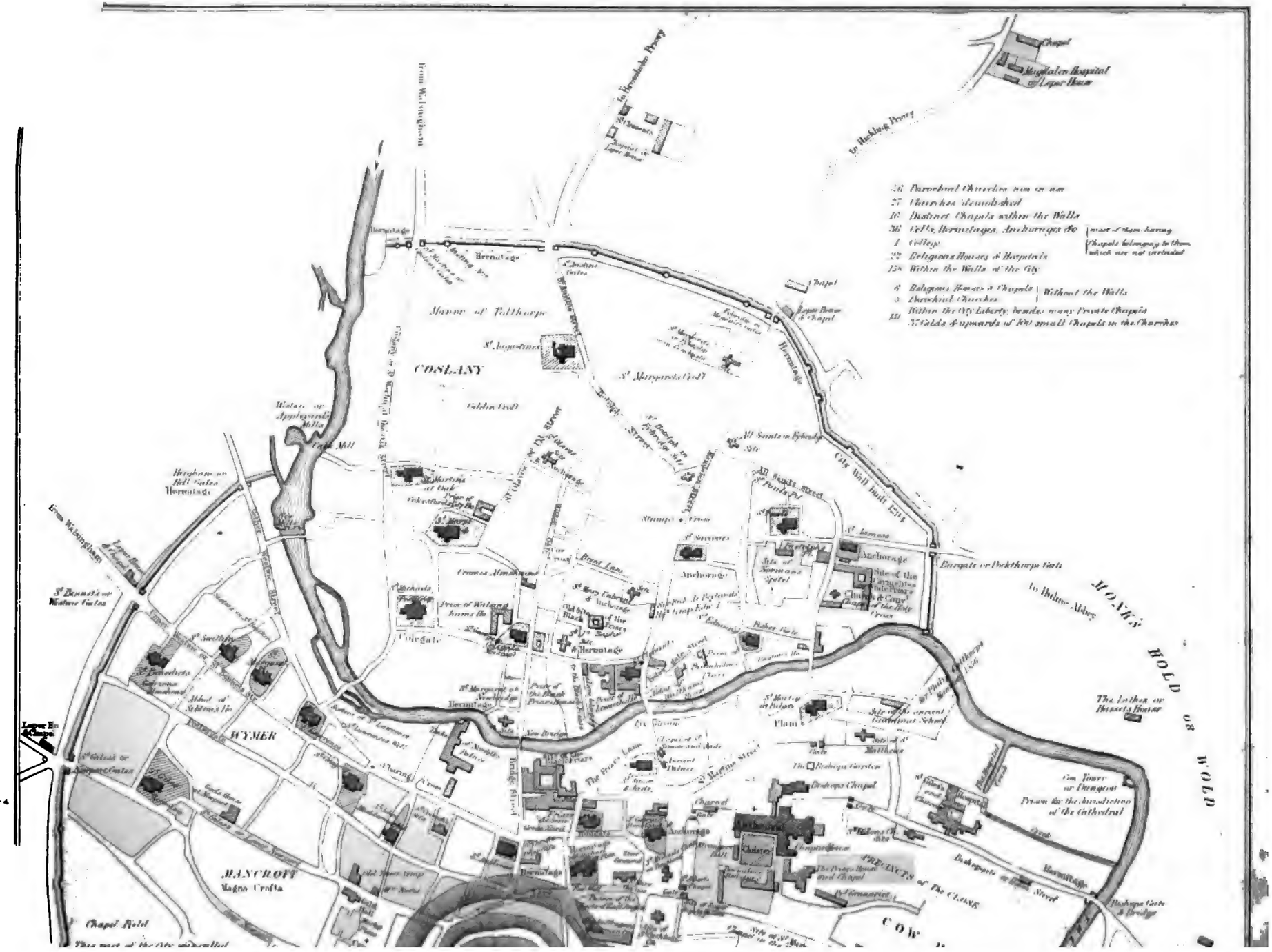
After the Conquest, the earliest royal charter granted to the city of Norwich was by Henry II. and this was followed up by Richard I., Henry III. and subsequent sovereigns. The Earls of Norfolk were apparently the feudal lords of the castle of Norwich, which was however made the public gaol of the county in 1352, and the Dukes of Norfolk continued to possess great influence in the city at a later period. The Duke of Norfolk and his son, the Earl of Surrey, had each a palace in the city,

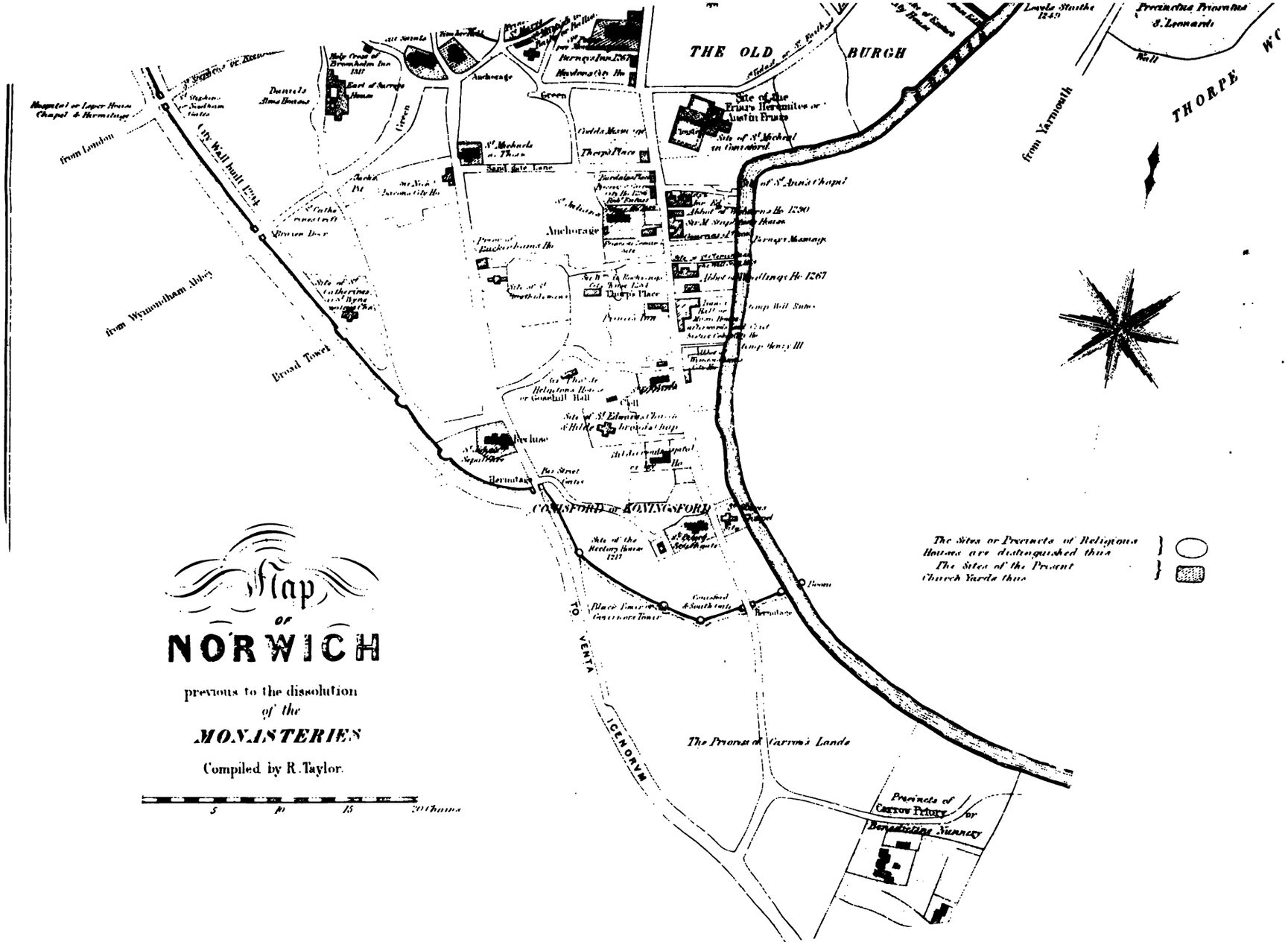
[a] The privilege of bourgeoisie in France was so highly considered, that, if a bourgeois married a woman not bourgeoise, this woman, on the death of her husband, lost the rights of bourgeoisie. Strangers and men "de condition serve," who had been enfranchised, acquired the privilege of bourgeoisie by paying a sum of money; the same privilege was given in recompence of public service. In all cases the bourgeois must necessarily have been "sain et legitime." Histoire d'Abbeville, par Louandre.

TAB. I.



J. Basire litho.


26 Parochial Churches now or late
27 Churches demolished
16 Distinct Chapels within the Walls
36 Cells, Hermitages, Anchorages &c
1 College
22 Religious Houses & Hospitals
158 Within the Walls of the City
6 Religious Houses & Chapels
3 Parochial Churches
Without the Walls
Within the City Liberty, besides many Private Chapels
37 Gilds & upwards of 100 small Chapels in the Churches
most of them having Chapels belonging to them which are not included
COSLANY
WYMER
MANCROFT
Magna Carta
Manner of Poltthorpe
Hermitage
Anchorage
Barbican
Bishopgate
Ber Street
Pottergate
Magdalen Hospital
Leper House
Chapel
Lepers Hospital
Bridewell
Guildhall
Tolhouse
Cow Tower
Prison for the Jurisdiction of the Cathedral
PRECINCTS of the CLOSE
MONKS HOLD
GOLD
The Lathes or Bishop's Hostry
Site of the ancient Grammar School
Site of Norman Castle
Site of the Carmelites or White Friars Church & Convent
Church & Convent of the Holy Cross
Site of the Black Friars
Site of the Grey Friars
Site of the Austin Friars
Site of the Augustine Friars
Site of the Friars Preachers
Site of the Friars de Sacco
Site of the Friars de Pica
Site of the Friars de Penitentia
Site of the Friars de Pœnitentia
Site of the Friars de Pœnitentia
Site of the Friars de Pœn


Map
of
NORWICH
previous to the dissolution
of the
MONASTERIES
Compiled by R. Taylor.
5
10
15
20 Chains
THE OLD BURGH
THORPE
from Yarmouth
from London
from Wymondham Abbey
Broad Tower
City Wall built 1294
Anchorage
Green
Sand gate Lane
Thorp's Place
Recluse
Hermitage
CONISFORD or KONINGSFORD
TO VENTA ICENORVM
The Priores of Carrow's Lands
Precincts of Carrow Priory or Benedictine Nunnery
The Sites or Precincts of Religious Houses are distinguished thus
The Sites of the Present Church Yards thus

where they maintained a princely court, surrounded by their council and officers of state. We must, therefore, picture to ourselves the ancient condition of the city: defended by a strong wall, including within it a large and wealthy manufacturing population, many of these being foreigners from the Low Countries, and at a later period from France; the city, moreover, abounding with the town houses of the Norfolk gentry, many of whom passed the winter months there. Of these a large number still remain, and the sites of others are now occupied by modern houses, to which are attached spacious gardens, which abound in Norwich in a very unusual degree. Another leading feature in the ancient state of the city was the cathedral, with the bishop's palace, and the numerous churches and conventual buildings. The precincts of the cathedral, now called the Close, contained not only the metropolitan church and episcopal residence, but the priory, founded at the same time with the cathedral, by Herbert de Losinga, in the reign of William Rufus. These precincts were inclosed by a strong wall and gates of great architectural beauty, still remaining. These defences were essential, for the feuds between the ecclesiastics and citizens were frequent, and sometimes were carried to great lengths.

I have before stated (page 359) the early connexion of the family of the Gurneys with the city of Norwich. Blomefield mentions (vol. iv. p. 3) that the arms of Gourney were formerly visible amongst those of the families who had contributed to the building of the cathedral. Edmund Gurney held an office similar to recorder of Norwich in the reign of Edward III. Henry Gurney, of Norwich, died intestate in 1443. Thomas Gurney, of West Barsham and of St. Gregory's parish, Norwich, mentions his house and land in the city in his will, dated 1471. William Gurney, of West Barsham, had a house in Pockthorpe, a suburb of Norwich, in 1508; and Anthony Gurney, in the reign of Henry VIII. inhabited Gurney's Place, in St. Julian's parish, which appears to have been the town house of the Gurneys of West Barsham for some generations. Dorothy Gurney, sister of Edward Gurney of West Barsham, was of the parish of St. George's Tombland in 1641; and Thomas Gurney buried his wife in the cathedral before 1660 (see pp. 476 and 477). Lastly, John Gurney, ancestor of the present family, was of St. Gregory's parish in 1690.

To revert, however, from this digression to the Gurneys of Keswick.

Francis Gurnay, the merchant in London, spelt his name Gurnay, whilst his son Francis, of Malden, wrote his, Gournay, as is shown by their signatures to the account of their respective families in the Heralds' Visitations of 1634 and 1664, and by the entries in the parish registers of St. Benet Finck, in London, and St. Mary's, Malden.

John Gournay, or Gurney, of Norwich, appears by the registers of the Society of Friends at Norwich to have originally written his name Gourney, and some of his children were registered with that spelling; but latterly he wrote the name Gurney, as his descendants have ever since done.

He embraced the tenets of the Quakers, and the earliest mention of him amongst the records of that religious body is in 1678.

He was afterwards, together with many others, imprisoned in the city gaol at Norwich for his religious opinions. At that period the Society of Friends had, with various other sects, gained ground in Norfolk.

A spirit of religious inquiry early evinced itself in Norwich and the county of Norfolk. The new service-book, or English Liturgy, published by authority of Edward VI., was received there with great disapprobation. In 1562 Mr. Roberts, proctor of the Norwich clergy, voted in convocation for a reform of the liturgy. A considerable number of the exiles who fled from religious persecution abroad took refuge and established themselves in that city, and founded various sects of Dissenters, particularly about the period of the wars of the Palatinate, and of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The choir of the Friars Preachers' Church was assigned to the Dutch and German Protestants, and the church of St. Mary in Tombland to the French: these still exist under the name of the Dutch and French Churches, although the congregations have merged into the various dissenting sects with which Norwich abounds.

Parkhurst, bishop of the diocese, was himself favourable to the suppression of episcopacy, and mitigated the persecutions against the Puritans which were attempted by Archbishop Parker and Queen Elizabeth about the year 1570;[a] notwithstanding, three Dutch ministers were banished from Norwich in 1574,[b] and many others suspended.[c]

[a] Neal's History of the Puritans, chap. 5. [b] Ibid. vol. i. p. 178. [c] Strype's Annals.

This puritanical feeling, which prevailed to a much greater extent in the beginning of the 17th century, very strongly influenced some members of the family at West Barsham, as has already been shown in a former division of this Record. And I gather from the will of Henry Gurney, Esq. I. who died in 1623, that this tendency in his children was viewed by him with great jealousy, as he bequeathed the reversion of 200*l.* to his younger sons, "so that none hould any fantasticall or erronious opinions so adjudged by our Bishop or civill lawes." Of these younger sons, however, some were inclined to favour the Nonconformists, especially Edmund Gurney, Rector of Edgefield and Harpley, who had a dispute with the Bishop for preaching without a surplice; and his printed works, of which several have come down to us, are full of the virulent invective against the Roman Catholics that marked the puritan writers of the period, and it appears probable that he took the Covenant in the year 1643. The beautiful exposition of his Christian faith, contained in the will of his nephew, Edward Gurney, Esq. of West Barsham, has obviously the same tendency; and Anthony Gurney, his cousin, had a daughter married to one "Leedes, a preacher."

The families of Blennerhassett and Lewknor, to whom the Gurneys of West Barsham were allied by marriage, were puritanically inclined: the latter was connected with the Cromwells, through the Russells of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, and Ann Lewknor (sister of Martha, who married Thomas Gurney, Esq. III.), was wife of Godfrey Rodes, Esq., of the family of that name at Barlborough, in Derbyshire, who were at a later period Quakers.[a]

The Bendyshs, into which family two of the sisters of Henry Gurnay I.

[a] Sir John Rodes, Bart. of Barlborough, became a convert to the religious opinions of the Society of Friends from the preaching of William Penn and Robert Barclay, the apologist of the Quakers; he and Lady Rodes always attended the Quakers' meetings; she appeared on those occasions richly dressed in black velvet. The estates of the Rodes family devolved to the Heathcotes upon the death of Sir John in 1743. Martha Heathcote, of this family, married Benjamin Bartlett, Esq. of Bradford, whose sister was wife of Henry Gurney, of Norwich, and mother of the late Bartlett Gurney, Esq. of Coleshall, in Norfolk, who died in 1803, s. p.

married, were also nearly related to Oliver Cromwell, whose daughter, Bridget Cromwell, was wife of the Parliamentary General, Ireton, and by him was mother of Bridget Ireton, who married a Bendysh.[a]

The Gurneys who were established at Malden probably fell under the religious influence of Mr. Gibson, who lived in that place, "a very learned, powerful, and godly minister,"[b] and they were at no great distance from the family of Bendysh, who were seated at Bower Hall, near Haverhill.

Quakerism was one among the many forms that this same spirit of Puritanism assumed. It arose after the division began between the more regular Puritans and the Independents; and the sect was self-styled "The Society of Friends."

Some of the Branthwaites, Davys, and Longs of Dunston and Swainsthorpe, all connections of the West Barsham Gurneys, were among the early converts to the Quakers in Norfolk.[c] At Great Ellingham, where the Gurneys resided for two or three generations, were several families of this persuasion.[d] George Fox, the founder of the sect, states, in his journal, that he "had a meeting at the house of Captain Lawrence, at Wramplingham, in Norfolk, where were above a thousand people; many persons of note were there, and a great convincement there was."[e]

The numbers of this sect were at first much greater than they are now. The early Quakers underwent cruel persecutions and imprisonments, as

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[a] Suckling's History of Suffolk, vol. i. p. 379. Mrs. Bridget Bendysh here mentioned was a woman of extraordinary qualities both of mind and person, and in both greatly resembled her grandfather Oliver. She was a person of great dignity, heroic courage, and indefatigable industry; her religion was in the highest strain of Calvinistic enthusiasm, and Dr. Owen, in his writings, was her spiritual guide. She was a thorough Puritan, and favoured all Nonconformists; her negligence of dress was generally great, but when in her best attire she wore silk of the richest sort of what is called Quakers' colour, and a black silk hood or scarf; this was the dress of the Quaker ladies at that period. Mrs. Bendysh lived at South Town, near Yarmouth. This eccentric lady died in 1727, and was cotemporary with John Gurney of Norwich, to whom she must have been well known. See Noble's House of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 329.

Sir Simonds Dewes' Autobiography, vol. i. p. 114.

[c] Quakers' Registers, Norwich.

[d] Meeting Books of the Society of Friends in Norwich.

[e] George Fox's Journal, fol. edit. p. 153.

well during the Commonwealth as after the Restoration, and in 1683-4 there were no less than 1,460 confined in the different gaols throughout the kingdom.[a] In that year John Gurney was, with others, committed to the city goal at Norwich, for his religious opinions. Indeed, throughout the reign of Charles II. the government was strongly opposed to the Quakers, and several Acts of Parliament were passed for the purpose of suppressing them altogether. Upon the accession of James II., whether through the influence of Penn, who was a favourite with that king, or more probably from a disposition to relax the restrictions upon the Roman Catholics, in common with other Nonconformists, a milder line of conduct was pursued towards the Quakers, and after the Revolution the persecution almost wholly ceased.

Many persons of good family united themselves to this sect on its first appearance, among whom Barclay, Pennington, and Penn may be cited as the most conspicuous. The eccentricities which marked their rise gradually became moulded into a regular system of discipline, and a sort of religious police was established, which had the effect of assimilating the Society of Friends in some sort to a religious order of persons, separated from the rest of the world by a singular church-government and peculiar habits. Some, however, of their habits, both of dress and language, have arisen simply from their not following in the current of fashion, but retaining what was in vogue at the time they originated.

The steadiness and regularity of conduct resulting from this system was eminently advantageous in a commercial family; and the sons of John Gurney of St. Gregory's parish, especially the two elder, became gradually considered amongst the wealthiest and principal merchants of their native city of Norwich. Of these, John, the eldest, was a man of superior mental powers. He was a personal friend of Sir Robert Walpole, and from his high character contributed largely to the standing and influence of his family. He possessed landed property at Little Barningham, and elsewhere.[b] Other members of the family, as they acquired wealth, purchased estates. The original property at Keswick was bought by Joseph Gurney,

[a] Sewell's History of the Quakers, vol. ii. p. 415.

[b] Blomefield, in Little Barningham.

second son of John Gurney, senior, about the year 1747, and has since remained in the possession of his descendants. These descendants are now the elder branch of the present family of the Gurneys. I have therefore designated the third division of this Record the account of "the Gurneys of Keswick." Hence it will appear that the present family of the Gurneys are not in possession of any of the ancient landed property of their ancestors at West Barsham and elsewhere; all these estates having devolved to coheiresses on the death of Henry Gurney, Esq., II. of West Barsham, without children, in 1660. The present family coming off from the parent stem at an earlier period, and descending from a younger son, who was a merchant, their wealth has originated from commerce, and their landed estates for the most part have been purchased or acquired by marriage within the last hundred and fifty years.

Like many of the families of Norfolk, the Gurneys were more or less connected with what is called the Norwich trade.

The woollen manufacture existed at Norwich as early as the reign of Henry II. as appears by the fines paid to King John by that and other towns, "that they might buy and sell dyed cloth as they were accustomed to do in the time of King Henry II." In consequence of the civil wars of King John and Henry III. and the disturbed period of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. this manufacture was wholly lost.[a]

The making of worsted stuffs, so long the staple trade of that city, arose at the beginning of the 14th century; and may be attributed to the superior quality of the English wool, offering an inducement to the Flemish manufacturers to establish themselves in this country; a considerable body of whom came and settled there at the period of the friendly intercourse between England and the Netherlands that followed the marriage of Edward III. with Philippa of Hainault.[b]

That Queen interested herself greatly in this matter, and may be said to have established the Norwich woollen manufacture,[c] or at all events to

[a] Lord Lyttelton's Life of Henry II. vol. ii. p. 174. Madox's History of the Exchequer, ch. 13, p. 354.

[b] Blomefield, vol. iii. pp. 83 and 84.

[c] Miss Strickland's Queens of England, art. Philippa of Hainault.

have materially improved it. She paid frequent visits to Norwich, for the purpose of encouraging[a] it, and induced one John Kempe, a native of Flanders, and an eminent manufacturer, to settle there; and he brought with him the industry and skill for which the inhabitants of the Low Countries were then so celebrated. The soil of Norfolk being light, and the country for the most part consisting of sheep-walk, afforded, as it would seem, the best wool to be obtained at that period; and it was on that account that Philippa selected this part of England to which her countrymen might transport their native manufacture.

They were principally seated at Worsted, Lavenham, Sudbury, and Norwich; and the first of these places gave its name to the manufacture itself. In 1327, Edward III. granted a patent for these Norfolk stuffs,[b] from which time Norwich became a city of great wealth and consequence. In the reign of Richard II. permission was obtained to export the worsted made there.[c] And in that of Henry VI. the various produce of the Norwich loom was in great request. Under Elizabeth the excellence of its manufacture was much more fully established by the refugee Flemings and Walloons, who fled their own country to escape the persecutions inflicted by the Duke of Alva on the Protestants in the Low Countries. This importation of talent and industry revived the trade of Norwich,[d] which had previously shewn symptoms of decay; and which was still further strengthened by the accession of German settlers during the

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[a] St. Blase, the Bishop of Sebaste in Armenia, was the patron saint of the Norwich woolcombers, either from these manufactures having originated in the East or from the combs with which he was tormented in martyrdom: his festival was kept by them, and his figure with a weaver's shuttle carried in procession; this continued until within a few years. Butler's Lives of the Saints, vol. i. p. 190.

[b] Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. i. p. 500.

[c] Magna Britannia, vol. iii. p. 320. The trade in wool began to be very important at this period, and was undertaken occasionally by men of high station. See the curious deed of John Lord Beauchamp of Hache, in the Fourth Part of this Record, in which he styles himself "mercator de comitatu Somerset," and by which he purchases for two thousand pounds sterling Sir Matthew de Gournay's wool.

[d] Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. ii. p. 145.

Palatinate wars, and by the French who took refuge there on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. Latterly the manufacturers in this city imported their worsted yarn from Ireland, which was spun from the wool previously sent; this, however, gradually ceased on the discovery of spinning by machinery, when yarn mills were erected in Yorkshire. Another branch of manufacture carried on at Norwich was silk and worsted damask, and silks with large flowered ornaments, probably introduced by the French settlers; they were chiefly exported to Holland; between which country and Norwich a considerable trade was carried on, so much so that all the principal merchants and manufacturers received their commercial education at Amsterdam or Rotterdam; this was till within the last half century the case with most of the Gurneys of Norwich. The Dutch trade as it was called then began to flag, in consequence of the continental system that followed the French Revolution. Similar manufactures being established in Holland, this trade has now wholly ceased.

John Gurney, who settled in Norwich about the year 1670, was eventually an eminent silk merchant. He purchased a property in St. Augustine's parish, in Norwich, of Sir Thomas Loombe, whose brother, disguised as a workman, had at the peril of his life entered the silk mills in Piedmont, and obtained a perfect knowledge of the machinery for making thrown or Organzine silks.[a] According to the model made from this discovery, Sir Thomas erected his silk mills near Derby, which produced him a great fortune.

Henry Loombe, the younger son of a gentleman's family in Norfolk, was father of Sir Thomas Loombe, and cotemporary with John Gurney, and, like him, a member of the Society of Friends.

Elizabeth Swanton, wife of John Gurney, from her singular talent for commerce, was the principal conductor of his affairs, which chiefly consisted in transactions with the Palatines and French refugees in Norwich. The Gurneys had long an intimate connection with Holland, the principal mart for Norwich goods. The Hopes of Amsterdam, ancestors of the

[a] Gentleman's Magazine, anno 1739.

well known family of that name, were Quakers, and amongst others much connected with them, both by marriage and in commerce.

After the comparative decline of the Norwich trade, the Gurneys directed their attention to banking in a greater degree than before.

It is difficult to trace the origin of what we now denominate banking or money agency; and yet it is impossible to suppose any country of commercial eminence existing without the medium of bankers, for the payment of moneys and the transfer of credit.

The parable of the Talents proves the fact of money-dealers in Judea taking money on interest or deposit at the time of our Saviour.[a]

The Carthaginians, who were the most enterprising and scientific people in commercial matters before that period, had a circulation of leather money, which was of course upon the credit of the state.[b] At a much later period Marco Polo states that in his time (about 1294) the Chinese money was not of metal but made of the bark of the mulberry tree, cut in round pieces, and stamped with the Khan's mark: and the cowries of India are in some sort a similar kind of circulating medium.

Among the Greeks the system of banking pursued by them does not much transpire; it was one of the laws of Athens that a "banker should demand no more interest than he agreed to at first."[c] This law proves the existence of bankers, who received and lent money, which probably would lead to the idea of their being the medium of commercial transactions; but this was limited by an unwise policy, as another law of Athens prohibited any Athenian or sojourner to lend money to be exported, unless for corn or some such commodity allowable by law.[d] One Pasion, an eminent banker at Athens, is mentioned by Demosthenes as lending money without bond or security.[e]

Among the Romans there were two kinds of bankers, the mensarii and the argentarii. The mensarii were magistrates appointed by the state, being

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[a] Gospel of St. Matthew, chap. 25.

[b] Macpherson's Annals of Commerce.

[c] Lysias, Orat. I. in Theomnestum. Potter's Grecian Antiquities, vol. i. p. 183.

[d] Ibid. p. 184. [e] Demosth. c. Timoth. 14.

a kind of public bankers; they were generally quinqueviri or triumviri; they in common with the private bankers had their banks (mensæ) in the forum, and in the name of the ærarium offered ready money to debtors who could give security. Such an expediency was devised by the state only in periods of great distress. (Propter penuriam argenti triumviri mensarii facti. Liv. xxiii. 21.) The mensarii were first appointed in the year 352 B. C., when the plebeians were so involved in debt that they were obliged to borrow money to pay their creditors. Such bankers were appointed at Rome at various times, and whenever the necessities of the state required; they may be considered, however, more in the nature of loan commissioners than regular bankers; neither do they appear to have borne any resemblance to a state bank. They were established occasionally not only in Rome itself, but in the towns of the different provinces.

The mensularii, however, or nummularii, were permanently employed by the state for the purpose of receiving deposits of money, and for exchange of foreign coin.

The argentarii differed wholly from the mensarii; they were private bankers, who did all sorts of broking, commission, and agency business for their customers. They are called argentarii, argenteæ mensæ exercitores, argenti distractores, negociatores stipis argentareæ. Their private character is clear from what Ulpian says, (Dig. 18. lib. l. s. 32.) "Tabernæ (argentariæ) publicæ sunt, quorum usus ad privatos pertinet." Almost all money transactions were carried on through their intervention, and they kept the account books of their customers. Hence all terms of the relation between debtor and creditor were borrowed from banking business; thus, *rationem accepti scribere*, "to put down on the debtor's side in the banker's book," means "to borrow money;" *rescribere*, "to pay it back again;" *nomen*, "an item in the account," is a "debt," or even a "debtor;" as when Cicero says, (ad Fam. v. 6.) Ego meis rebus gestis hoc sum assecutus ut bonum nomen existimer. These books of account have given rise to the Italian book-keeping by double entry.

The functions of the argentarii, besides their original occupation of money-changing, were—1st. Attending public sales as agents or purchasers. 2. Assaying or proving money. 3. Receiving deposits, or keep-

ing a bank in the modern sense of the word. If the deposit was not to bear interest, it was called depositum or vacua pecunia, (Plautus, Curcul. ii. 3, 66,) if it was to bear interest, it was called creditum (Suet. Octav. 39).

The shops of the bankers were in the cloisters round the forum; hence money borrowed of a banker was called æs circumforaneum, and the phrases, foro cedere and foro abire or mergi, mean to become bankrupt.

The argentarii at Rome were divided into partnerships or corporations, (societates,) and formed a collegium or company. The argentarius was necessarily a freeman. (See Dr. Smith's Greek and Roman Antiquities, articles Mensarius, Argentarius, Interest of Money, &c.)

In modern Europe, the Italians, leading the way in the career of civilization, were the first to commence a system of banking.

The Jews of Lombardy kept *benches* in the market places, for the exchange of money and commercial bills; "banco" being the Italian for bench, the word originated from that circumstance. The bank of Venice is unquestionably the most ancient institution of that sort in the world; it was established in the year 1171, upon the occasion of a forced loan, arising from the necessities of the republic, in consequence of its wars with the Greek Emperor Manuel. The creditors in this case were made proprietors of what we should call Bank Stock. The example of Venice was soon followed by other Mediterranean ports, as Barcelona, Genoa, &c.

The Jews were engaged in lending money at interest, and had licences for what was considered usury, which were refused to the Christian merchants as heretical; nevertheless, the different states partook of the profits of these licences.

The Italian bankers were agents for the collection of the papal dues all over Europe; they had, in consequence, great influence, and were the agents for the loans to sovereign princes. The Frescobaldi, the Bardi, and the Peruzzi of Florence were the great bankers in the reigns of our first three Edwards. The two latter became bankrupt, from the non-payment of his loans by Edward III., previous to his victories in France. The Frescobaldi obtained great wealth, originally, it appears, in partnership with the Bardi. They were called, "La Compagnie de Sire Barde

Frescobald de Florenze, Neire." "La Compagnie de Sire Jon de Frescobald de Florence, Blaunk,"—black and white, from the political parties so called.[a] The Frescobaldi, however, were far outstripped by another Florentine family at a later period.

The Medici at Florence owed a large portion of their riches to the banks they established in all the trading cities of Europe.[b] At a time when the rate of interest depended on the necessities of the borrower, a great profit must have accrued from these establishments, to which the most powerful monarchs frequently resorted for pecuniary assistance. The rise of the munificent and talented family of the Medici to the rank of sovereign princes, from that of Florentine bankers, is a remarkable and interesting circumstance in the history of commerce. Another instance of the extraordinary rise of a commercial family is that of the Fuggers of Augsburgh and Antwerp. The emperor Charles V. had on various occasions borrowed largely of one of this family, who, it is recorded, gave an entertainment to his Imperial Majesty, and, in order to do honour to his guest, made a fire of cinnamon in his hall, and lighted it with the bonds given by Charles in security of the debt.[c] This family are now princes of the empire.

The united provinces of Holland, having emancipated themselves from Spain, resumed the mercantile pursuits for which their ancestors had been distinguished. As a consequence, the bank of Amsterdam was set on foot in 1609, which was for upwards of a century considered the best institution of its kind in existence. Those of Hamburg and Nuremburg soon followed, upon much the same system, which was that of a transfer of credits, by circulating notes or checks.

In England the aurifabri or goldsmiths, mentioned in Domesday Book, may be considered the first bankers on record. Of these there are several; one of them, Rainbaldus Aurifaber, held the manor of Heringby,

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[a] Archæologia, vol. xxviii. p. 207. Extracts from the liberate rolls as to loans to Kings of England by Italian merchants.

[b] Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, vol. i. p. 184.

[c] Edinburgh Review, July 1830, p. 423.

in Norfolk. Another, Otho Aurifaber, was a large owner of manors. M. Thierry, in his history,[a] thinks he was the banker of the Conquest, and had advanced money to William the Conqueror, and others of his followers in the expedition, and was rewarded with these manors in return. Afterwards, the Goldsmiths' Company in London existed as early as the reign of Henry II. under the name of the "Gilda Aurifabrorum;" it was by that king heavily amerced,—a proof, at once, of its opulence and antiquity.

The Italian merchants, settled in London and elsewhere, were amongst the earliest bankers; their business chiefly consisted in receiving and transmitting the enormous revenues which the Pope derived from this country. Bills of exchange for this purpose are mentioned in the reign of King John, 1202.[b] These Italian merchants were called by the English Lombards and Tuscans,—names which became common to money dealers of all countries. Lombard Street was so called as early as 1318, and was then, as it is now, the street where the principal bankers carried on their traffic. Many of our sovereigns were frequent borrowers of these Lombards, to whom, in re-payment, they leased portions of the revenue. Every advance in science and civilization led to an extension of commerce, and a greater frequency of intercourse throughout Europe. The discovery of the American continent, and of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, amplified the field of commercial enterprise to a prodigious degree; and, from the maritime position of Great Britain, and a singular combination of causes, these two circumstances have prepared the way for the high commercial superiority enjoyed by this country.

In a state of society where so much traffic was carried on as arose in England on opening these new channels for enterprise, it was not possible to dispense with money agents, acting between the capitalist and the borrower; accordingly, we find the goldsmiths of London, in the reign of Henry VIII., dealing in money, and soon afterwards discounting commercial drafts for merchants.

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[a] Histoire de la Conquête d'Angleterre par les Normands, vol. ii. p. 320.

[b] Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. i. p. 367.

I must not omit to mention here that prince of English merchants, Sir Thomas Gresham, himself a native of Norfolk, and the principal money agent to the government of the great Elizabeth.

The well-known George Heriot, in the reign of James I., goldsmith and banker to that monarch, has been immortalised by Sir Walter Scott in the Fortunes of Nigel, and will be remembered as the generous and benevolent founder of Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh.

In the year 1645 Charles I., having seized the sums deposited at the Mint, which had become a sort of public bank, the goldsmiths were for a time the only deposit bankers; and upon the Restoration lent large sums to Charles II. on the security of the revenue, at an exorbitant interest, the repayment of which was cancelled by the fraudulent measure of shutting up the Exchequer in 1672. This caused the failure of many of the goldsmiths, and through them, it is said, injured or ruined 10,000 families. The amount of money of which the bankers were on this occasion defrauded was £1,328,526, an enormous sum at that period.

The expenses of the wars which followed the Revolution in 1688 led to the regular introduction of the funding system; and, as a consequence, the Bank of England was established in 1694, chiefly under the advice of Sir William Patterson, an eminent merchant. The Royal Bank of Scotland followed the next year; and in process of time, from the increase of the national debt, of the revenue, and of the commercial wealth of the country, banking acquired great importance, and moulded itself into a system which had become essential to the community.

Scotland led the way in country banking. Many joint-stock companies were set on foot there, which could not be done in England, owing to the act which prohibited banking partnerships of more than six persons.

In England, banking in the country was carried on by the principal merchants in the towns.

Abel Smith, of Nottingham, father of the late Lord Carrington, was the first regular country banker in England.

At Norwich the Gurneys had long before this time been essentially bankers there, lending, receiving, drawing drafts on London, and as merchants carrying on all banking transactions.

It is a singular fact that I find Francis Gurney, the patriarch of the present family of the Gurneys, and the cadet of the West Barsham race, from whom they descend, acting as banker to the Lestranges of Norfolk in the reign of James I., as appears by the accounts of Sir Hamon Lestrange, now existing at Hunstanton Hall; and I cannot doubt that he stood in the same relation to various other families and individuals. William Browning, his father-in-law, originally a merchant at Norwich, though apparently afterwards of Malden, in Essex, was his agent in the country, he himself residing in London as a merchant and banker. His grandson, John Gourney, or Gurney, of Norwich, continued this same kind of money agency or banking.

In 1716, Elizabeth Gurney (Swanton), his wife, in a letter to her husband in London, states her having drawn a bill on John Eccleston, for John Paynter.

Mr. Arderon, a celebrated natural philosopher, living at Norwich, in his MSS.[a] mentions the same sort of banking transaction at a later period. Thus, "1744, April 20, sent a bill to Mr. Mann for 12*l.* 5*s.*, to be paid in 3 days, drawn by Mr. Gurney." Again, "7bre 27, sent a letter to Mr. John Cuff, of Fleet Street, London, in which was inclosed a bill payable to him at sight, drawn upon Mr. Haywood by Mr. Gurney of Norwich for 5*l.* 13*s.*"

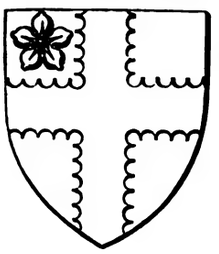
John and Henry Gurney, sons of John Gurney junior, and grandsons of the John Gurney who first settled in Norwich, opened a regular bank at their house in St. Augustine's parish in 1770.

This was afterwards removed to its present site, and was eventually carried on by the descendants of Joseph Gurney of Keswick, second son of the first John Gurney of Norwich, who continued the business thus established by their family, and which has spread throughout a large district of the eastern side of England.

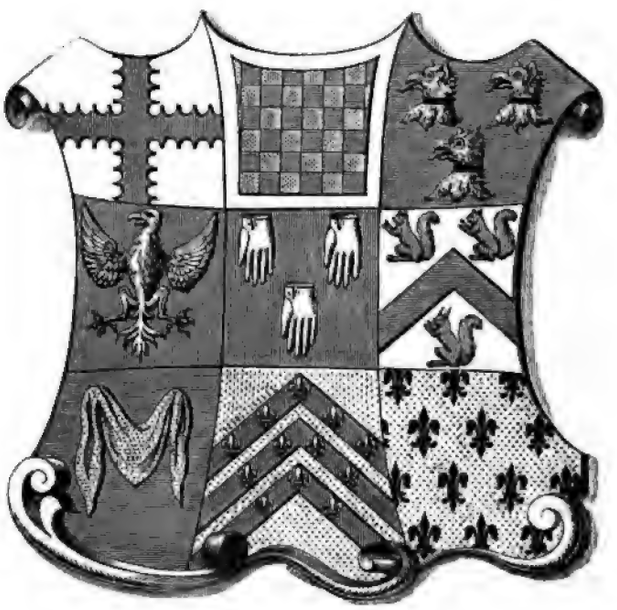
I have entered thus fully into these subjects, conceiving them to be so intimately connected with the commercial history of the family of Gurney as to be almost inseparable from it. The authorities from which I have taken the accounts of the Gurneys of Keswick are parish registers, the

[a] Penes the late Mr. Woodward of Norwich.

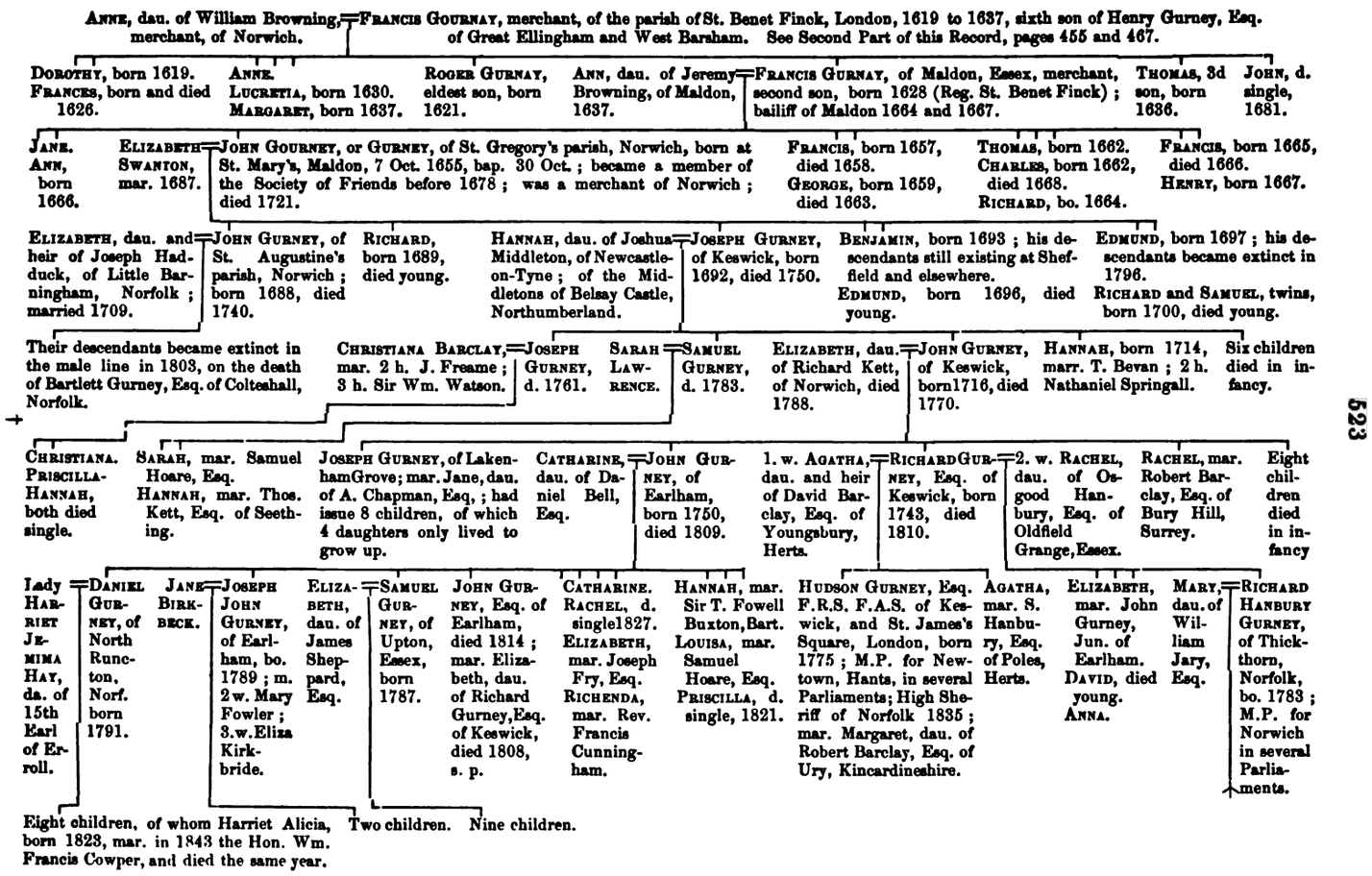
books belonging to the Society of Friends at Norwich, family papers of various kinds, and lastly memoranda taken from the recollections of elderly members of the family still living.



The arms borne by the present family of the Gurneys are precisely those of the Gurneys of West Barsham; the cinquefoil azure which Francis Gurney of London bore in his shield was continued until within the last fifty years, but is now no longer used.



PEDIGREE OF THE DESCENDANTS OF FRANCIS GURNEY, OF LONDON.



FRANCIS GURNAY OF LONDON.

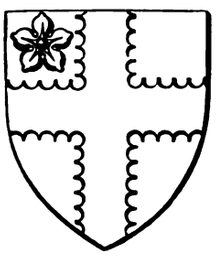
SIXTH son of Henry Gurney, Esquire, of Great Ellingham and West Barsham, by Ellen Blennerhasset, his wife, is the ancestor of the present family of the Gurneys. He is mentioned in his father's will, in common with his other children, and is there stated to have received his portion previous to his father's death in 1623.[a] See page 457.

Francis Gurney was a merchant in London, and was a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company (App. C.), and resided in the parish of St. Benet Finck, in Broad Street Ward,[b] but, I believe, his commercial life began at Norwich.

From an ancient account-book at Hunstanton Hall, it appears that Francis Gurney was a sort of agent, or banker, for the Lestranges of that place; and that Mr. Browning, of Norwich, was connected with him in this,—whom I believe to have been his father-in-law.

We have here, therefore, undoubted proof of one of the family of Gurney acting as a banker as early as the reign of James I. (App. LXXXV.)

In the Heralds' Visitation of the city of London for 1633[c] is an account of him and his children, attested by himself, as follows:—



"ARMS: Argent, a croes engrailed gules, in the first quarter a cinquefoil azure.

ANTHONY GURNAY, of Great Hellingham, in com. Norff.=....

FRANCIS GURNAY, in com. Norff.=....

HENRY GURNAY.=ELLIN, dau. of —— Blennerhasset.

THOMAS GURNAY, eldest sonne and heire, s. p.

EDMUND. ANTHONY.

FRANCIS GURNAY, of London, merchant, living a'o 1634.=ANNE, dau. of William Browning, in com. Essex.

ROGER GURNAY, eldest sonne and heire, living a'o 1633.

FRANCIS GURNAY.

DOROTHY. ANNE.

LUCRETIA.

FFRA: GURNAY."

"The above is a true copy of the entry in the Visitation of London made in the year 1633, and now remaining in the College of Arms, London.

"CHAS. GEO. YOUNG,
York Herald and Register."

"*College of Arms, 4th May*, 1831."

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[a] Reg. Lawson, fol. 151a, Bishop's office, Norwich.

[b] Parish Reg. St. Benet Finck.

[c] Heralds' Visit. 1633. London, Broad Street Ward.

He married Anne, daughter of William Browning, of Norwich, merchant, (App. LXXXVI.) afterwards of Maldon, in Essex, and had issue, by the Register of St. Benet Finck,[a]—

"Anno Domini 1619

"The 2d of March was bap. the daughter of Francis Gurney, and Ann his wife, named Dorothy.

"1621.

"The 27th Decem. was bap. the sone of Francis Gurney, and Ann his wife, named Roger.

"Anno Dom. 1626.

"The 18th of January was baptysed the dauter of Francis Gurney, and Ane his wyfe, named Frances.

"A°. Dñi 1628.

"Novr. 13. Francis, the sonne of Francis and Anne Gurney.

"A°. Dñi 1630.

"Octr. 28. Lucretia, the daughter of Francis and Anne Gurney.

"A°. Dñi 1636. Christenings.

"Aprill 19. Thomas, the sonne of Francis and Anne Gurnay.

"A°. Dñi 1637.

"July 28th. Margaret, the daughter of Francis and Anne Gurnay."

Of the daughters, Frances died an infant, and was buried 30th September of the year 1626.

It seems, also, that Francis Gurnay had a son, John, who was of Maldon, and died a bachelor in 1681, when his brother Thomas administered to his effects. George Gurney, of Maldon, who married there in 1660, was probably another son.

This Francis Gurnay, of St. Benet Finck, was probably the person who gave the pedigree of his family to Sir Henry Spelman. (Page 317.)

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[a] Reg. of the parish of St. Benet Finck, in the city of London.

About the year 1625, he appears to have been in difficulties, as we find by the accounts of the Lestranges of Hunstanton, that Sir Hamon Lestrange paid 100*l.* to the town of Lynn, for which he had been bound for Mr. Francis Gurney. (App. LXXXV.)

This arose from an undertaking in which Francis Gurney embarked, to establish a manufacture at Lynn, in the desecrated building of St. James's Church there. It appears by the documents of the Lynn corporation, that Ambrose Tompson and Martyn Hill were his partners in this enterprise, together with Sir William Yelverton, of Rougham, and Sir Hamon Lestrange, who had both married near relations of the Gurneys. The Lynn corporation advanced 200*l.* on the bond of all these parties, which Yelverton and Lestrange were obliged to pay eventually, as the scheme ended in a failure. Sir Henry Spelman gives an account of this affair in his History of Sacrilege (page 184). He says, John Eyre, Esquire, in the reign of Henry VIII. "a great receiver of monasteries, purchased the sites of four of those at Lynn. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Blennerhasset, and widow of Sir John Spelman. Amongst other things he defaced the church of St. James's, and perverted it to be a town-house for the manufacture of stuffs, laces, and tradesmen's commodities. Great projects and good stocks, with a contribution from some country gentlemen, were raised for this purpose two several times, to my knowledge; but the success was that it came to naught, and all the money employed about new building and transforming the church hath only increased desolation, for so it hath stood during the whole time almost of my memory, till they lately attempted, by the undertaking of Mr. F. Gurney and some artisans from London, to revive the enterprise of their predecessors, but, speeding no better than they did, have now again with loss of their money and expectation, left it to future ruin."

I give the extracts from the court books of the Lynn corporation, which refer to this, in Appendix LXXXVII.

The oldest vestry book now existing in the parish of St. Benet Finck is commenced in 1670, by a meeting of all the parishioners to fix a rate, and make voluntary subscriptions for the repair of the church, after the great fire of London. To this every one signed his name, and in these names

that of Francis Gurnay does not appear. Neither in the list of the houses and their inhabitants, and the rate charged on each, does his name occur; he, therefore, was not living, or he and his family had all left the parish at this time.

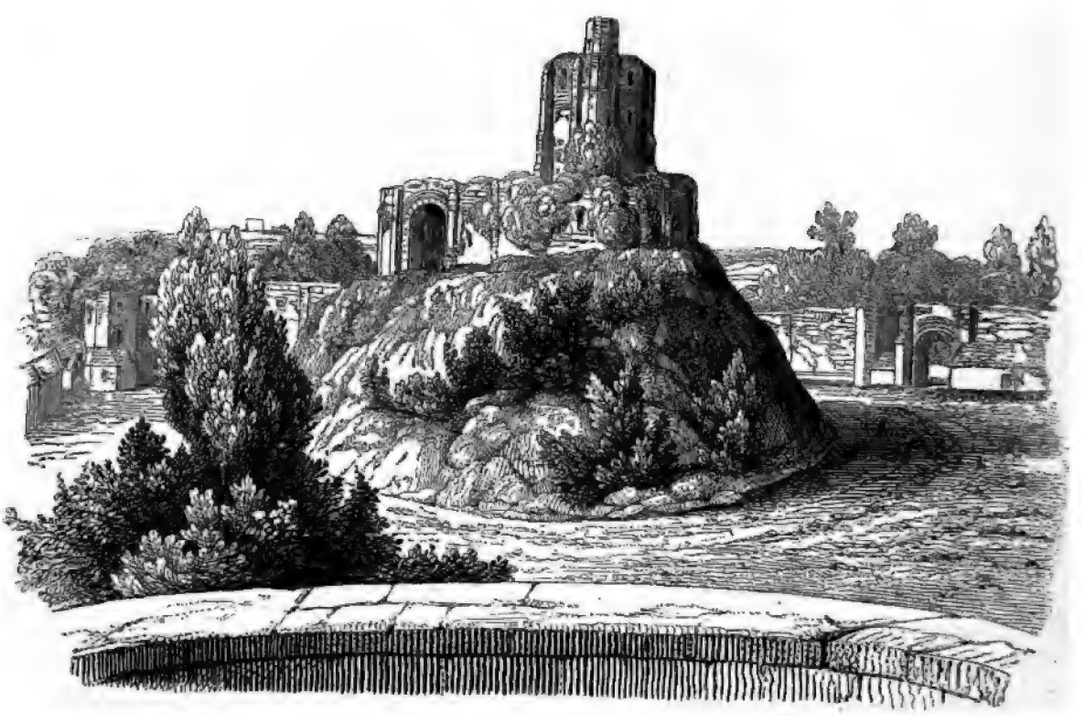
Of the children of Francis Gurnay and Anne Browning, Francis, the second son, was of Maldon, in Essex, of whom we shall give an account hereafter. Of Roger, the eldest, we know nothing; but by the register of St. Peter Le Poor, a neighbouring parish to St. Benet Finck, we find a John Gurney living in 1696, and a Thomas Gurney in 1729, who may possibly have been his descendants.

Of Thomas, the third son of Francis Gurnay, nothing is certainly known; but we think it probable he may have been the ancestor of the

late learned Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. (App. LXXXVIII.)

Of the daughters of Francis Gurnay we are also ignorant, except of their names, as given above.

Cotemporary with Francis Gurnay was Sir Richard Gurney, Baronet, Lord Mayor of London, celebrated for his loyalty; but I do not find that he was of the family of the Gurneys of Norfolk. (App. LXXXIX.)



APPENDIX LXXXV.

Extracts from a MS. Book of Accounts, at Hunstanton in possession of H. L. Styleman Lestrange, Esquire, and apparently written by Alice (Stubbs) wife of Sir Hamon Lestrange.

Anno		£.	s.	d.
1614.				
May 4.	Paid to Mr. Francis Gurney	30	0	0
Decr. 7.	Paid to Lock by Mr. Gurney	20	0	0
	This 20*l.* paid to Lock was borrowed of my father, which I payd him, and 10*l.* more in part of 80*l.* borrowed of him by Mr. Strange.			
1615.				
Jan. 12.	Paid to Mr. Lock by Francis Gurney	20	0	0
	Paid to Blankes, as apeareth by a London bill, which was satisfied Hogan, which Hogan never paid, therefore paid by Mr. Gurnay .	9	5	6
	To Frank Gurney upon a bill for Mr. Strange . . .	3	0	0
	Paid by Frank Gurnay to Rust, the hatter	8	0	0
June 27.	Paid to Cock by Mr. Francis Gurney	50	0	0
Novr. 22.	Paid to Mr. Browning, of Norwich, which Mr. Gurney shall pay to Lock	30	0	0
1616.				
Ap. 20.	Paid to Mr. Gurney, which he paid to Lock, the taylor . .	30	0	0
20.	Payd for bookes at Norwich	3	0	0
Decr. 28.	Payd to Lock by Mr. Francis Gurney	50	0	0
1618.				
May.	For a dozen of oyster barrells, and for carrying them to Mr. Gurney's .	0	6	6
	For a case for the Lady Hobert's picture, and for carrying it to Mr. Gurney's	0	2	2
Sept. 30.	Payd to Mr. Francis Gurney, which he is to pay unto Lawrence Michaell in part of 34*l.* 11*s.* due unto him for liveryes and clothes . .	30	0	0
Octr.	Paid to Mr. Francis Gurney to pay to Hause, the Duchman, in full payment for 2 piramedis, besid 5*s.* which I paid to him myself .	1	5	0
1619.	Payd to Frank Gurney, which payd to Lawrence Michaell, wherof he payd 37*l.* 10*s.* into the East India Treasury, the 11th and 12th payment due at Christmas next, and the second double payment the third year, and 50*s.* remaineth in Lawrence his hands, as also 12*s.* payd him when he had 30*l.*, his bill not coming to so much . .	40	0	0

Anno	More payd to Frank Gurney, to pay to Lawrence Michaell, which with the 3*l.* 2*s.* above-named doth justly discharge all bills for apparrell; a payre of silk stockins of 32*s.* being added to this last bill so now payd him	39	17	4
1620.				
Septr.	Payd by Mr. Gurney, which he payd to Lawrence Michael, for the 18 single payment due at Midsomer last, to East Indya Company .	18	15	0
1621.				
July 6.	Payd to Mr. Gurney, which he payd unto the East Indya Company, for a single payment due at Midsomer	18	15	0
1622.	Payd by Mr. Gurney to Lawrence Michaell, to pay unto the East India Company, for our Lady	18	15	0
	Payd to Lawrence Michaell by Mr. Gurney, for the East India Company, at Midsomer	18	15	0
1625.				
Octr.	Payd to the towne of Linne, in part of 100*l.* due to them, 50*l.*; and for the use of the sayd 100*l.* from the 13 June to the 17 of November, 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*	53	11	8
	To be payd to the towne of Linne for the use of 100*l.* which Mr. Strange standeth bownd to them for Mr. Gurney,* from St. Michaell last unto the 8 of Aprill, and for the use of the 50*l.*, the remaynder of 100*l.*	4	12	3
1626.	Payd to the towne of Lynne for Francis Gurney, beside 103*l.* that Sir Owen Smith payd; and Mr. Drury was bound for to have payd it at St. Michaell last, the use coming to 32*l.* 3*s.* . . .	51	12	3

From an Account Book of Sir Hamon Lestrange, at Hunstanton.

OWING TO HIM.

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1618.	Fr. Gurnay—11 p. of powder att 13*d.* . . .	0	11	11
	4 stone of shott att 2*d.* the pound . .	0	5	4
	Baggs	0	0	3
	Barrell 6*d.*, portage 2*d.* . . .	0	0	8
	Scrues	0	1	0
	Gallo-belgicus	0	1	0

* See App. LXXXVII. for the entry of these payments in the Lynn Corporation Books.

APPENDIX LXXXVI.

ON THE FAMILY OF BROWNING.

To which family of Brownings the branch living at Maldon belonged, we are unable to trace.

There were Brownings at Trunch, in Norfolk, considerable landowners in 1534; also a family of that name in Cambridgeshire, who bore for arms, Azure, a lion rampant or, billety gules.

That they were long established at Maldon, is evident from the following entry in the register of All Saints' church there:—

"William Browning married to Dorothy Vernon, 1583."

There was a family of Brownings in Suffolk, who were Quakers. There exists a deed of release from tithe, executed by Esther Browning of Mildenhall, in Suffolk. She was lay impropriator; but, being a member of the Society of Friends, had a religious scruple against receiving tithe, and therefore released the parties owing it. It seems likely these Suffolk Brownings were the same family as that connected with the Gurneys, and in such case John Gurney may have partly imbibed his religious faith from his mother's connections.

The Brownings were merchants at Maldon, as appears from the following entry of the corporation accounts there:—

"From the customs and dues of the water bailiff, 1636, 18 Octr.

"Item. Re. of Mr. Browning for the meatage of 120 chalder of coles."

APPENDIX LXXXVII.

Extracts from the Hall Books of the Corporation of Lynn, relative to Francis Gurnay of London.

Lenn Regis, Guihald.

Congregacio ib'm tent. die Veneris 11 die Octobr. A° D'ni 1622.

Thomas Snelling, Maior (et aliis).

Richard Goodwin or Goodinge.*

Gurney, Tompson, and Martyn Hill, cc[li] lent for setting pore to work.

Whereas att a hall holden the 17† daye of June last, itt was agreed that Francis Gurney, Ambrose Tompson, and Martyn Hill should have two hundred pounds lent unto them for setting poore to work w[th]in this town, and that covenants should be drawne concernynge the same; Att this day Mr. Maior brought into the hall an obligacon made to the maior and burgesses from the said Francis Gurney, Ambrose Thompson, and Martyn Hill, Will'm Yelverton, Baronett, and S[r] Hamon Lestrange, Knight, in cccc[li]. for the repayment of the said cc[li]. upon the last daye of September, 1625. And an Indenture made between the said Francis Ambrose and Martyn, on the one part, and the maior and burgesses, on the other part, was interchangeably sealed; and thereupon the said cc[li] was paid out of the hall to the said Francis, Ambrose, and Martyn.

* This Richard Goodinge or Goodwin may be the same person whose daughter Anne married Richard Stubbs, Esq., and was mother of Lady Yelverton and Lady Lestrange. See p. 450.

† There is no entry in the hall books of this date.

Congregatio ib'm tent. die Lune tertio die Octobris, A° D'ni 1625, A° regni Regis Caroli primo.

William Doughtie, Maior
(et aliis).

At this day itt was ordered that yf Sr Will'm Yelverton, knight, baronett, should lay in securitie by obligac'on to the maior and burgesses for paym^t^ of c^li^, viz. l^li^. at the feast of the Birth of our Lord God next, and at l^li^. the feast of the Na^tie^ of St John Baptist followinge; that then there shall be no use taken for the first l^li^. due at the said feast; or otherwise, with like securitie to pay the said c^li^. with use at the said feast of St John the Baptist; and yf he shall refuse this order, that itt is agreed that this obligac'on shall be put in suit this tearme.

Congregatio ib'm tent. die Lune vicesimo octavo die Novembris, A° D'ni 1625, A. regni Regis Caroli primo.

William Doughtie, Maior
(et aliis).

Whereas at the last hall two obligac'ons, the one oblig^n^ of the foresaid Sr Hammond Lestrange and Sir Will'm Yelverton, for the paym^t^ of cc^li^, and one other oblig^n^ of Sir Hammond Le Strange and Francj Guybon,* for payment of c^li^. wth interest was delivered to Mr. Maior, to take new securitie for the same; This day is brought unto the hall by Mr. Maior, l^li^. rec^d^ of Sr Hammond Lestrange, and l^li^. rec^d^ of Sr Will'm Yelverton, parcel of the said oblig. of cc^li^. and one new oblig. from Sr Will'm Yelverton and Mr. Barnes, for paym^t^ of l^li^. at Midsomer next, and one oblig' from Sir Hammond Lestrange and his sonne Mr Nich'as Le Strange, for paym^t^ of liiij^li^ xij^s^ iij^d^ the 8th of April next; which monyes and new oblig^s^ are this day accepted in dischardge of the two former oblig^s^ to him del.

Also iij^li^ xj^s^ viij^d^ received from Sir Hammond for interest.

Congregac' ib'm tent. die Lune 10 die Aprilis, A° D'ni 1626.

Wm Doughtie, Maior
(et aliis).

Att this daye Mr. Maior brought into the hall 154*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, w^h^ was due to the Maior and Burgesses from Sr Hamon Le Strange, Knyght, by his obligac'on; and the said obligac'on was delyvered to Mr. Maior for the said Sr Hamon.

Congregacio ib'm tent. die Martis ultimo die Junii, A° D'ni 1626.

Wm Doughtie, Maior.

Also itt is to be remembred that 50*l.* owing by Sr Will'm Yelverton, Baronett, for w^h^ he and Mr. Will'm Bernes, Esqr., were bownd by their obligac'on to pay the same upon Midsom^r^ day last, was then paid into the hall, and the obligac'on then delyvered out.

* This seems wrongly written for Francis Gurnay.

No. 2.

Deed of Indenture between the Lynn Corporation on the one part & Francis Gurney—and others—on the other part.—Anno 1622.—*Amongst the Corporation muniments.*

THIS INDENTURE made the Eleventh daye of October Anno Dni 1622 and in the yeres of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Kynge James &c vidlt of England, France, and Ireland the twentith and of Scotland the sixe and fiftith Between Francis Gurney Citizen and Merchant taylor of London Ambrose Tompson of Thetford in the County of Norfolk Glover and Martyne Hill of Ellingham in the said County of Norfolk Woolchapman on thone pt and the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Lenn Regis commonly called Kyngs Lynn in the County of Norfolk aforesaid on thother part WITNESSETH that the said Francis Ambrose and Martyne Inconsideracon of the sum of Two hundred pounds of lawful Mony of England to them lent gratis for the term of three yeres from the Feast of St Michael the Archangel last passed and paid and delivered unto them by the said Mayor and Burgesses before then sealinge and Delivery of thise presents Whereof the said Francis Ambrose and Martyne doe acknowledge the receipt DOE Covennt promyse and grant for them and every of them their and every of their Executors and Administrators to and wth the said Maior and Burgesses their successors and assigneys by theise p'sents That they the said Francis, Ambrose and Martyne or so many of them as shall be lyvinge shall from henceforth untillthe Feast of St Michael the Archangel wch shall be in the yere of our Lord God one thousand sixe hundreth twenty and five inhabit and dwell within the Borough of Kynges Lynn aforesaid and shall and will there from tyme to tyme during the said terme freely provide fynde and deliver sufficient wool and other materialls as well to and for all those poore people dwelling wth in the said Borough and the Liberties thereof whoe shall come or repaier to them or any of them to be sett on worke in spynnyge of Worstead Yarne or doiug any other worke which the said Francis Ambrose and Martyne or any of them shall use as allso to and for so many children, living in the said Borough or the liberties thereof as the Maior and Aldermen of the said Borough for the tyme beinge or any of them under their severall hand writinge shall appoynt and think fitt from tyme to tyme to send to the said Francis Ambrose and Martyne or any of them to be taught and sett to work in spynnynge of Worsted Yarne or doinge any other worke wh^ch^ they or any of them shall use And allso shall well and sufficiently teache and instruct or cause to be taught and instructed all and every the said children in spynnynge of Worstead Yarne or doing any other worke w^hch^ they or any of them shall use wch shall be unskillful therein AND THE SAID Maior and Burgesses doe grant and agree by theise presents That the said Francis, Ambrose, and Martyne shall freely have and enjoye the benefitt & comoditie of all the worke & labours of the said children wch shall be sent & appoynted to be taught & instructed as aforesaid, without making any allowance for the same, during the space of fower monethes next after the sev'all tymes of their first entrance so tc be taught & instructed AND ALLSO THE SAID Francis Gurney, Ambrose Thompson & Martyne Hill doe covennt and grant for them and every of them their and every of their executors and administrators to and with the said Maior and Burgesses their successors and assigns by theise presents That they the said Francis, Ambrose and

Martyne or some or one of them from tyme to tyme duringe the said terme yf they or any of them shall so longe lyve shall and will pay and allowe to all and every the p'son and persons above mentioned (beinge no learners) wch shall laboure and worke in spynnynge of worstead yarne or doinge of other worke as aforesaid the best wages for their severall worke accordinge to their severall earnynges wch shall be then geven in the like kynde and sort to such psons in any other place or places within the Counties of Norf and Suff or either of them AND LASTLY itt is condiscended concluded and fully agreed by and between all and every the said parties by theise p'sents That if any difference question or doubt att any tyme or tymes hereafter during the said terme, shall growe or arrise for or concerning the payment rate or value of the wages or earninge of the said poore people or any of them or the spoylynge stealynge or embeasellinge of any wool or other materialls wch shall be provided and delyvered to and for them or any of them or for or concerning any other thinge or thinges touchinge the premisses or any part thereof That then the same shall be adjudged ended and determiaed from tyme to tyme by the Mayor and too of the Aldermen of the said Borough for the tyme beinge as Arbitrators in that behalf whereof one of the said Aldermen to be nomynated by the said Maior for the tyme being and thother by the said Francis, Ambrose, and Martyne or by some or one of them And in default of such nominacon to be made by the said Francis, Ambrose, and Martyne or some or one of them they or some or one of them beinge thereunto required by the Maior of the said Burrough for the time beinge the sole nominacon of both the said Aldermen in that behalf shall be made by the said Maior for the time being And all and every Judgements Ends and determinacons which shall be made by the said Maior and twoo Aldermen as Arbitrators aforesaid shall stand and be good and effectual for the ordering and endinge of all and every the differences doubts and questions which shall growe or arrise as aforesaid In witness whereof to thone part of theise p'sent Indentures the said Francis, Ambrose and Martyne have sett their seales and to thother part thereof the said Maior and Burgesses have set their Comon Seale dated the daye and years first abovewritten Thomas Snelling then beinge Maior of the Borrough of Kings Lynne aforesaid

Sigillat cu' coi' Sigillo Burgi
Sup'dict, et delibat' in Guihald ejusdem
Burgi Teste me—Tho Rivett coi clico

L. Sigilli
Burgi Lenne

No. 3.

Certificate of Francis Gurnay's admission into the Company of Merchant Taylors London.

MERCHANT TAILORS HALL—
LONDON 19 MAY 1848.

This is to Certify that Francis Gurnay son of Henry Gurnay of Great Ellinggam in the County of Norfolk was admitted and sworn to the Freedom of the Merchant Tailors' Company on the 16th day of June 1606.

SAML. FISHER,
Clerk to the Company.

APPENDIX LXXXVIII.

ON THE GURNEYS OF BEDFORDSHIRE.

It seems likely the Gurneys of Bedfordshire are descended from Thomas, third son of Francis Gurnay of London. Their ancestor, Thomas Gurney (sprung from the Gurneys of Norfolk) was of the date of this third son of Francis. He was a disciple and personal friend of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, and resided near Woburn, in Bedfordshire: he eventually became a Baptist. From him in direct line descends the late lamented and highly esteemed Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, according to the following pedigree:—

THOMAS GURNEY, near Woburn, in Bedfordshire.=....

JOHN GURNEY, born 1681, living 1759.=HANNAH YOUNG.

THOMAS GURNEY, of London, bo. 1705, ob. 1770.=MARTHA MARSON. Other children.

JOSEPH GURNEY, bo. 1743, ob. 1815.=REBECCA BRODIE. Other children.

Sir JOHN GURNEY, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer.=MARIA HAWES.

APPENDIX LXXXIX.

ON SIR RICHARD GURNEY, BARONET, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON 1642.

Sir Richard Gurney was not related to the Norfolk family, as appears by the following entry in the Heralds' visitation of 1634.

* "Literæ pattent's exemplified to Richard Gurny, al's Gurnard, Sheriff of London, by Sir Willm Segur, Knt. Garter Principal King at Arms, dat. 26 Juli, 1633, 9 Car. R^s^."

BRYON GURNY, al's GURNARD, descended from the Gurneys of Kendall.=MAGDALEN, dau. of —— Hewitt.

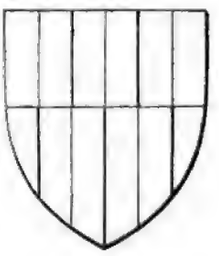
ENIGAL, dau. of Henry Sandford, of Kent, of Burchington, Isle of Thanet.=RICHARD GURNY, al's GURNARD, Esq. Sheriff of London a'o 1634.=ELIZA, widdow of Mr. South, dau. of Richard Gosson, of London, goldsmith.

RICHARD GURNEY, son and heir apparent, 1634. ELIZABETH. ANNE.

* From the Heralds' Visitation, Lond. 1634. Harl. No. 1476.

Sir Richard Gurney was created a baronet. He appears to have been a stanch royalist, and a man of great wealth, intrepidity, and integrity; during his mayoralty he distinguished himself by these qualities, and is frequently mentioned at that time by Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion.

He bore for arms, Paly of six pieces or and azure, per fess counterchanged.*



These arms, with his name underneath them, are still among many others in the cornice round the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, in London.

Sir Richard Gurney's son appears to have died under age. His daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Pettus; and Ann, Lord Richardson, baron of Cramond, and is buried in Honingham Church, Norfolk.

The following fragment of an account of Sir Richard Gurney is taken from a loose printed sheet, apparently from some work detailing the sufferings of eminent royalists during the civil wars.

"The life and death of Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor of London.

"Sir Richard Gurney, knight and baronet, born April 17, 1577, at Croydon, in Surrey, was by his Majesty King Charles I. honored with this title, that he might be a pattern to the whole nation for integrity and loyalty,—may he be so to all persons of his quality in every passage of life.

"1. To young gentlemen (younger sons to considerable families) bound apprentises in London,—in his careful and obliging service to Mr. Coleby, a silkman in Cheapside, who dying left him his shop, worth 6,000*l.*

"2. To those happy men, that, having gained estates in their younger days to serve themselves, should accomplish themselves against their riper years to serve their country,—in his travels (upon his enusing on the foresaid estate) into France and Italy, where he improved himself, and (by observing the trades of the respective marts as he passed) laid the foundation of his future traffick.

"3. To single persons,—in his discreet marriage into a family (Mr. Sandford's), at that time commanding at once most of the money, and by that most of the nobility, gentry, and great tradesmen of England.

"4. To persons in trust,*—in the faithful discharge of a joint power he, the Earls of Dorset and Essex, were invested with by a charitable person, of an 100,000*l.* deep, towards the buying of impropriations, to be legaly and bonâ fide laid to the Church.

"5. To magistrates,—going thro' all offices in the places he laid in, a benefactor in each place, particularly to his company, the cloathworkers, whereof he was warden; to the hospital of St. Bartholomew's, wherof he was warden; and to the city, wherof he was alderman, sheriff, and lord mayor; promoting the loanes the king had occasion for; advancing the commission of array, when the kingdom's condition required it; entertaining his Majesty (4,000*l.* deep at his own charge) when he knew how much his Majesty's reputation† would gain

* Heylin's Help to English History.

* In most legacies for charitable uses he was in his time the third person generally concerned.

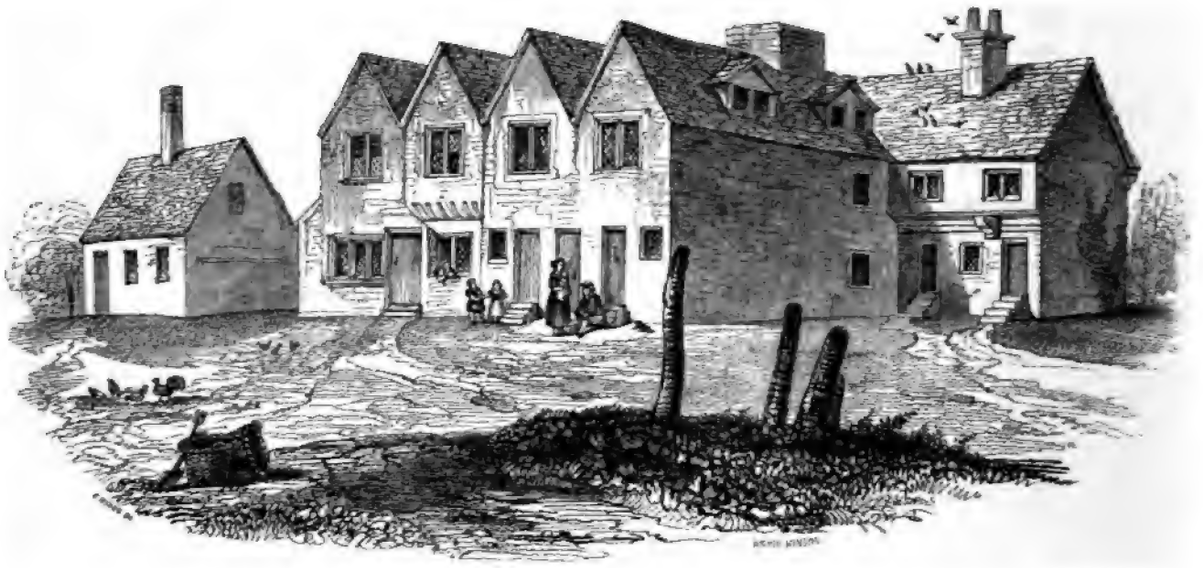
† In his magnificent reception upon his return from Scotland, besides that he assisted his Majesty in levying tunnage and poundage, and ship-money, suppressed unlawful assemblies and petitions, quashing all seditious motions at Common Council.

in the country by the appearance of a good correspondence between him and the city; appeasing the tumults, when sixty-three years of age, one night with thirty or forty lights, and a few attendants (whereof his son-in-law, Sir John Pettus, was one), rushing suddenly out of the house upon thousands, with the city sword drawn, who immediately retired to their own houses and gave over their design; in countenancing his Majesty's legal proclamations, and neglecting the conspiracy's traitorous ordinances, offering the King, as Sir John Pettus assured me, who went many times a day, in those times, from Sir Richard to his Majesty, and from his Majesty back again to Sir Richard, to stand upon the privileges of the City with his Majesty against the faction, as they stood upon the privileges of Parliament against him; refusing to appear out of the liberties of the City before the Parliament till he was commanded to do so by the King (whom he would obey with his ruin), when, besides a long attendance at his own charge, the City not contributing a farthing towards it, not to this day, in the House of Peers (who sent for him every day in a whole month, with his council, on purpose to undo him), he was deprived of mayoralty, honour, and all capacity of bearing any office in the kingdom, kept seven years prisoner in the Tower, refusing to pay the 5,000*l.* imposed upon him for his liberty (urging that, by the law of the land, he should not suffer twice for the same fault); plundered, sequestered, and troubled, by several seizures of estates and debts, not ended till '57, after it had gone through thirteen committees, to him and his heirs, the Right Honourable the Lord Richardson and the Right Worshipful ———"

It appears Sir Richard Gurney died in the Tower in 1647, having been ejected from his mayoralty in 1642 by the Parliament. His wife Elizabeth was born at Odiham, in Hampshire, to which she gave in charity eight acres and a half in land in 1633. See Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. iv. p. 91, and vol. viii. p. 233.

FRANCIS GURNEY, OF MALDON, IN ESSEX,

WAS second son of Francis Gurney, of London, merchant.[a] He lived in the parish of St. Mary, in the lower part of the town of Maldon, upon the banks of the Blackwater, in a house which he rented of the corporation of that borough, and was a merchant there.

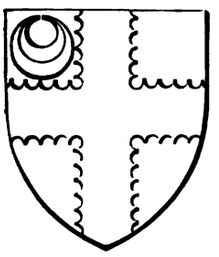


HOUSE OF FRANCIS GURNEY AT MALDON.

He was one of the bailiffs of Maldon in 1664, as appears by a list of the communicants in the register of St. Mary's parish; and again in 1667 Mr. and Mrs. Gourney are in a list of communicants. There are two bailiffs elected annually at Maldon, and eight aldermen, so that the station in life of Francis Gourney was not very high; especially as the population of the town was then small. He is however styled gentleman in St. Mary's

[a] Heralds' Visitation. Register St. Benet Finck.

parish register in 1663 and 1667. In the Heralds' Visitation for Essex in 1664 is an account of his family attested by himself, as follows:



"GOURNEY. Argent, a cross engrailed gules, a crescent for difference.

FRANCIS GOURNEY, London, merchant. = ANNE, dau. of William Browning, of Malden, in com. Essex.

FRANCIS GOURNEY, of Malden, in com. Essex, 1664. = ANNE, dau. of Jeremy Browning, of Malden, in com. Essex.

JOHN GOURNEY, sonne and heire, æt. 9 a'o 1664. THOMAS. CHARLES. RICHARD. JANE.

"FFRA. GOURNAY."

"The above is a true copy of the entry in the Visitation of the county of Essex, made in the year 1664, and now remaining in the College of Arms, London.

"CHAS. GEO. YOUNG,
York Herald and Register.

"*College of Arms*, 4 *May*, 1831."

He married Anne, daughter of Jeremiah Browning, alderman of Maldon. She was probably his cousin, his mother having been of the same family; her baptism is dated July 23, 1637. They had issue, according to the parish register of St. Mary's, Maldon:

1. John, born 7 Oct. bapt. 30 Oct. 1655; he was apprenticed at Norwich, and is the founder of the present family there; of whom hereafter.
2. Francis, born 14 Feb. bapt. 2 March, 1657, buried 28 May 1658.
3. George, born 10 June, bapt. 20 June, 1659, buried 15 Jan. 1663.
4. Thomas, born 17 March, bapt. 31 March, 1661.
5. Charles, born 4 Feby. bapt. 24 Feb. 1662, buried 16 Sept. 1668.
6. Richard, bapt. 1 April, 1664, who may be the Richard who was fined in Bedfordshire for non-attendance at church in 1682.[a]
7. Francis, bapt. 17 Sept. 1665, buried 6 Jan. 1666.
8. Anne, bapt. 22 Jan. 1666 (o. s.)
9. Henry, bapt. 19 March, 1667.
10. Jane.[b]

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[a] Sufferings of the Friends.

[b] Heralds' Visitation, 1664.

The name of Gurney does not appear in any of the Maldon Registers after 1670; from that year to 1690 the Register of St. Mary's is lost.[a]

I do not find in what year Francis Gurney died; but he and his family appear to have left Maldon, where it seems they did not possess property, according to information from an authentic source in the place, and I think it likely he removed to Norwich the latter part of his life, from the fact of

[a] In that of St. Peter's, Maldon, we find an entry of the marriage of George Gourney with Mary Elliston, widow, in 1660, and of their son George, born 1661: what his relationship was to Francis Gourney we have been unable to discover; but he perhaps resided in a house in All Saints' parish at Maldon, which was certainly inhabited by one of the family. Also Richard

HOUSE OF ONE OF THE GURNEYS IN ALL SAINTS' PARISH, MALDON.

Gournay, mentioned in the corporation accounts of Maldon in 1677. These may have been brothers of Francis Gurney.

his son being apprenticed there, and his family having been always connected with the place.

The following notices of Francis Gurney occur in the Rent Roll of the fee-farm rents of the borough of Maldon:—

1662.

"Item. Sir Robert Sprignell, Knight, for the rent of his Key at the heath, sometymes of Henry Swallow, and now in the tenure of Francis Gurney, Gent. by the year, xii*d.*

"Item. Mr. Francis Gurney, for the rent of a ꝑcell of waste ground belonging to this Burr. lyeing his Saltcoat dore, now in the tenure of the said Mr. Gurney, by the year, 1*s.*

"Item. Francis Gurney, Gent. for the rent of a certain messuage or tenement and Smith's shopp, in All Saints' parish, formerly of one Robert Walley, in the occupac̃on of him, the said James Fowle, by the year .

Farme rents, 1677.

"Item. Sir Robert Sprignell, Barronett, for the rent of the Lime Kilne upon the soile of this Burrough, att the heith, in the parish of St. Marie's, late in the tenure of Francis Gurney, Gent. and now of . . . . . by the year, 11*s.*

"Item. Sir Robert Sprignell, Barronett, for the rent of his Key att the heith, sometimes of Henry Swallow, late in the tenure of Francis Gurney, Gent., and now in the tenure of . . . . by the year, 1*l.* 11*s.*

"Item. John Gurney, Gent. for the rent of a piece of ground of the soyle of the Burrough, att the heith, lying betweene Sir Robert Sprignell's Vineyard and the Saltcoate, in the parish of St. Marye, late in the tenure of Francis Gurney, Gent. and now in the tenure of the said Francis Gournay, by the year .

"Item. Richard Gournay, for the rent of an incroachment upon the soyle of this Burrough, with a new building in his messuage or tenement heretofore called or knowne by the name or signe of the Swan, situate in the parish of St. Mary, late of Francis Gournay, Gent. now in the tenure of Helena Williams, widd. by the yeare ."

JOHN GURNEY OR GOURNEY OF NORWICH,

WAS the eldest son of Francis Gourney of Maldon in Essex, by Anne Browning, his wife, and was born at Maldon 7 Oct. and baptised 30 Oct. 1655.[a] He was bound apprentice to one Daniel Gilman, of Norwich, citizen and cordwainer, as is shewn by the corporation books of that city of 1692, (App. XCI.) when he was prevented from taking up his freedom by his declining to take the necessary oath, he having before that time

[a] Parish Register, St. Mary's, Maldon.

1 The place where Men are customably burnt.
2 Bishoppes Gate.
3 Christ Church or Cathedrall.
4 St Gilesis Hospital.
5 St Martin's at the Palace Gate.
6 White Friars.
7 St Edmunds Church.
8 St James's Church.
9 St Botolphs.
10 St Augustine's Ch.
11 St Saviour's Ch.
12 St Mary Unbrent Ch.
13 St Clement's Ch.
14 St George at Colegate Ch.
15 St Mary Ch.
16 St Martin at the Oak Ch.
17 St Michael or St Miles Ch.
18 The New Mills.
19 Leper House.
20 St Swithin's Ch.
21 St Margarets.
22 St Laurence Ch.
23 The Pinfold
24 Mills

J. Basire sc.

...inen & Judit Ch.
...orge at Tombland.
...ary in the Marsh.
...ary the less Ch.
...ndrew's Ch.

30 St. Crowche's Ch.
31 St. Gregory.
32 St. Johns Maddermarket Ch.
33 St. Bennets Ch.
34 St. Giles's Ch.

35 St. Giles's Gate.
36 Leper House.
37 St. Peter's Mancroft Ch.
38 The Market Cross.
39 The Tolbooth or Gild Hall.

40 St. Peter's per Mountergate Ch.
41 St. Martin's Ch. in the Bailey or on the Hill
42 St. John's Timberhill.
43 St. Julians Ch.
44 Ethelred Ch.

45 Conisford Gate.
46 Ber Street Gate
47 St. Johns Sepulchre Ch.
48 Brazen Door.
49 St. Stephens Church.

embraced the tenets of the Quakers, who entertain a religious scruple against oaths. The earliest notice we find of him at Norwich is in the registers of of that society, John Gourney being among the witnesses of a marriage which took place on the 16th 4th month, (June o. s.) 1678; after which time his name frequently occurs in these books, variously spelt, Gourney, Gourny, eventually always Gurney. (Appendix XC.) He lived in the parish of St. Gregory, in a house facing what was called Charing Cross, between two streets formerly called nether and over Westwyk.[a] This house is conspicuous in a perspective map of Norwich, compiled by Mr. Taylor for his Index Monasticus, an engraving of which is given at page 508.

It still bears the appearance of an old mansion. It seems likely this was originally the town house of the West Barsham Gurneys, which had devolved to this younger branch of the family. Thomas Gurney of West Barsham died possessed of a house in St. Gregory's parish in 1471.[b] (See p. 393.)

He is styled John Gurney of Norwich, citizen and cordwainer, the meaning of which word is explained in the Harleian Miscellany[c] as tanner, currier, or in fact leather merchant. This addition to his name was given from his having been admitted to his freedom in the Company of Cordwainers, which appears by his being so styled in deeds dated 1707, when he was an eminent merchant, and possessed of considerable property. Mr. Norris states[d] that an order of the corporation of Norwich was made in 1450, that every person admitted as citizen or freeman was to be so admitted and recorded under some art or trade, which order continues still in force. (App. XCI.)

John Gourney was a quiet man, who did not greatly trouble himself about his affairs: but was so learned in the law as to be the provincial oracle to whom law questions were frequently submitted, and is said to have been habitually consulted by the corporation of Norwich.

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[a] Kirkpatrick MSS. quoted in Norris MSS. vol. i. Misc. Norf. papers.

[b] The writings of this house do not throw any light on the supposition, as they only commence in 1751.

[c] Vol. vi. p. 123.

[d] Tunstead Hundred, in Wotton.

In his youth he became a convert to the religious opinions of the Society of Friends, which subjected him, together with others of the same sect, to an imprisonment of above three years in the city gaol of Norwich.[a] "They were committed thither about the latter end of the year 1683." Their case, as drawn up by themselves, is contained in the following address,[b] the sole ground of their imprisonment being their refusal to take the oath of allegiance, which they declined doing simply from their religious scruple to take any oath whatever.

> "An Address of the Prisoners at Norwich to the Representatives of that City and County, humbly desiring them to take our suffering condition into consideration.

"We, who have been great sufferers for no other cause but for worshipping God, and, because it hath differed in ceremony from the esta blished worship of the nation, some have called it sedition or rebellion,

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[a] At all periods Norfolk has had its full share of religious persecution; even in the earliest times of the Lollards, they underwent great cruelties in that county. William White, a disciple of Wickliffe, was burnt at Norwich in 1424. During some alterations lately made in the castle there, an inscription cut on the stone was discovered, and is conjectured to have been written on the wall of his cell by some imprisoned Lollard. It runs thus:

(BARTHS)

PVRVERISATORT
ESAVhZRESVh

IOSVyCLOSEhC
ETEMESVh:

and is thus explained:

Bartholomeus,
Pour vrais à tort
Et sans raison
Je suis clos (enclos) en c-
ette maison.

[b] Sufferings of the Friends, fol. edit. vol. i. page 515.

and have persecuted us as such almost to the utter ruining of us in this world, sometimes by laws made against seditious sectaries, and other times as popish recusants, though our endeavour hath been and still is to keep a conscience void of offence toward God and all men, as our consciences bear us witness, and also our neighbours among whom we lived, who have seen our peaceable behaviour; and further our willingness to give unto Cæsar the things that are his. And, although nothing has been alledged against us but the cause of our worship, yet grievous have been our sufferings as aforesaid; witness the prisoners that are at this day throughout the nation, as also the havock that has been made upon our goods for many years past by bailiffs and mercenary informers, who have not only abused us, but have domineered over and abused the justices and justice itself for base and sinister ends, which has ruined many families of such as were always willing to submit to the sword of justice, that is, for the punishment of evil doers, and the praise of them that do well, as we believe you are not insensible of. Therefore we do humbly beseech you, as opportunity offers itself, that you would make intercession on our behalf, that the heavy burden may be taken off, and the oppressed go free; so shall we be the more engaged to pray for the prosperity of you and yours.

" Thus, in behalf of ourselves and our suffering friends, from fifteen of us who have been prisoners onwards of two years, because we cannot swear to that which we hold and believe to be our christian duty, to wit, to practice true allegiance to our prince.

" The 7th of the month called April, 1685."

At the summer assizes of the same year John Gurney and his fourteen companions had the oath of allegiance again tendered to them in court, and were recommitted.

The records of the corporation of Norwich furnish an unequivocal proof of the esteem in which John Gurney was held by his fellow-citizens, and also of his being a person of some consequence in the city, in a resolution of an assembly of the aldermen and common council that he should be indulged with the privilege of carrying on his mercantile affairs within the liberties of the city, notwithstanding that he could not, as the law then stood, be admitted to his freedom, by reason of his scrupling to take an

oath. (App. XCI.) To which admission to freedom he made a vain attempt in 1688. This resolution of the corporation took place in 1692, some years after his release from prison, which was early in the reign of James II. by whom the severe measures against the Society of Friends were relaxed.

John Gurney realized a considerable fortune. He was materially assisted in the management of his commercial undertakings by his wife Elizabeth Swanton, whose talents for commerce were quite extraordinary. At that period, when education was so limited, it was not an easy thing to find effective mercantile clerks, and the women of commercial families, as is now the case on the continent of Europe, took a leading part in the counting-houses.

He married at Woodbridge "the fifth day of the seventh month, called September, in the year 1687." The marriage certificate, according to the form of the Society of Friends, is still in possession of his descendants. In the monthly meeting books at Woodbridge he is stated to have produced a note from his mother giving her consent to this marriage. His wife is described as Elizabeth Swanton, of Grundisborough, in Suffolk, "single woman." Her brothers were merchants at Wells in Norfolk. John Swanton, probably one of them, was present at the marriage of their second son, Joseph Gurney, with Hannah Middleton, in 1713. (App. XCII.)

John Gurney was intimately connected with the leading members of the Society of Friends; amongst others, Samuel Waldenfield, a distinguished preacher of that sect, was much attached to him, and frequently with him at Norwich. He was in the habit of attending the yearly meetings in London, on which occasions his more anxious wife remained at home to superintend their affairs.

The following letter in my possession is characteristic of the thrifty wife at home addressing her absent husband on one of these occasions:—

"Ffor John Gurney, Senr. att
Theodore Ettleston's,
In Crown Court,
In Gracechurch Street,
London.

"Norwich, ye 17 of 3^d^ mo. 1716.

"MY DEARE, (May)

"Theise are to acquaint thee that I have drawn a bill on John Ettleston to William Crowe, or order, for James Paynter. Thou told me he nor his father would want no money, but he have been with me twice for sum, but I had none for him nor nobody else. I never knew such a week of trade all the hard weather as I have known this week. I could have had some if Richard How had sent culord and the book muslin, and those goods I sent for; but when he have served all his customers, so that they have forestalled the market, then I shall have the rubbish they leave. I take it very ill that thou tye me (to) those people, for I am sure we are both sufferers by it. He know right well if there be any thing to do it is att this time of yeare, but I have been served so severall years. Branthwait have not sent me the money, nor Lilly have paid none, nor the country have sent none, nor I have taken scarce any, so I know not what they wil do att John's. What pleasure thou meet withall at London much good may it doe thee; but I am sure I am in trouble enough. I can hardly tell how to forgive Richard How, to think how he have done by me. My neibour Alice desire thee to buy her 2 hundred of gold, and 2 pound of the best coffee. Pray desire John to think to buy me sum silk gloves of the maker, as I ordered him by my letter. So with deare love to thee and my children, I conclude,

"Thy discontented Wife at present,
"ELIZ. GURNEY.

"My daughter Hannah have now sent for me strait. Her child is taken very ill."

The following account of the children of John Gurney is copied from a memorandum in his own handwriting:—

"John Gurney was born the 16th day of the 5th month, called July, this year 1688.

"Richard Gurney was born upon the 18th day of the 11th month, called January, in the year 1689.

"Joseph Gurney was borne upon the 24th day of the 1st mo. (March), in the year 169½.

"Benjamin Gurney was borne upon the 6th day of the 12th mo. called February, in the year 1693.

"Edmund Gurney was borne upon the 27th day of the 11th mo. called January, in the year 1695.

"Edmund Gurney, the 2nd of that name, was borne upon the 7th day of the 9th mo. called November, in the year 1697.

"Samuel and Richard Gurney were borne at a birth upon the 6th day of the 5th mo. called July, in the year 1700."

It is observable that John Gurney named two sons successively Edmund, doubtless after Edmund Gurney, the puritan rector of Harpley, his great-uncle. Of these sons four only lived to grow to man's estate; viz. John, Joseph, Benjamin, and Edmund.

John Gurney died 10th December, 1721, aged sixty-six; and Elizabeth, his wife, the 4th of March, 1727, aged sixty-eight. (Registers of the Society of Friends at Norwich.)

APPENDIX XC.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AT NORWICH.

The first mention of the name of Gourney in the Norwich monthly meeting books of the Society of Friends is in 1678.

1st Extract: "The names of the young men who contribute towards the building of the house in the ground lately purchased of Onias Philipps, and also the summe.

	£	s.	d.
Jno. England . .	5	0	0
Jno. Fenn, &c. &c. .	1	5	0
Jno. Gourney . .	1	0	0"

2nd Extract, 1686: "Agreed, That those Friends whose names are hereunder nominated shall have the care in looking after the back garden.

Thomas Howard.

Thomas Dormer.

John Gourney (and several others)."

3rd Extract, 1690, "Ordered, That John Gourney and John Fenn speak to and enquire of some Friends that may be thought fit to dwell in the meeting house."

4th Extract, 1690: "Ordered, That Jno. Gourney and Jno. Fenn go to such Friends as they judge fit and willing to give towards the charges of the gallery and windows mending, also the street mending in the King's-way."

5th Extract, 1695: "Ordered, That John Gourney, Robert Burton, &c. &c. take an amount of what things are lost of John Golds', and to prize them, in order to be disposed of, for the use of his widow."

6th Extract, 1691: "Ordered, That William Kay, Henry Lombe, and John Gourney, meet together the 6th day next at the meeting-house, about the 5th hour in the afternoon, to receive of Friends an amount of what books and papers, and manuscripts, they have of dear George Fox's."

7th Extract, 1692: "Ordered, That John Gourney, Richard Brown, take care of such Friends prisoners in the county prison for their testimony for truth, and to assist them with advice, or otherwise, as need shall require."

APPENDIX XCI.

ON THE GUILDS OR TRADE COMPANIES.

Commercial societies, analogous to the guilds of the middle ages, existed in the Grecian and Roman towns. They were called by the Greeks Θεραπια and ραρπια, and by the Romans collegium, and sometimes societas, although the latter word generally signifies partnership, when used in a commercial sense. It does not appear, however, that these companies were formed

of men who had undergone a period of apprenticeship, as was the case with the guilds, and entering them was more a voluntary act; whereas in the Saxon and Norman guilds it was essential to be a member in order to carry on the trade or craft of the company, and the apprenticeship generally for seven years was required. This was the case with the guilds in France and Italy, and other continental countries. Each guild had its patron saint, and a banner with the figure of the saint upon it. In case of war this banner was borne before the soldiers furnished by the company. The laws regulating the guilds were very stringent, and had chiefly reference to preventing fraud in the articles made by the different trades. These laws were injurious to the freedom of commerce, and fettered the free exchange of manufactures and produce. Each company had its particular regulations which bound its members, but which were confirmed by royal authority. At Abbeville the book of the statutes of the several companies exists of the date of 1403, confirmed by Louis XI. In the first page the companies address the King:

"Pour par raison nous contenir
Et vos sujets en paix tenir,
Est ce livre fait et dité
Sire, par votre autorité."

The King answers:

"Soient gardés et maintenus
Par vous ces edits et statuts;
Par cette charte (je) les conferme,
A toudis pour estre plus ferme."

On being received into a company a fine was paid, which was less if the party was son of a freeman of the same company.

In certain guilds the widow of a member was allowed to carry on the trade of her husband after his death.

Each company or guild had its hall and separate stalls. The hall was used on all public occasions, whether for the conduct of their affairs or convivial purposes.

The halls of the town corporations were frequently those belonging to one of the principal guilds of the place, and hence the town halls were called guild halls.

At Montreuil there existed a guild of peculiar sort; it was not accessible by apprenticeships, but the right of being a gueuldon was by hereditary succession, in the male line only, and the youngest son had the preference, and in default of direct heirs the right devolved to collateral descendants.

The surveillance over the guilds in France was rigorous, and became very oppressive. The system continued in full force until the year 1789, when it was put an end to by the reforms of the French revolution.*

In England the guilds or liveries, so called from having originally worn a dress of a particular colour on occasions of ceremony, were, in many instances, endowed with large possessions. They existed in the Saxon times, and are mentioned in the twelfth century as being established in London and elsewhere. Each trade was located in a particular street or site. This was the case at Norwich, as appears by a map of the environs of the market place in that city, compiled from original documents, by Mr. Kirkpatrick, more than a century since, of which we give an engraving, and where the rooms or streets occupied by each trade or company are marked. Many persons of distinction

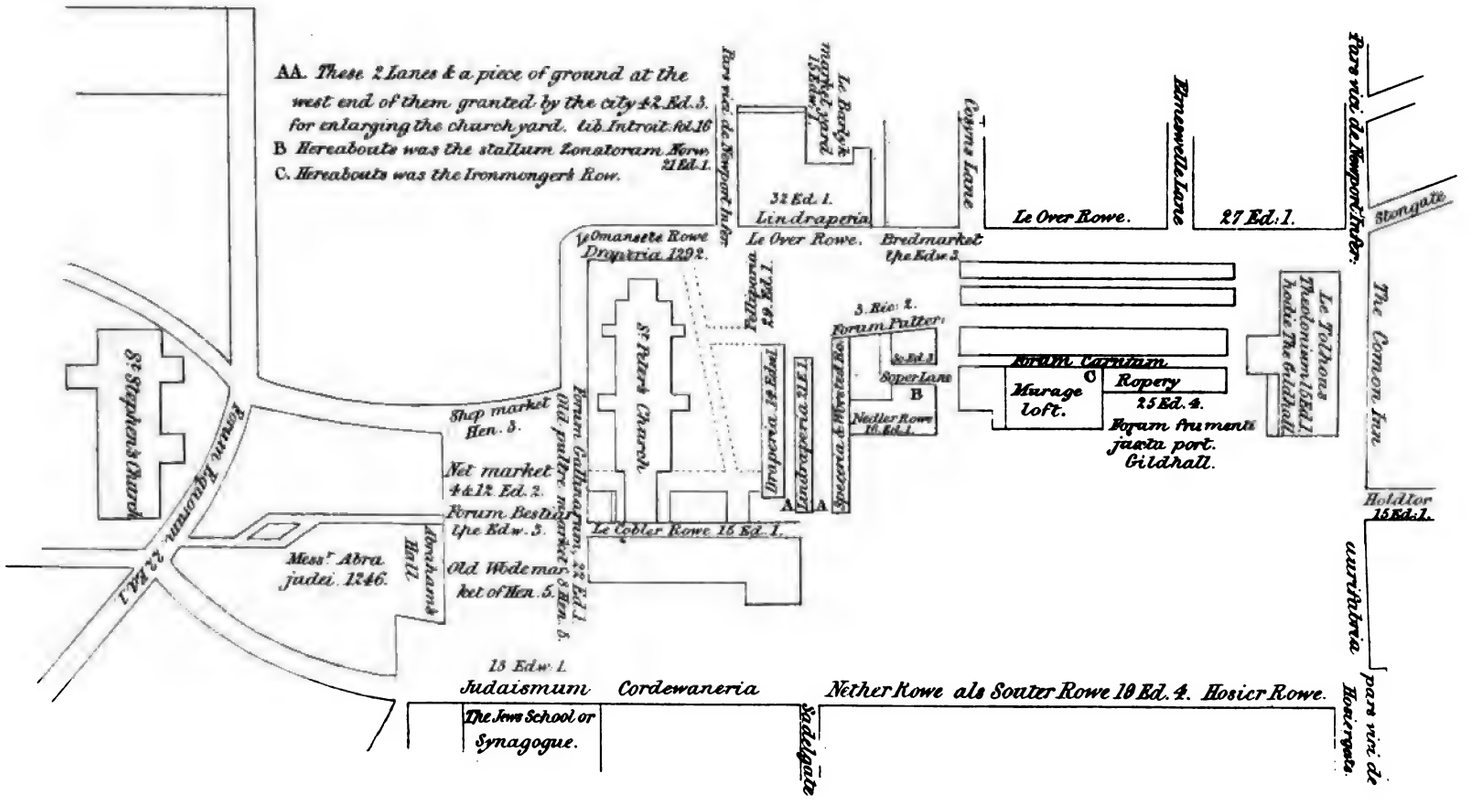
* I have extracted some of the particulars here given from M. Louandre's History of Abbeville, and of the county of Ponthieu, a work of considerable merit, and which gives much information respecting the ancient municipal system of France.

PLAN OF THE MARKET PLACE OF NORWICH,

as in Old Time,

by

Mr John Kirkpatrick.



soon became members of the guilds; and herein, I apprehend, the English system differed from that prevalent in France,—that, although it was necessary to become a member of a guild or company to obtain the right of burgess or citizen, it did not, in England, follow as a consequence, that the particular trade of the company was necessarily undertaken, at least that was not the case after the reign of Henry the Eighth, when a more liberal system in commercial matters began to prevail, and these local restrictions subsided.

We have observed that John Gourney was a member of the guild or company of Cordwainers, and eventually obtained his freedom in the city of Norwich as such. The Cordwainers were dealers in leather, the word being derived from leather made at Cordova. Their company in London was incorporated by letters patent of Henry IV., in 1410, under the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Cordwainers of the city of London;* and were distinct from the souters or shoemakers; but they must have existed as a company before that period, as Richard de Parys, cordwainer, was sheriff of London, 57 Henry Third (1263).

The following is the entry in the corporation books at Norwich referred to in the text respecting John Gourney's not taking the usual oaths:

"At the Court of Mayoralty held 28 Junii, 1692.

"Forasmuch as John Gourney, who was apprentice with Danyel Gilman, cordwainer, did present himself to this court desiring to be admitted to his freedom as having served with his master for the space of seven years, but, refusing to take his oath of freeman, could not have his freedom granted him. But at the request of Henry Peal, headman, Robert Wilson and Thomas Ansell, wardens of the Company of Cordwainers, it is granted that the said John Gurney, in respect of his said service, shall be permitted to use and exercise his trade in this citty, hee conforming himself to the orders of the said trade, but not to have any further privilege of his freedom until hee take his oath.

"Pr. Curiam. CHAPPEL."

* Maitland's History of London, vol. II. p. 896.

APPENDIX XCII.

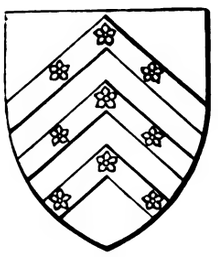
ON THE FAMILY OF SWANTON.

The brothers of Elizabeth Swanton, wife of John Gurney, were merchants at Wells in Norfolk. In the registers of the Quakers at Norwich frequent mention is made of Robert Swanton of Wells, also of John Swanton. Hannah, the sister of Elizabeth Gurney, married Edmund Cobb of Norwich; she died in 1716, aged 50, and he in 1718, aged 55. It is likely he was of the same family as the Cobbs of Sandringham* and Snettisham, Jeffrey Cobb, third son of Edmund Cobb, Esq. of Snet-

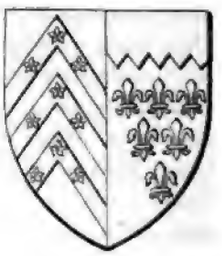
* This appears to be the case by the will of Elizabeth Cobb, 1682. Register Cobb, in office of Archdeacon of Norwich.

tisham, having settled in Norwich on or before the year 1574, and had a numerous issue.*

An ancient family of the name of Swanton held a manor in Edinethorpe, Tunstead Hundred.



George de Swanton was returned by the sheriff as lord of a manor there in 1315.† Mr. Norris says, "All I find of the family is they bore for arms, Vert, two chevronels argent, each charged with three cinquefoils gules, Swanton. This coat, by the name of Swanton, and impaling Paston (Argent, six fleurs-de-lis azure, a chief indented or), I saw, many years since, at Oxnead, in an old book of arms, painted, most of them relating to the Paston family, and this coat of Swanton alone was lately, and may be still remaining, painted in one of the windows of Witton church.



SWANTON IMPALING PASTON.

"In 1315 the heir of John de Swanton was certified to have a manor in Foulsham cum Themilsthorpe; and Andrew Swanton occurs in the list of Norfolk gentlemen returned by the commissioners, 12 Henry VI. 1433."

* Norris MSS. Pedigree of Cobb.

† Blomefield, in Edinethorpe.

JOHN GURNEY, OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S PARISH.

JOHN Gurney, eldest son of John Gurney and Elizabeth Swanton, was born in St. Gregory's parish, Norwich, the 16th July 1688. He married, the 9th Aug. 1709, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Joseph Hadduck. His marriage certificate is signed by two of the Branthwaites, who were connections of the Gurneys of West Barsham. The Hadducks were lords of the manor of Little Barningham, in Norfolk, an estate which John Gurney acquired by this marriage. He resided in St. Augustine's parish, Norwich, in a house purchased for him by his father.

John Gurney was eminent as a commercial man, and possessed considerable eloquence as a public speaker.

In April and May 1720 he was examined before the House of Lords, upon the question which arose at that time upon the subject of the prohibition of the import of calico and cotton manufactures; and stated the case of the woollen manufacturers with so much eloquence and clearness that the successful termination of the business was mainly attributed to his exertions.

The following is an account of this affair, taken from "The Norwich Gazette, or the Loyal Packet," from Saturday, April 20th, to Saturday, May 7th, 1720.

"Monday, May 2nd. This day's post brought the following account:

"From Wye's letter, April 30th.

"Mr. Gurnay took notice in his speech last Thursday, at the bar of the House of Lords, that his friend John Eggleston represented last Tuesday to the Lords, that our woollen manufactures were not fit to be exported to our plantations, because of a worm that eats them. But to this he replyed, that we had a sort of worm called a moth in England, which induced a prejudicial to our manufactures, and perhaps they might have moths in the West Indies, but he knew another which was the great devourer, namely calicoes and East India goods; which if not prevented by the Legislature would eat out the wear of our woollen stuffs in England. He

likewise took notice upon the subject of running calicoes, that, as for his friend John Eggleston saying he knew no such thing as clandestine trade in that commodity, he appealed to him in his presence whether he did not tell him more than once that the drapers' trade in calicoes would not be worth the continuance were it not that they bought great quantities of run goods; further, that it was a common practice for the drapers to go in their coaches on Sunday, and load them back with run calicoes, sufficient to maintain both coach and horses. Mr. Gurnay likewise, opening the present state of the manufactures, represented, among other things, that the shopkeepers at Worcester are in a deplorable condition, having sold this last year no more than 3000 cloaths, and that there were not above two apprentices in that city that had a prospect of setting up their trade, the rest being mostly parish children: that he had also dismal accounts from Gloucester, Bristol, and York; in which last city the poverty of manufacturers was so great that they were forced to eat unwholesome diet, which had occasioned a distemper among them, and that the poor at Norwich increased every day, so that some people in the city pay now 24*s.* in the pound, according to the rents of their houses; that by a modest computation from the duties at the Excise, the calicoes which are legally wove do hinder greatly the wear of 1,756,770 pieces of stuffs, which takes from the labour of the poor 878,533*l.* 10*s.* besides the calicoes that are clandestinely run upon us, which makes the loss as much more. He made many more observations, but we have not room for inserting them, only that he clos'd his speech in a very touching manner, telling their Lordships, that the case before them was the cries of the poor for bread, and if they were not relieved by their Lordships many hundred thousand families must perish, and in time even those very persons who are now by law obliged to contribute for their support must likewise be ruined. The East India Company make their reply on Monday.

"Thursday, May 5th. This day's post brought the following accounts:

"From Wye's Letter, May 5th.

"We are told that Mr. Gurnay, in his speech mentioned in our last, represented that the East India Company are obliged by their charter to export one tenth part in our manufactures; but that in the year 1717, and

JOHN GYBBET OF S^T AUGUSTINE'S LARGE.

some years before, they did not export one fifteenth part; that likewise they were to export no more than 300,000*l.* annually in bullion, whereas in the said year 1717 they exported no less than 900,000*l.*; and he submitted it to their Lordships whether the Company had not on these accounts forfeited their charter; and in answer to the drapers' observation, that in the plantations they were more desirous of our calicoes than our stuffs, he said that, if it was so, the people must certainly be the more fond of them when they knew they are to be the last they are to expect, and consequently the drapers will soon get rid of their dead stock as they call it.

"In the mean time we are to acquaint you that the Lords heard the East India Company reply by their council, Mr. Sergeant Darnel and Mr. Mead, who observed, that the suppressing of calicoes will not answer the weavers' expectations, because linnen will answer all the purposes of calicoes. That as to the annuitants having no right to the calicoe funds, 'twas a manifest absurdity; that as to the exportation of bullion, it was a commodity like other merchandizes, and the Company will lawfully trade with it. That the authority given to the Justices of Peace by the Calicoe Bill was in effect setting up an inquisition in England; and Mr. Mead particularly said that the greatest witness of law in the nation were of opinion that a sumptuary law ought not to take place any where but in arbitrary governments. That it was impossible for the drapers to swear, perhaps two years after he sold any linnen, that they were the very same that he tended to any person that might be called in question by any justice of the peace or court of judicature. That as to the edicts of France being made use of as an argument by the weavers, &c. 'twas to be hoped they would be no example for us, for if so, we might then make laws that no person shall keep above 20*l.* in his possession, and to seize and confiscate all the rest that could be found; and likewise for sending away honest people to Mississippi. To-day the Lords, after hearing the reply of Mr. Eggleston,[a]

[a] The John Eggleston, or more properly Eccleston, who argued before the House on the side of the East India Company, was we believe a member of the Society of Friends. He, or one of his name, was mentioned in the letter of Elizabeth Gurney to her husband, of the date of 17 of 3 mo. 1716. Mary Ecliston, widow, perhaps of this family, married George Gourney at All Saints Church, Maldon, in 1660.

in vindication of the East India Company, against the Calicoe Bill, adjourned the further consideration thereof to this day 6 weeks, on a division 39 against 27; however, their Lordships voted an address to his Majesty to order the Commissioners of the Trade to prepare against the next Sessions of Parliament for effectually preventing the use of calicoes, so detrimental to the manufactures of this kingdom, and on the other hand to consider and state the many difficulties which the East India Company do at present lie under, and to propose what methods may be most proper for and effectual for securing to the said Company their carrying on with success a trade so beneficial to this kingdom."

And again, in a summary at the end, is the following sentence, "This day the Lords heard the famous advocate of the weavers, Mr. Gurnay, who spoke on the subject with such energy and force that the Lords were much surprised thereat, and 'tis scarce to be doubted but the Bill will pass, tho' the East India Company and the drapers are to make their reply to-morrow."

John Gurney's efforts were fully successful, as the Act 7 Geo. I. stat. 1, chap. 7, passed. In his Annals of Commerce Macpherson gives the following account of the transaction: "The use of printed Indian calicoes in Britain, both in apparel and household furniture, was at this time become so universal as to be a great detriment and obstruction to the woollen and silk manufacturers of the kingdom. This had occasioned sundry riots and tumults of the weavers in London, &c. It was therefore found necessary to redress a grievance wherein so many thousand families were deeply interested. An Act of Parliament was therefore pass'd to encourage and preserve the woollen and silk manufacturers, and which absolutely prohibited the wear of calicoes, under the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence on the wearer, and of 20*l.* on the seller." This statute was afterwards relaxed by 9 Geo. II. chap. 4, and in the course of time the establishment of British cotton manufactures has rendered these prohibitory statutes nugatory.

Upon the return of John Gurney to Norwich from this mission, the people had resolved to meet him twenty miles from the city, and escort him in his progress home; but, hearing their intention, he determined to avoid this civic triumph, by arriving early in the morning, and so prevented

his fellow-citizens from starting. For this service, however, his portrait was engraved, and he obtained a high degree of personal and political popularity in the city.

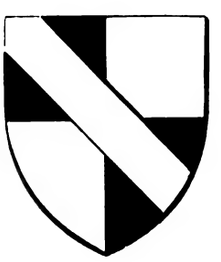
Modern political economists will be of opinion that John Gurney's views on this question were fallacious, however much he may have distinguished himself on the occasion. He was in consequence of the talent he displayed offered a seat in parliament by Sir Robert Walpole, with whom and with his brother Horace Walpole, of Woolterton, he lived on terms of intimacy; but John Gurney declined the offer, as being incompatible with his religious opinions.

He died 23 January, O. S. 1740, aged 52, and his wife, Elizabeth Hadduck, 4 January, N. S. 1757, aged 66; their descendants were as follows:

JOHN GURNEY, of St. Augustine's parish, Norwich. = ELIZABETH HADDUCK.

- ELIZABETH, dau. of Benjn. Bartlett.
- HENRY GURNEY, of Norwich, died 1777.
- LUCY, dau. of Edmund Gurney.
- JOHN GURNEY, of Brooke, died 1779.
- ANN KENDALL.
- ELIZABETH, ma. Francis Freshfield.
- MARY, ma. Edward Pearce.
- Other children; died young.

- BARTLETT GURNEY, Esq. of Cottishall, Norfolk; died s. p. 1803, and bequeathed his estates to the Gurneys of Keswick; mar. 1 w. Hannah Chapman, 2 w. Mary Cockill.
- ELIZABETH, mar. Joseph Cockfield.
- MARTHA, mar. John Birkbeck.
- SARAH, mar. James Sheppard.
- LUCY, mar. Thos. Aggs.
- MARIA, died 1804.
- HENRIETTA, died 1828.
- ELIZABETH, mar. Samuel Alexander.
- ANN.
- LUCY, mar. Thomas Kett.



JOSEPH GURNEY, OF KESWICK,

SECOND SON OF JOHN GURNEY, OF ST. GREGORY'S PARISH.

JOSEPH GURNEY was born 24 March 1692. He was established by his father in St. George's Colegate parish, in a house in Magdalen Street, which was long inhabited by his descendants, and finally sold by his grandson, Richard Gurney, of Keswick.

It was a quadrangular house of ancient appearance and doubtless an old mansion. The garden behind extended to the next street, and it was once the Dog tavern.

He married at Norwich, the 21st of July 1713, Hannah Middleton, the daughter of Joshua Middleton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gentleman, who was descended from a younger branch of the very ancient family of the Middletons of Belsay Castle, in Northumberland. (Appendix XCIII.) She resided at Norwich with her brother-in-law, Peregrine Tizack. Amongst those who were present at this marriage were Henry Davy and Miles Branthwaite, both connections of the West Barsham Gurneys.[a]

She was a person of extraordinary beauty, and engravings of her and her husband were published. They had issue ten children, of whom six died in their infancy. The four who lived to grow up were John, Samuel, Joseph, and Hannah, born 1714.

In 1747 Joseph Gurney purchased Keswick from Stackhouse Tompson, ancestor of the present Charles Tompson, Esq. of Witchingham.

This estate was afterwards added to by his grandson, Richard Gurney, who bought great part of the property that had belonged to the Hobarts of Intwood. Hudson Gurney, Esq. great-grandson of Joseph Gurney, is the present proprietor of Keswick.

Although Joseph Gurney had not the distinguished talents of his elder brother, John Gurney, of St. Augustine's parish, he was a man of excellent

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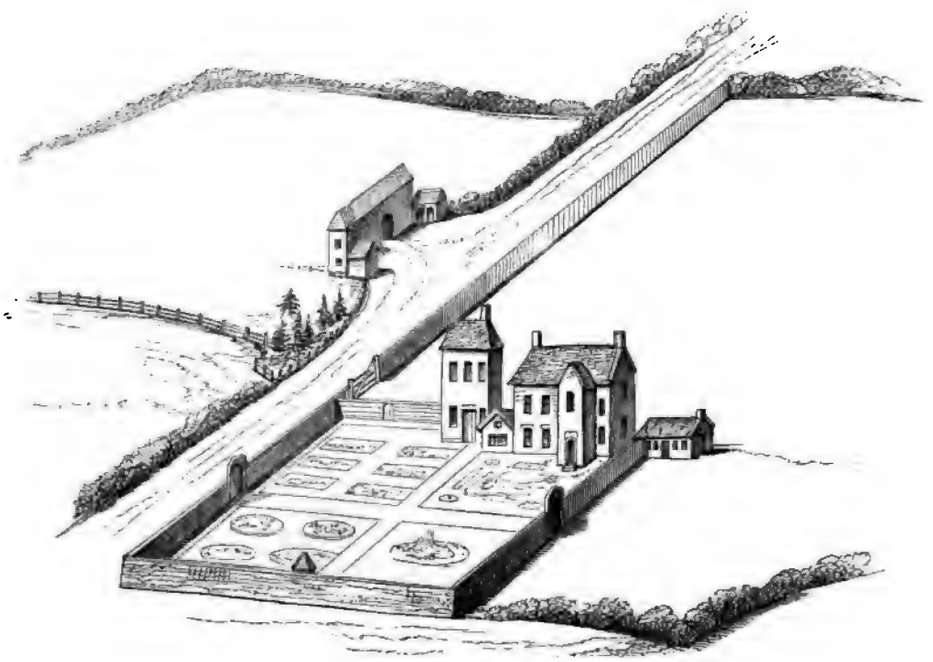
[a] Marriage Certificate of Joseph Gurney.

From a Mezzotinto by R. Houston. J. Basire sc.

JOSEPH GURNEY OF KESWICK.

abilities and of high character. He was a devout christian, and in his last illness, which was one of great suffering, he declared that it had been *the business of his whole life to prepare for that time.* He died in great peace in 1760.



OLD HALL, KESWICK, NORFOLK, IN ITS ORIGINAL STATE.

APPENDIX XCIII.

ON THE MIDDLETONS OF BELSAY, SILKSWORTH, AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The family of Middleton of Belsay Castle, in Northumberland, is of high antiquity. Sir Richard Middleton was present at signing a deed made at Chollerton, the 8th year of Alexander, son of Alexander King of Scots, in favour of Sir William Swinburne, of Capheaton, confirmed by Alexander King of Scots, 1273.

Gilbert de Middleton was one of the leaders of the border marauders in 1317, and Lord of Mitford Castle.*

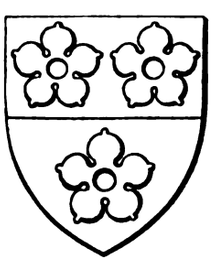
Sir Robert de Middleton and Home de Alwarthorpe were returned members of Parliament in the 11th of Edward III. as Knights for Yorkshire, and had 10*l.* allowed them for their expenses in attending 26 days.

Sir John Middleton of Belsay Castle became possessed of a large fortune by marrying Christiana, said to be daughter and ultimately heir of Sir John de Stryvelin, Knight, a great commander under King Edward III.; and who was summoned to parliament among the Barons of the realm 25th Feb., 1341, the 16th Edward III.

In the 16th Edward III. John de Stryvelin was employed with others to treat of peace with the Scots.

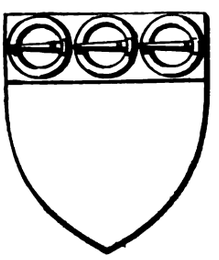
The 20th Edward III. he was with that king in his famous expedition into Scotland, and had summons to Parliament as a Baron of the realm from the 16th to the 44th Edward III. inclusive, according to Dugdale and the Lists of Summons; but none of his posterity had the like summons. His wife was Barbara, sister and co-heir to Adam de Swinburne, written Baron de Swinburne, the 20th Edward II.†

The Swinburnes take their name from their ancient patrimony, Swinburne Castle, in Northumberland. Some have esteemed them Barons by tenure. Sir Adam de Swinburne, Knight, living the 8th Edward II. had issue Adam, written Baron de Swinburne, 20th Edward II. whose sisters and co-heirs were Barbara, wife of Sir John de Stryvelin, of Built Castle, above named; Christian, the second wife of John de Widderington, and Elizabeth, the third wife of Walter Heron, of Haddiston.‡



The Swinburnes of Capheaton are of the same family.

Swinburne bore, Party, per fess gules and argent, three cinquefoiles counterchanged.



Stryvelin bore, Argent, on a chief gules three buckles or.

Sir John Middleton had issue, by Christian his wife, a son of his own name, another Sir John Middleton, who in the 5th of Henry V. was one of the knights of the shire

* Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 345.

† Banks's Extinct Baronage, vol. i. p. 416.

‡ Ibid. vol. i. p. 176.

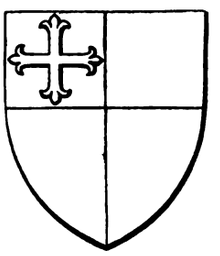
HANNAH MIDDLETON WIFE OF JOSEPH GURNEY.

for the county of Northumberland; and from him descended another Sir John Middleton, of Belsay Castle, Knt. who was high sheriff of Northumberland the 1st of Edward IV. and served in Parliament for that county the 12th year of Edward IV. From him descends, in a direct line, the present Sir Charles Middleton Monk, Bart. of Belsay Castle, who assumed the name of Monk.

The Middletons of Silksworth, in the county of Durham, were a younger branch of the Middletons of Belsay Castle. Gilbert Middleton, third son of Thomas Middleton, of Silksworth, was mayor of Newcastle in 1530.

Joshua Middleton, descended from this Gilbert, married and had issue Joshua Middleton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent. who married daughter of Timothy Draper, of Newcastle, gent. by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Liddell, of Ravensworth, Esq. ancestor of the present Lord Ravensworth.

This last Joshua Middleton was the father of Hannah, wife of Joseph Gurney; he had also a son Joshua Middleton, who married Isabella, daughter of John Doubleday, Esq. of Alnwick Abbey in Northumberland, by whom he had two daughters, Anne, from whom descended the Hewitsons, and Jane, wife of Captain Gomelden, of a family in Kent.*



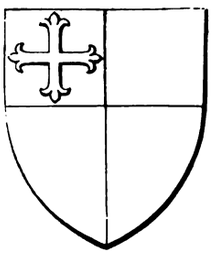
Arms of Middleton, Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a cross patonce argent.

Joshua Middleton, the father of Hannah, wife of Joseph Gurney, was born at Darlington in 1647. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but embraced the opinions of the Society of Friends, for which he underwent imprisonment and much suffering. He died at Newcastle 22d 11th mo. 1720. (January 1721, n. s.) He left a son Joshua Middleton, and another son John Middleton, who was burnt to death in the Cross Keys Inn, Gracechurch Street, London, where he was a lodger at the time the house was burnt. His daughters were Hannah, who married Joseph Gurney, and Elizabeth, who married Peregrine Tyzack, of Norwich.

* Playfair's English Baronetage, vol. vi. p. lxxxiv.; Appendix; and MS. penes D. Gurney.

I insert the following Pedigree of the Family of Middleton from the best authorities I have been able to consult.

PEDIGREE OF MIDDLETON.



ARMS. Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a cross patonce argent.

MOTTO. Deo servire, regnare est.

SIR RICHARD MIDDLETON, present at signing a deed in 1273.

SIR ROBERT MIDDLETON, knight of the shire for Yorkshire 1338.

SIR JOHN MIDDLETON, of Belsay Castle, Northumberland, died 20 Richard II. 1396. = CHRISTIAN, said to be dau. and heiress of Sir John Stryvelyn, Knt.

- SIR JOHN MIDDLETON, knight of the shire for Northumberland 1418, 5 Hen. V. = ...
- THOMAS DE MIDDLETON,* 2nd son of Sir John de Middleton; living anno 1415, and was settled at Silksworth. = ..., dau. and heir of Sir Alan Hayton.

SIR JOHN MIDDLETON, of Belsay Castle, sheriff of Northumberland 1461, knt. of the shire 1473. = ...

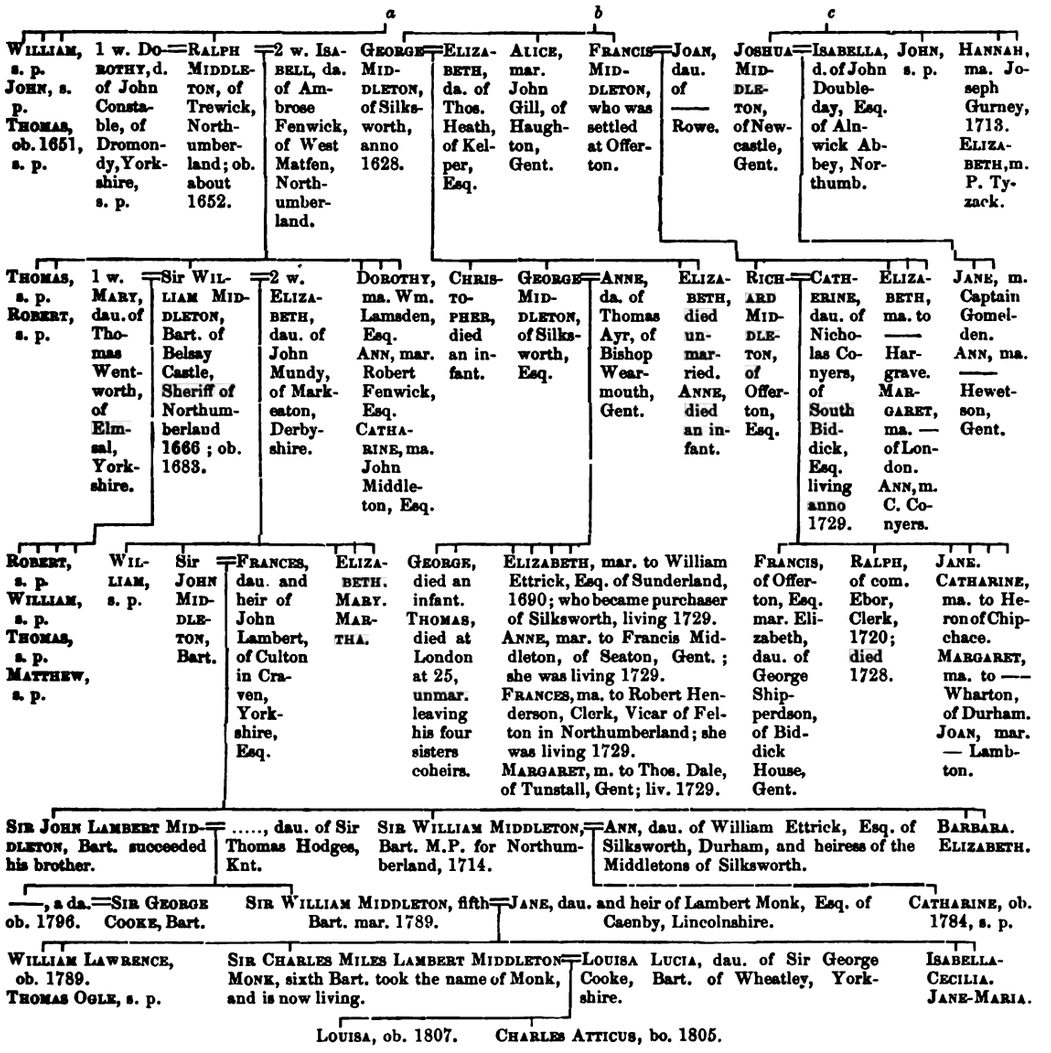
THOMAS MIDDLETON, of Silksworth, in the co. Durham. = ELLINOR, dau. of Rowland, surnamed Tempest.

- RICHARD, s. p.
- THOMAS MIDDLETON. = ...
  - WILLIAM MIDDLETON. = ...
    - WILLIAM. RICHARD.
    - THOMAS MIDDLETON. = ...
      - 1 w. DOROTHY, dau. of Sir Robert Binclose, Knt. of Borwick Hall, Lancashire.
      - ROBERT MIDDLETON, Esq. of Belsay Castle, ob. 11 May 1628. = 2 w. MABELL, dau. of John Ogle, of Ogle Castle, Northumberland.
        - ROBERT MIDDLETON, Esq. Sheriff of Northumberland 1653; ob. unm. 1656.
        - a
- 1 w. ALICE, da. of Ralph Hickliffe, s. p.
- THOMAS MIDDLETON, of Silksworth, an 1470. = 2 w. ANN, d. of John Walkerfield.
  - ANNE, married to Henry Rothell.
- WILLIAM MIDDLETON, of Silksworth = ...
  - GEFFERY MIDDLETON, died without issue.
- GILBERT MIDDLETON, who recovered from his brother Thomas all the lands of Sir Alan Hayton, which pertained to his granddame; was Mayor of Newcastle 1530.
- ANNE, da. of Thos. Ryddell, merchant, Newcastle.

- LANCELOT MIDDLETON, of Silksworth, was living anno 1563. = ANNE, dau. John Fenwick, Esq. of Walker.
- THOMAS.
- GILBERT MIDDLETON.
- NICHOLAS LEONARD.
- MARGARET, m. Robert Lewin, of Newcastle, Esq.
- ISABEL. ELIZABETH. ELLINOR.

- THOMAS, died young.
- GEORGE MIDDLETON, Esq. of Silksworth. = MARGARET, da. of —— Whitehead.
  - GEORGE MIDDLETON, of Silksworth, Esq. anno 1568. = ELIZABETH, da. of Christopher Wharton, of Offerton.
    - b
  - ADAM.
  - GILBERT. = ...
    - JOSHUA MIDDLETON = ...
      - JOSHUA MIDDLETON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gt. born 1647, died 1720. = ..., dau. of Timothy Draper, of Newcastle, Gent. by Eleanor, da. of Thos. Liddell, of Ravensworth, Esq.
        - c
- ANN. CONSTANCE.

* This Pedigree is in possession of Sir Charles M. L. Monk, Bart., of Belsay Castle, and is headed "The Genealogy of the family of Middleton of Silksworth, in the county of Durham, as taken and certified at the Visitation made in the year 1530, by Thomas Tonge, alias Norroy, King at Arms for the north parts of England, and was afterwards confirmed in the 4th year of King Edward the Sixth, anno. 1551, by William Hervi, alias Norroy, King at Arms, &c., and is since further continued down to the year 1721." The descent of Joshua Middleton, of Newcastle, is given from family papers in possession of the author of this Record.


a
b
c
William, s. p. John, s. p. Thomas, ob. 1651, s. p.
1 w. Dorothy, d. of John Constable, of Dromondy, Yorkshire, s. p.
Ralph Middleton, of Trewick, Northumberland; ob. about 1652.
2 w. Isabell, da. of Ambrose Fenwick, of West Matfen, Northumberland.
George Middleton, of Silksworth, anno 1628.
Elizabeth, da. of Thos. Heath, of Kelper, Esq.
Alice, mar. John Gill, of Haughton, Gent.
Francis Middleton, who was settled at Offerton.
Joan, dau. of —— Rowe.
Joshua Middleton, of Newcastle, Gent.
Isabella, d. of John Doubleday, Esq. of Alnwick Abbey, Northumb.
John s. p.
Hannah, ma. Joseph Gurney, 1713.
Elizabeth, m. P. Tyzack.
Thomas, s. p. Robert, s. p.
1 w. Mary, dau. of Thomas Wentworth, of Elmsal, Yorkshire.
Sir William Middleton, Bart. of Belsay Castle, Sheriff of Northumberland 1666; ob. 1683.
2 w. Elizabeth, dau. of John Mundy, of Markeaton, Derbyshire.
Dorothy, ma. Wm. Lamsden, Esq.
Ann, mar. Robert Fenwick, Esq.
Catharine, ma. John Middleton, Esq.
Christopher, died an infant.
George Middleton, of Silksworth, Esq.
Anne, da. of Thomas Ayr, of Bishop Wearmouth, Gent.
Elizabeth, died unmarried.
Anne, died an infant.
Richard Middleton, of Offerton, Esq.
Catherine, dau. of Nicholas Conyers, of South Biddick, Esq. living anno 1729.
Elizabeth, ma. to —— Hargrave.
Margaret, ma. — of London.
Ann, m. C. Conyers.
Jane, m. Captain Gomelden.
Ann, ma. —— Hewetson, Gent.
Robert, s. p.
William, s. p.
Thomas, s. p.
Matthew, s. p.
William, s. p.
Sir John Middleton, Bart.
Frances, dau. and heir of John Lambert, of Culton in Craven, Yorkshire, Esq.
Elizabeth. Mary. Martha.
George, died an infant.
Thomas, died at London at 25, unmar. leaving his four sisters coheirs.
Elizabeth, mar. to William Ettrick, Esq. of Sunderland, 1690; who became purchaser of Silksworth, living 1729.
Anne, mar. to Francis Middleton, of Seaton, Gent.; she was living 1729.
Frances, ma. to Robert Henderson, Clerk, Vicar of Felton in Northumberland; she was living 1729.
Margaret, m. to Thos. Dale, of Tunstall, Gent; liv. 1729.
Francis, of Offerton, Esq. mar. Elizabeth, dau. of George Shipperdson, of Biddick House, Gent.
Ralph, of com. Ebor, Clerk, 1720; died 1728.
Jane. Catharine, ma. to Heron of Chipchace. Margaret, ma. to —— Wharton, of Durham. Joan, mar. — Lambton.
Sir John Lambert Middleton, Bart. succeeded his brother.
....., dau. of Sir Thomas Hodges, Knt.
Sir William Middleton, Bart. M.P. for Northumberland, 1714.
Ann, dau. of William Ettrick, Esq. of Silksworth, Durham, and heiress of the Middletons of Silksworth.
Barbara. Elizabeth.
——, a da. ob. 1796.
Sir George Cooke, Bart.
Sir William Middleton, fifth Bart. mar. 1789.
Jane, dau. and heir of Lambert Monk, Esq. of Caenby, Lincolnshire.
Catharine, ob. 1784, s. p.
William Lawrence, ob. 1789. Thomas Ogle, s. p.
Sir Charles Miles Lambert Middleton Monk, sixth Bart. took the name of Monk, and is now living.
Louisa Lucia, dau. of Sir George Cooke, Bart. of Wheatley, Yorkshire.
Isabella-Cecilia. Jane-Maria.
Louisa, ob. 1807.
Charles Atticus, bo. 1805.

OLD HALL, KESWICK, SOUTH SIDE.

JOHN GURNEY OF KESWICK.

JOHN GURNEY, eldest son of Joseph Gurney and Hannah Middleton, was born in 1716. He lived at Keswick, and at Norwich, in the house in Magdalen Street, in St. George's Colegate parish, and built the separate wing to the house at Keswick for the residence of his brother Samuel Gurney; in conjunction with whom he introduced into the Norwich manufactures the hand-spun yarn of the South of Ireland. Mill or machine spun yarn was then unknown; and, notwithstanding the immense quantity

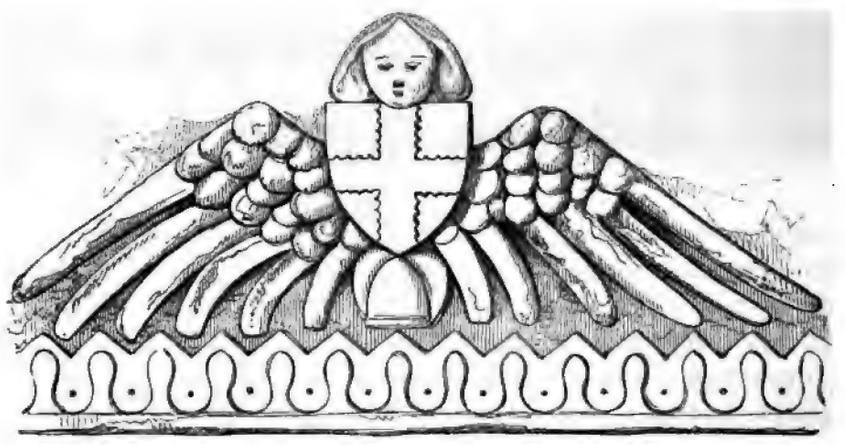
E.EVANS

of hands in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, the hand-spun yarn in those counties was found inadequate to the demand. The additional supply was received from Cork and imported into Yarmouth through the activity of John and Samuel Gurney, aided by the advantages which a high character for integrity and a large capital could furnish. It is believed that at one time the population of the South of Ireland and the employment of the numerous weavers of Norwich depended upon the advantageous results of this connection, which greatly added to the wealth of this branch of the Gurney family.

John Gurney married, about the year 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Kett, of Norwich (App. XCIV.), by whom he had twelve children. Of these, eight died under age: viz.: Rachel, Joshua, Middleton, Hannah, Elizabeth, Joshua (second of the name), Joseph, and Henry-Kett. The other four lived to grow up, and were, Richard, John, Joseph (second of the name), and Rachel (second of the name), who married Robert Barclay, Esq. afterwards of Bury Hill, Surrey, a descendant of the celebrated Apologist for the Quakers, and of the ancient family of the Barclays of Ury, Kincardineshire. (App. XCV.)

John Gurney died 22nd April, 1770, in his 55th year. Elizabeth Kett, his widow, survived him many years, and died in 1788.

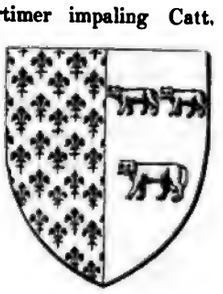
As I have now given a detailed account of the Gurneys of Keswick until this last-named year, and as this is strictly an antiquarian work, the narrative of this third part of our Record will finish here. The pedigree at page 523 brings the descent down to the present period. Amongst other families, the later generations of the Gurneys have intermarried with the Hanburys of Essex, (App. XCVI.) with that of the Hays Earls of Erroll, (App. XCVII.) the family of Cowper, and that of His Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, the present distinguished Prussian Minister at the Court of London.



APPENDIX XCIV.

ON THE FAMILY OF KETT.

This family is of great antiquity in Norfolk; the name was originally spelt Cat,* Chat, Kett, or Knight. In the reign of King John, Roger le Chat, or le Cat, was possessed of the manor of Repton Hall, alias Cats cum Criketoffs, in Hevingham, in that county.† William le Cat owned it in 1275. Henry le Cat in 1285, after whom John Cat had it; he was succeeded by Henry le Cat, who in 1314 held it of Clare honour and Norwich see.‡ In 1316 this Henry had a charter for free warren for this manor, and died the same year, leaving Margery his widow, who had her dower in it. In 1319 she released her dower, and William Catt and Katharine his wife settled the estate on themselves for life, with remainder to Henry Catt, son of William and Katharine, Thomas, Henry, and Robert, their other sons. In 1345, Sir Constantine de Mortimer was Lord of Repton Hall manor in Hevingham, in right of his wife, the widow of William Cat; and their escutcheon, Mortimer impaling Catt, was formerly in Attleborough Church windows.



Or, fleuré-de-lis sable—Mortimer of Attleborough.

Gules, three cats passant guardant argent—Catt.

This marriage with one of the Lords Mortimer of Attleborough proves the high station of this family at that period. In 1418 Henry Cat of Hevingham was returned by the justices of the peace as a proper person to serve King Henry V. in his war against France.

His arms were, Gules, three cats passant guardant argent.

Henry Cat is in the list of Norfolk Gentry returned by Commissioners in 1433, temp. Hen. VI.§ He held Cattys manor in Smalburgh,‖ and married Catharine, widow of William de Helveston, and had William Catt of Hevingham his son; whose son Henry, dying young, left his two sisters coheirs; they married Thetford and Yoxley, in which families the manor of Hevingham continued.

* The family of Le Chat was probably of Norman origin. We find Jean Le Chat witnessing a deed of gift of 60 sous revenue to the convent of Ouche, in Normandy, by Avicia, wife of Gautier de Hengleville.—Ordericus Vit. Caen edit. vol. iii. page 31.

Ilbert de Chaz, whose tombstone is at Lacock, was a vassal of Bohun, and came from Chaz or Cats, in the neighbourhood of Bohun.—History of Lacock Abbey, by Bowles and Nichols, p. 352.

A family of the name of Le Cat were lords of Beuvreuil, near Gournay, in the 15th century.—M. de La Mairie, Supplement to his Histoire de Gournay, page 432.

† Blomefield, in Hevingham.

‡ Robert Le Cat had an interest in Bexwell, temp. Hen. III.; and Henry Cat, temp. Edw. I.—Blomefield, in Bexwell.

§ Fuller's Worthies.

‖ Norris MSS. in Smalburgh, Tunstead Hundred.

A branch of this family was settled at Wymondham, and was, according to Blomefield,* one of the most ancient and flourishing there. In the 22nd Edw. IV. 1483, John Kett, alias Knight, was a principal owner in that place. After the dissolution of the monasteries, William Kett purchased Westwode Chapel, near that place, in 1546. This property was forfeited to the Crown at the rebellion, under Robert Kett, in 1549.

The Ketts appear to have taken part in these commotions from a family quarrel with the Flowerdews of Hetherset; Serjeant Flowerdew having caused a chief part of the abbey church at Wymondham to be pulled down, the Ketts opposing this, as principal inhabitants, and having in common with others purchased the materials of the church for its preservation.† The Flowerdews incited the people to lay open the inclosures of Kett, who resisting manfully, they chose him their leader. He and his brother William Kett were hanged in chains; the former on the top of Norwich Castle, the latter on Wymondham Steeple.

The property of Westwode Chapel was restored to William, son of Robert Kett, and descended to his son Thomas, whose son Richard sold it in 1606.

In 1570 a Thomas Kett revealed a plan of conspiracy against the new foreign settlers in Norwich.‡

This family seceded from the Established Church very early after the Reformation; for on the 14th of January, 1588, Francis Kett, Master of Arts, was burnt at Wymondham for heretical opinions, then become very common in this county from the influx of Protestant refugees. It is remarkable that Westwode Chapel, the former property of the Ketts, was used as the Quakers' Meeting House, on the first appearance of that sect at Wymondham, and the one now used is very near it.§

After leaving Wymondham the Ketts had property at Stoke-Ferry and other parts of Norfolk. Richard Kett was one of the collectors of Ship-money in 1637, for the hundred of Forehoe.‖

Robert Kett, of Wicklewood, was among the Norfolk Commissioners for several ordinances in 1643; and for collecting an assessment of 60,000*l.* by Act of Parliament in 1657, amongst the Commissioners for Norfolk, is Thomas Kett, Gent.; and for Norwich, Richard Ket, Gent.¶ In 1694, Richard Kett, grandson of Richard Kett who sold Westwode Chapel, owned property at Roughton near Cromer, sold by his son Henry Kett, which Henry had estates at Dickleburgh in 1729, still possessed by the family, and he purchased Scething in 1747, which estate was much enlarged by his son, Thomas Kett, Esq. whose son George Samuel Kett, Esq. of Brooke, now holds it.**

A pedigree of Kett is subjoined, according to present sources of information.

* Blomefield, vol. iii. p. 258.

† Ibid. vol. ii. p. 521.

‡ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 284.

§ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 505.

‖ Norris MSS. Collect. of Norfolk Papers, vol. ii. p. 19.—Ship-money.

¶ Norris MSS. Extracts of Journals of the House of Commons.

** Papers in possession of Mr. Kett.

PEDIGREE OF KETT.

Or, on a fess, between three leopard's heads erased affrontés azure, a lion passant argent.

ROGER LE CHAT, temp. John, Lord of Repton Hall manor in Hevingham, Norf.

ROBERT LE CAT, temp. Henry III. owned lands in Bexwell.

WILLIAM LE CHAT, 1275, in Hevingham.

HENRY LE CHAT, 1285, held lands in Hevingham and Bexwell.

JOHN CATT.

HENRY LE CAT, 1314, ob. 1316. = MARGERY, living 1319.

ROBERT. JOHN. WILLIAM LE CAT. = CATHARINE, whose 2nd husband was Sir Constantine Mortimer, 1345.

MARGARET, Prioress of Carrow Abbey. HENRY CATT. = ... THOMAS. HENRY. ROBERT.

HENRY CATT, 1418—1433. = CATHARINE, widow of William de Helverton.

N. N. a daughter; marr. —— Yoxley. WILLIAM KETT, died young. N. N. a daughter, marr. —— Thetford.

1483, John Kett, of Wymondham.

1545, William Kett, of Wymondham.

ROBERT KETT, hanged as a rebel, 1549. = ... WILLIAM KETT, hanged at Wymondham. = CATHARINE.

WILLIAM KETT, temp. Edw. VI. = ...

THOMAS KETT, 1570. = ... FRANCIS KETT, M.A. burnt at Wymondham, 1588.

RICHARD KETT, 1606, sold the property at Wymondham. = ...

ROBERT KETT, 1643. RICHARD KETT, 1637. = ...

RICHARD KETT, of Norwich, son or grandson of the 1st Richard, 1657. = ... THOMAS KETT, Gent. 1657.

RICHARD KETT, of Norwich, 1694. = MARTHA, dau. of John Hopes (of Amsterdam ?)

ELIZABETH, marr. John Gurney, of Keswick.
MARTHA, marr. Edmund Gurney, of Norwich.

HENRY KETT, d. 1772. = ... dau. of George Phillips, of Stoke-Ferry, by —— Plumstead, a near relation of the Penns; his father or grandfather an officer in Cromwell's army. The Ketts used to possess his pardon and still have some relics of William Penn from this source.

1 w. LUCY, dau. of John Gurney, of Norwich. = THOMAS KETT, Esq. of Seething, ob. 1820. = 2 w. HANNAH, dau. of Samuel Gurney, Esq.

JULIANA, marr. Charles Tompson, Esq.

GEORGE KETT, Esq. F.S.A.

SAMUEL = MARY, dau. and heir of —— Milford, Esq.

ANNA-MARIA, marr. Charles Barclay, Esq.

APPENDIX XCV.

ON THE FAMILY OF BARCLAY.

The family of the Barclays of Ury is descended from Theobald de Berkeley, who was living in the reign of David I. King of Scotland, about the year 1140: whether or not the Berkeleys of Scotland were a younger branch of the Berkeleys of Berkeley in Gloucestershire is not positively known, but it is believed that they were the male junior branch of that family; the heiress of the elder line marrying with Fitz-Harding the present noble house of Berkeley.

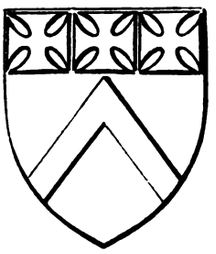
Other accounts say Theobald de Berkeley was the son of Roger de Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, driven out at the Conquest, and who refuged himself in Scotland, when his possessions were given to Robert Fitz-Harding, who married the daughter of Roger Berkeley, of Dursley, a cadet of the family, and whose descendants used the name of Berkeley.

Humphrey de Berkeley was eldest son of Theobald; he had an only daughter Richenda, as appears by grants to the monks of Aberbrothick. From John de Berkeley, another son of Theobald, descended the Berkeleys, or Barclays, of Mathers. Of these, Alexander Barclay, of Mathers, was living in 1483, and was author of the following lines:—

Giff thou desire thy house lang stand
And thy successors bruik thy land,
Abive all things lief God in fear,
Intromit nought with wrangous gear,
Nor conquess nothing wrangously,
With thy neighbour keep charity;
See that thou pass not thy estate,
Obey duly thy majestrate;
Oppress not, but support the puire,
To help the common-weill take cuire;
Use no deceit, mell not with treason,
And to all men do right and reason;
Both unto word and deed be true,
All kind of wickedness eschew;
Slay no man, nor thereto consent,
Be nought cruel, but patient;
Allga ay in some good place
With noble, honest, godly race,
Hate huirdom, and all vices flee,
Be humble, haunt guide company;
Help thy friend, and do nae wrang,
And God shall cause thy house stand lang.

From this Alexander Barclay was descended Colonel David Barclay, who married Katharine Gordon, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstown, who was second son to the Earl of Sutherland, and by her had Robert Barclay, the celebrated Apologist for the Quakers. Robert Barclay, the Apologist's eldest son, inherited the family estate at Ury. David the second was a merchant in London, his descendants are settled at Bury Hill in Surrey: this last had a younger son, David Barclay, of Youngsbury in Hertfordshire, who by Martha, daughter and heiress of John Hudson, had an only daughter Agatha married to Richard Gurney of Keswick, by whom he had Hudson Gurney, now living.

The Hudsons, the heiress of which family David Barclay married, came from the neighbourhood of Arundel. One female married with the Colebrookes, of Chilham Castle, Kent, and the late Sir George Colebroke represented that branch. John Hudson, whose daughter was wife of David Barclay of Youngsbury, married the heiress of the Barkers; a branch of the Suffolk baronets. Of these Barkers the male line became extinct at Lisbon; the Lords Henneker representing one female branch, and Hudson Gurney another, which is described as of All-Hallows Barking, Essex. The subjoined pedigree of Barclay is chiefly copied from Manning and Bray's Surrey.

PEDIGREE OF  BARCLAY.

Azure, a chevron argent, in chief three crosses pateé of the second.

ROGER DE BERKELEY, of the Anglo-Saxon race, possessed Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire, in the reign of William the Conqueror, whose son or grandson was

THEOBALD DE BERKELEY, from 1110. = N. N.

ALICE. = MAURICE FITZ-HARDING, temp. Hen. II. had a grant of the Berkeley estates, and assumed that name. From him descends the family of the Earls of Berkeley.

JOHN DE BERKELEY, settled in the Mearne. = N. N.

HUMPHREY, eldest son; marr. Agatha, by whom a daughter, Richenda.

ROBERT DE BERKELEY, ob. 1216. = N. N.

HUGH DE BERKELEY, had a charter from Robert Bruce. = N. N.

ALEXANDER DE BERKELEY, first possessed Mathers in right of his wife, born 1326. = CATHARINE, sister of William Keith, Marischall of Scotland.

DAVID DE BERKELEY, 1379. = ... dau. of Sir William Seaton.

ALEXANDER DE BERKELEY, 1407. = HELEN GRÆME, dau. of —— Græme, of Morphie.

DAVID DE BERKELEY, built the castle at Mathers, 1438. = ELIZABETH STRACHAN, dau. of —— Strachan, of Thorton.

ALEXANDER, altered the name to Barclay in 1467. = KATHARINE, dau. of —— Wishart, of Pittarrai.

DAVID BARCLAY, 1483. = JANET, dau. of —— Irvine, of Drum.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY, 1497. = MARGERY, dau. of James Achinlech, Laird of Glenbervie.

GEORGE BARCLAY, of Mathers, 1520. = MARGERY, dau. of Sir James Ochterlony.

1 w. MARY, dau. of —— Rait, of Halgreen. = DAVID BARCLAY, of Mathers, 1547. = 2. w. CATHARINE HUME.

1 w. MARY, dau. of Sir Thomas Erskine, of Brechin. = GEORGE BARCLAY, of Mathers, 1560. = 2 w. MARGARET WOOD, of Bonnington.

JOHN BARCLAY, of Johnstone.

THOMAS BARCLAY, ob. vit. pat. = JANET, dau. of —— Strachan, of Laureston.

GEORGE BARCLAY, of Baidgton and Jackston.

DAVID BARCLAY, born 1580; sold Mathers after 300 years' possession, and the old family estates after 550. = ELIZABETH, dau. of —— Livingston, of Dunipace.

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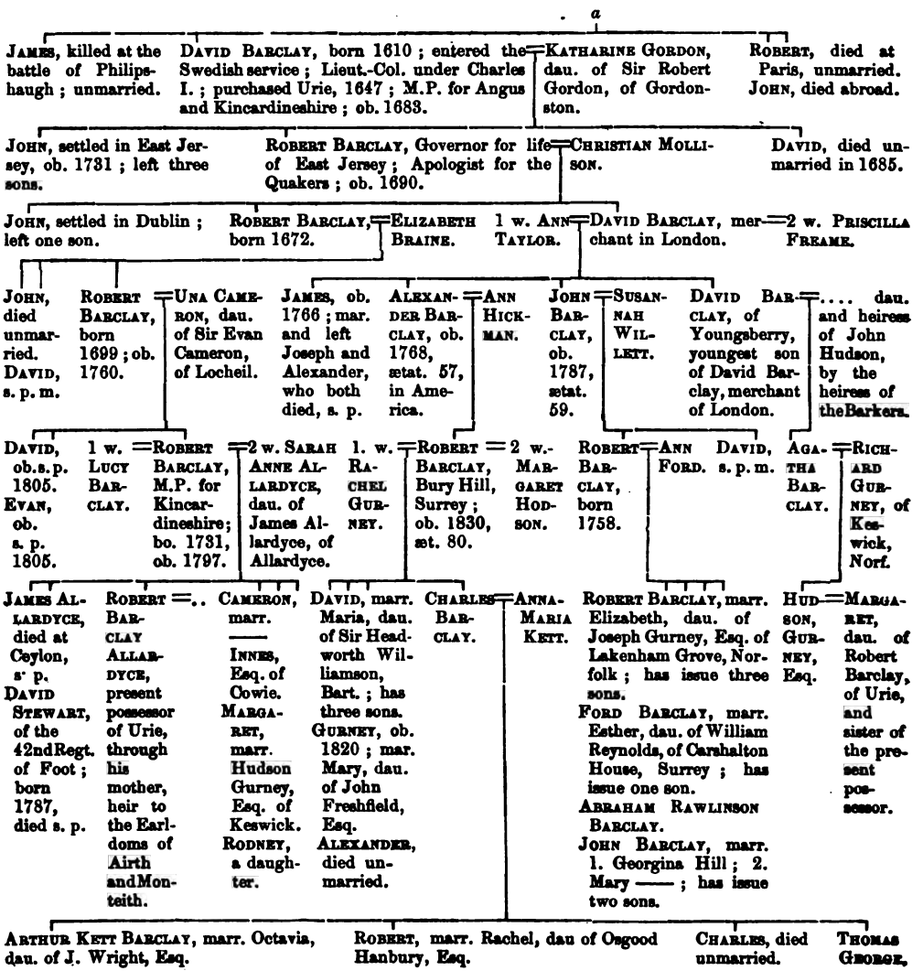
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James, killed at the battle of Philipshaugh; unmarried.
David Barclay, born 1610; entered the Swedish service; Lieut.-Col. under Charles I.; purchased Urie, 1647; M.P. for Angus and Kincardineshire; ob. 1683.
Katharine Gordon, dau. of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonston.
Robert, died at Paris, unmarried.
John, died abroad.
John, settled in East Jersey, ob. 1731; left three sons.
Robert Barclay, Governor for life of East Jersey; Apologist for the Quakers; ob. 1690.
Christian Mollison.
David, died unmarried in 1685.
John, settled in Dublin; left one son.
Robert Barclay, born 1672.
Elizabeth Braine.
1 w. Ann Taylor.
David Barclay, merchant in London.
2 w. Priscilla Frame.
John, died unmarried.
David, s. p. m.
Robert Barclay, born 1699; ob. 1760.
Una Cameron, dau. of Sir Evan Cameron, of Locheil.
James, ob. 1766; mar. and left Joseph and Alexander, who both died, s. p.
Alexander Barclay, ob. 1768, ætat. 57, in America.
Ann Hickman.
John Barclay, ob. 1787, ætat. 59.
Susannah Willett.
David Barclay, of Youngsberry, youngest son of David Barclay, merchant of London.
.... dau. and heiress of John Hudson, by the heiress of the Barkers.
David, ob. s. p. 1805.
Evan, ob. s. p. 1805.
1 w. Lucy Barclay.
Robert Barclay, M.P. for Kincardineshire; bo. 1731, ob. 1797.
2 w. Sarah Anne Allardyce, dau. of James Allardyce, of Allardyce.
1. w. Rachel Gurney.
Robert Barclay, Bury Hill, Surrey; ob. 1830, æt. 80.
2 w. Margaret Hodson.
Robert Barclay, born 1758.
Ann Ford.
David, s. p. m.
Agatha Barclay.
Richard Gurney, of Keswick, Norf.
James Allardyce, died at Ceylon, s. p.
David Stewart, of the 42nd Regt. of Foot; born 1787, died s. p.
Robert Barclay Allardyce, present possessor of Urie, through his mother, heir to the Earldoms of Airth and Monteith.
Cameron, marr. —— Innes, Esq. of Cowie.
Margaret, marr. Hudson Gurney, Esq. of Keswick.
Rodney, a daughter.
David, marr. Maria, dau. of Sir Headworth Williamson, Bart.; has three sons.
Charles Barclay.
Gurney, ob. 1820; mar. Mary, dau. of John Freshfield, Esq.
Alexander, died unmarried.
Anna-Maria Kett.
Robert Barclay, marr. Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Gurney, Esq. of Lakenham Grove, Norfolk; has issue three sons.
Ford Barclay, marr. Esther, dau. of William Reynolds, of Carshalton House, Surrey; has issue one son.
Abraham Rawlinson Barclay.
John Barclay, marr. 1. Georgina Hill; 2. Mary ——; has issue two sons.
Hudson Gurney, Esq.
Margaret, dau. of Robert Barclay, of Urie, and sister of the present possessor.
Arthur Kett Barclay, marr. Octavia, dau. of J. Wright, Esq.
Robert, marr. Rachel, dau of Osgood Hanbury, Esq.
Charles, died unmarried.
Thomas George.

It will be seen by the foregoing pedigree, that Robert Barclay, Esq. of Ury, married Sarah Ann, sole daughter and heiress of James Allardyce of Allardyce. This lady was heir of the Earls of Strathern, Menteith, and Airth.

These earls were descended from David the eldest son of Robert II. King of Scotland by Euphemia Ross, his second wife. He was created by his father Earl of Strathern 1371. He had an only daughter married to Sir Patrick Graham, by whom she had a son, Malise Earl of Strathern, who was by James I. of Scotland, in 1427, divested of the Earldom of Strathern, and created Earl of Menteith; from him descended William, 7th earl of Menteith, to whom Charles I. restored the Earldom of Strathern in 1630; but soon after, jealousy arising from the royal descent of this family, this was set aside, and he was created Earl of Airth in 1633, with the precedency of Menteith (1427). William, third Earl of Airth, dying without issue, the right to that Earldom fell to his sister the Lady Mary Graham, who married Sir John Allardyce of Allardyce, in 1662, from whom descended Sarah Ann Allardyce, married to Robert Barclay, Esq. of Ury Castle, Kincardineshire, by whom she had several children.*

* Wood's Edition of Douglass' Peerage of Scotland. Art. Airth and Menteith.

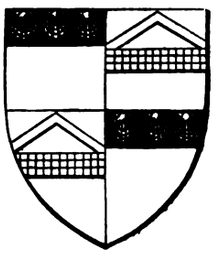
Buchanan † states, that upon the death of his wife Euphemia Ross, Robert II. married Elizabeth More, daughter of Sir Adam More, then become the widow of Lord Gifford, her last husband; by her the King had had children previous to his own first marriage; these children he caused to be legitimatised after his marriage with their mother; and, as they were older than his children by Euphemia Ross, the eldest of them succeeded to the kingdom, under the name of Robert III. A reference however to the several dispensations in the Vatican proves that Robert had first been married to Elizabeth More, and that Euphemia Ross was his second wife.

Nevertheless, this disputable marriage between Robert II. and Elizabeth More excited the fears of Charles I. as to his title to the Scotch Crown, which he showed by depriving William, 7th earl of Menteith, descended from the eldest son of Robert II. by Euphemia Ross, of his titles in 1633, the said Earl of Menteith being reported to have said that "he had the reddest blood in all Scotland."

Arms of Graham Earls of Airth and Menteith are, Quarterly 1 and 4 argent, in a chief sable, 3 scalops or, Graham; 2nd and 3rd, or, a fess chequé azure and argent, in chief a chevron gules for Stewart of Strathern.

† Lib. 9, sec. 42.

PEDIGREE OF THE EARLS OF STRATHERN, MENTEITH, AND AIRTH.



1 w. ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Adam More. = ROBERT THE SECOND, King of Scotland. = 2 w. EUPHEMIA, dau. of Hugh Earl of Ross.

ROBERT III. King of Scotland. — DAVID, Earl of Strathern. = ... — WALTER, Earl of Athol.

EUPHEMIA, Countess of Strathern. = SIR PATRICK GRAHAM, killed 1413.

MALISE, Earl of Strathern, deprived in 1427, and created Earl of Monteith. = LADY ANN VERE, dau. of Henry Earl of Oxford.

LADY EUPHEMIA, marr. 1. Archibald, Earl of Douglass; 2. James Lord Hamilton.

LADY ELIZABETH, marr. Sir John Lyon, of Glamis.

WALTER GRAHAM.

SIR JOHN GRAHAM, of Kilbride.

ALEXANDER, Master of Menteith, died a hostage at Pontefract Castle, 1453, during his father's lifetime. = MATILDA, dau. of Thomas Lord Erskine.

ALEXANDER, Earl of Menteith. = MARGARET, dau. of Walter Buchanan, of Buchanan.

WALTER GRAHAM, of Gartmore.

WILLIAM, Earl of Menteith, died 1537. = MARGARET, dau. of Mowbray, of Bambougle.

GILBERT GRAHAM, of Gartmore.

ROBERT GRAHAM, of Gartmore.

JOHN, Earl of Menteith, killed 1547. = MARION, dau. of George Lord Seton.

LADY MARGARET, marr. Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyll.

GEORGE GRAHAM, of Reidnock.

WILLIAM, 5th Earl of Menteith. = MARGARET, dau. of Sir James Douglas, of Drumbanrig, relict of Lord Crichton.

LADY MARY, marr. John Buchanan, of Buchanan.

LADY CHRISTIAN, marr. Sir William Livingston, of Kilsyth.

JOHN, 6th Earl of Menteith, died 1598. = MARY, dau. of Sir John Campbell, of Glenarchy.

HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, marr. Lady Margaret Erskine, dau. of James, 6th Earl of Buchan.

WILLIAM, 7th Earl of Menteith, restored Earl of Strathern in 1630, which was reversed 1633; and he was created Earl of Airth and Menteith, with precedency of 1427. = AGNES, dau. of Patrick Lord Gray.

LADY CHRISTIAN, marr. Sir —— Blakadder, of Tulliallan.

HON. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM.
HON. SIR CHARLES GRAHAM.

JOHN LORD KINPONT, murdered 1644, vit. pat. = LADY MARY KEITH, dau. of William, 6th Earl of Marischall.

LADY MARY, marr. Sir John Campbell, of Glenarchy.
LADY MARGARET, marr. Alexander Lord Garlies.
LADY ANN, marr. Sir Mungo Murry, of Blabo.

1 w. ANN = HEWS. — WILLIAM, 2nd Earl of Airth and Menteith, died s. p. 1694. = 2. w. CATHERINE, dau. of Thomas Bruce, of Blanhall.

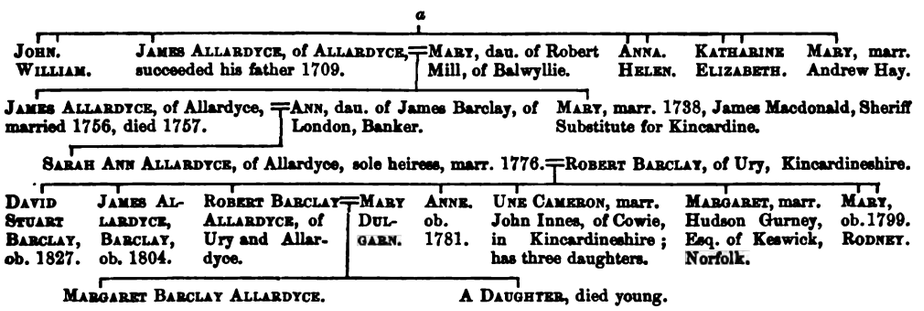
LADY MARY, ob. 1720. = SIR JOHN ALLARDYCE, of ALLARDYCE.

LADY ELIZABETH, marr. Sir William Graham, Bart. of Gartmoor.

JOHN ALLARDYCE, of Allardyce, marr. Elizabeth, dau. of William Barclay, of Balmakon, ob. s. p. 1691.

GEORGE ALLARDYCE, succeeded his brother; M.P. for Kintore, in the last Scotch Parliament. = LADY ANNE OGILVIE, dau. of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

MARY, marr. Sir Alexander Ogilvie, of Forglen.
HELEN, marr. ——— ob. 1743.
ANNE, mar. John Gordon, of Breakly.
MARGARET.



APPENDIX XCVI.

ON THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

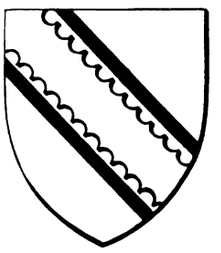
The Hanburys derive their name from Hanbury or Henbury Hall, in Worcestershire, where their ancestors were anciently seated. According to the Red book of the Bishopric of Worcester, Roger de Hanbury was born there in 1125, and his descendant Galfridus resided there about the middle of the fifteenth century.

About the year 1500, the possessor disinherited his brothers, and left the estate to a natural daughter.

Richard, the eldest brother, became a goldsmith in London; his son Capel Hanbury founded the Iron works at Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, about 1565, from whom descend the present Mr. Hanbury Leigh, of Pontypool, and Lord Sudeley, of Gloucestershire. Of this family was the celebrated Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

A branch of the Hanburys of Pontypool settled in Essex, on marrying the heiress of the Osgoods of Oldfield Grange, near Coggeshall. Of this family, who were Quakers, was Rachel Hanbury, wife of Richard Gurney.

Collateral branches of the Hanburys were seated in Worcestershire and at Kilmarsh in Northamptonshire;* the latter now created Lords Bateman.



The arms of Hanbury are, Or, a bend engrailed vert, cotised sable.

* Coxe's Tour in Monmouthshire, p. 235, where is a fuller account of the Hanburys.

APPENDIX XCVII.

ON THE HAYS, EARLS OF ERROLL.

The ancient family of the Hays is commonly asserted to have originated in the reign of Kenneth III. of Scotland, about 980. The Danes having invaded Scotland were encountered by the King near Loncarty in Perthshire, and the Scots being worsted and hard pressed, retreated before the enemy to a narrow pass, when a countryman and his two sons, with no other arms than the yokes of their oxen with which they were ploughing, defended the pass, until the Scots army had time to rally, and the Danes were consequently defeated; in reward for which service the neighbouring territory of Erroll in the Carse of Gowrie was given to them, being as much land as a falcon should fly over without lighting. That this is a legendary tale is proved by the fact that the original grant of the manor of Herroll or Erroll, in Perthshire, states it to have been given by William the Lion, in 1180, to William eldest son of William Haya, King's butler.

The fable probably arises from the arms of this family, which are, Argent, 3 plain shields gules.

The falcon for a crest, and the two countrymen with yokes for supporters, were adopted in consequence of the story.*

According to Fordun, the battle of Loncarty took place in 1263, between Alexander III. King of Scotland, and Hacho King of Norway, who certainly invaded Scotland at that time.†

The Hays of Scotland are in fact a branch of the Anglo-Norman Hays, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and derived their name either from La Haie-Bellefond, near St. Lo, or more likely from La Haie-du-puits, near Coutances in Normandy, where they had a castle and territory.

The Lords of La Haie-du-puits were barons of great power, and nearly related to the Dukes of Normandy before the Conquest: but there does not appear any notice of any individual of this family before Richard Turstan Halduc, baron of La Haie-du-puits, who founded the monastery of Lessay in the Cotentin about the middle of the 11th century; his son was Odo Capel, Odo cum Capello, baron of La Haie, the Eudo Dapifer of Domesday book. Richard de la Haie and Matilda Vernon his wife were founders of the Abbey of Blanchelande, near La Haie-du-puits, and were there buried at the end of the 12th century.

It is a singular fact that the barons of La Haie-du-puits were hereditary constables of Normandy, as their descendants afterwards became hereditary Lord High Constables in Scotland.‡

The Castle of La Haie-du-puits is still in existence, although much dilapidated.

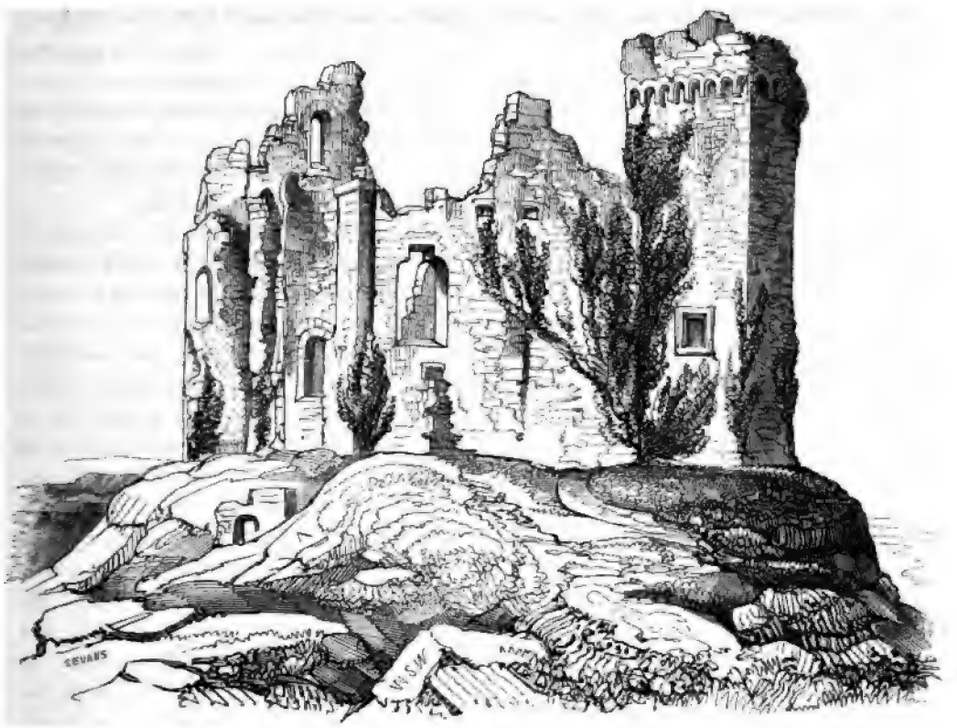
The Sire de la Haie was at the battle of Hastings, and is mentioned in the Roman de Rou;§ his name was Raoul, and he was Seneschal to the Count of Mortain. In a list of Knights who accompanied Robert Curthose into the Holy Land, given by Du Moulin in his Histoire de Normandie, are several Hays.

* Douglas's Scotch Peerage, Art. Erroll.

† Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 32.

‡ Memoires de la Société des Antiquaries de Normandie, vol. ii. pp. 56—63, and 213.

§ Pluquet's edition of Roman de Rou, vol. ii. note at page 258.



CASTLE OF LA HAIE-DU-PUITS.

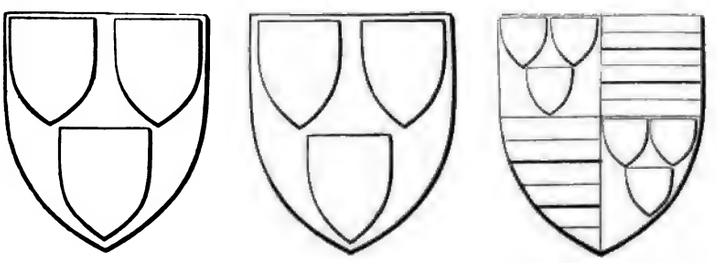
Among others are Monsieur Jean de la Haye-Hue, d'argent a trois escussons de gueulles.

Monsieur Hue de la Haye de Villebadin, de gueulles a trois escussons d'argent, greneté d'or.

Monsieur Jean de la Haye d'Agneaux, semblable à un quartier de Coulonces.*

* Le sire de Coulonces, fessé d'argent et d'azure de six pieces.

Robert de Haye, son of Raoul de Haye above mentioned, was a great Anglo-Norman baron in the reign of Henry I. He had large possessions in Normandy, and in the counties of Sussex and Lincoln in England. His second son Ralph was General of the Forces of Henry, son of Henry II. when in rebellion against his



father. Richard de Haye, the eldest son, left only daughters.*

Malcolm Canmore invited into Scotland many Normans, who were glad to settle there from causes of discontent in England. This was about the year 1086. These Normans were rewarded with forfeited estates by Malcolm Canmore. Hence the origin of many of the Scotch nobility, of the Hays amongst others, unquestionably.†

The first of the family of the Hays who occurs in Scotland is William de Haya, who possessed estates in Lothian at the end of the 12th century, and was pincerna regis, or King's butler, to Malcolm IV., and William the Lion. He had two sons, William, and Robert ancestor of the Marquis of Tweedale. William the eldest son had a grant of the manor of Heroll or Erroll from William the Lion, as before stated. From this William descended Sir Gilbert de Haya of Erroll, who, being a faithful adherent of King Robert Bruce under all the vicissitudes of his fortune, was about the year 1308 created by him hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, and the King moreover granted to him the lands of Slains in Aberdeenshire. Sir Thomas Hay, his grandson, married Elizabeth daughter of King Robert II. by Elizabeth More; from him descended William Hay, Constable of Scotland, who was created Earl of Erroll in 1442 by James II.

Francis eighth Earl of Erroll was a man of great and courageous spirit. He was a Roman Catholic, and, in conjunction with the Earl of Huntly, defeated the army of King James VI. (First of England) at Strathaven, 3rd Oct. 1594. He was banished afterwards, but returned to Scotland in 1596, and built the Castle of Slains, in imitation, as is said, of a house in France in which he had resided.

William ninth Earl of Erroll, his son, lived in so splendid a manner that he was obliged to dispose of his paternal estate of Erroll, granted to his family by William the Lion.

Gilbert tenth Earl of Erroll resigned his office of Constable and title of Erroll into the King's hands, and in 1666 received a charter thereof, whereby they descended to his own issue, but failing that, to any heir he should appoint under his hand. Having no children, he appointed his cousin Sir John Hay of Killour his heir; who became the 11th Earl of Erroll. Charles his son, 12th Earl of Erroll, died unmarried in 1717.

His eldest sister Mary became Countess of Erroll, and dying without issue, the earldom fell to James Lord Boyd, eldest son of the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, by Lady Ann Livingstone, daughter of James Earl of Linlithgow and Calender, by Lady Margaret Hay, only sister of Mary Countess of Erroll. Lord Boyd took the name of Hay, and was 14th Earl of Erroll. His great-grandson is the present Earl (1847), who, as Constable of Scotland, is by birth the first subject in that kingdom after the blood royal, and, as such, has a right to take place of the holders of every other hereditary honour.

In the notes to a book of poems published in 1822 by John Hay Allan, Esq. a Highland gentleman, are many notices of family history—amongst others, of the Hays—taken from a MS. history of the Hays, which he quotes. He says, the Gaelic name of the clan was Mac Garadh, and of the chief Mac Mhic Garadh Mor Und Sgithan Dearg, "the son of the son of Garadh of the red shields;" the name Garadh in Gaelic having the same

* Dugdale's Baronage.

† Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands, par M. A. Thierry, vol. ii. page 280. And Tales of a Grandfather, vol. i. page 56.

meaning as Haie in Norman French—a hedge or barrier. And Mr. Allan conjectures the dyke or hedge which the husbandmen defended to have originated the name. Moreover, he says, one of these Garadh went into Normandy and accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and thence Malcolm Canmore into Scotland; and that he *inherited* the lands of Erroll from the chief of the clan na Garadh, who died without heirs, whilst he was there. This seems an improbable story, but it is likely the Norman name of De la Haye was translated into na Garadh by the Scotch.

I subjoin the war song of the clan na Garadh, red race of the Tay, which was first published by J. H. Allan, Esq. copied from an old leaf pasted into a MS. history of the Hays; but I cannot vouch for the authenticity of it:—

THE GATHERING OF THE HAYS.

"Mac Garadh, Mac Garadh! red race of the Tay,
Ho gather, ho gather, like hawks to the prey!
Mac Garadh, Mac Garadh, Mac Garadh, come fast,
The flame's on the beacon, the horn's on the blast;
The standard of Erroll unfolds its white breast,
And the falcon of Loncartie stirs in her nest:
Come away, come away, come to the tryst,
Come in, Mac Garadh, from east and from west.

Mac Garadh, Mac Garadh, Mac Garadh, come forth,
Come from your homes, from south and from north;
Come in all Gowrie, Kinoul, and Tweedale,
Drumelzier and Naughton, come locked in your mail;
Come Stuart, come Stuart, set up thy white rose,
Killour and Buckcleugh, bring thy bills and thy bows:
Come in, Mac Garadh, come armed for the fray,
Wide is the war-cry, and dark is the day.

QUICK MARCH.

The Hay!* the Hay! the Hay! the Hay!
Mac Garadh is coming, give way! give way!
The Hay! the Hay! the Hay! the Hay!
Mac Garadh is coming, give way!

* The war cries of ancient families were often their own names.

Mac Garadh is coming, clear the way.
Mac Garadh is coming, hurrah! hurrah!
Mac Garadh is coming, clear the way,
Mac Garadh is coming, hurrah!

Mac Garadh is coming, like beam of war,
The blood-red shields are glinting far;
The Stuart is up, his banner white
Is flung to the breeze like flake of light;
Dark is the mountain's heather wave,
The rose and the misle† are coming brave;
Bright as the sun which gilds its thread,
King James's tartan is flashing red:
Upon them, Mac Garadh, bill and bow!
Cry hollow, Mac Garadh! hollow! hollow!

CHARGE.

Mac Garadh is coming like stream from the hill,
Mac Garadh is coming, lance, clay-mor, and bill,
Like thunder's wide rattle,
Is mingled the battle,
With cry of the falling, and shout of the charge,
The lances are flashing,
The clay-mors are clashing,
And ringing the arrows on buckler and targe.

BATTLE.

Mac Garadh is coming! the banners are shaking.
The war-tide is turning, the phalanx is breaking,
The * * * * * * * * * are flying,
"Saint George!" vainly crying,
And Brunswick's white horse on the field is borne down,
The red cross is shattered,
The red roses scattered,
And bloody and torn the white plume in its crown.

PURSUIT.

Far shows the dark field like the streams of Cairne Gorm,
Wild, broken, and red in the skirt of the storm;

† The misletoe, the badge of the Hays. Formerly there grew a large ancient oak in the neighbourhood of Erroll which was full of this plant; a spray of misletoe from this oak, cut by a Hay, had certain charms; and it was affirmed when the root of the oak had perished, "the grass should grow on the hearth of Erroll, and a raven should sit in the falcon's nest." The oak is gone, and the estate lost to the family!

Give the spur to the steed,
Give the war cry its holleu,
Cast loose to wild speed,
Shake the bridle and follow,
The rout's in the battle,
Like blast in the cloud,
The flight's mingled rattle
Peals thickly and loud.
Then holleu! Mac Garadh! holleu, Mac Garadh!
Holleu! holleu! holleu! Mac Garadh!"

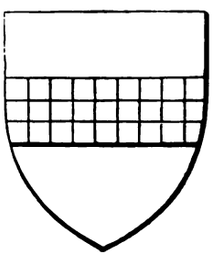
Mr. Allan says, the "Gathering of the Hays" was set to the family war march of the Earls of Erroll. The two first stanzas are of considerable antiquity; a Gaelic version of the first was seen by Mr. Allan; the second was composed subsequent to the year 1646, when Hay of Yester received the title of Tweedale. The rest of the poem is said to have been written by Captain James Hay, in 1715, when the Earl of Erroll attended the erecting of Prince James's standard in the braes of Mar.

It will have been observed from the foregoing account that the present family of the Earls of Erroll are in the male line Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, which title was forfeited, in the rebellion of 1745, by William 4th Earl of Kilmarnock.

They descend from Simon, the brother of Walter, first High Steward of Scotland, and youngest son of Alan, son of Flathald. This Simon witnessed the foundation deed of the monastery of Paisley, 1160. Robert his son was called Boyt or Boyd, from his fair complexion; from the Celtic *Boidh*, signifying fair or yellow. From him descended Sir Robert Boyd, who had a grant of the lands of Kilmarnock, &c. by King Robert I., 1306. His descendant, Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, was created Lord Boyd by James III. in 1459. His son Thomas Boyd married the daughter of King James II. and was created Earl of Arran; but falling into the bad graces of his brother-in-law James III. he died in exile in England in 1474;* he left two children, who died without issue, and his brother Alexander Boyd succeeded to the paternal inheritance. William 9th Lord Boyd, his immediate descendant, was created Earl of Kilmarnock in 1661. His grandson William, 3rd Earl of Kilmarnock, distinguished himself by his loyalty to the Hanoverian family in the rebellion of 1715; indeed this family were Presbyterians, and there exists a banner or standard which belonged to them, with the inscription, "The Covenant and King." William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, was seduced by the persuasions of his wife, the Lady Anne Livingstone, daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow, a zealous Jacobite, to take an active part in favour of the pretender Charles Edward in 1745. He surrendered himself at the battle of Culloden, was convicted of high treason, and executed on Tower Hill, August 1746. By his attainder the estates and honours of the family were forfeited to the crown.

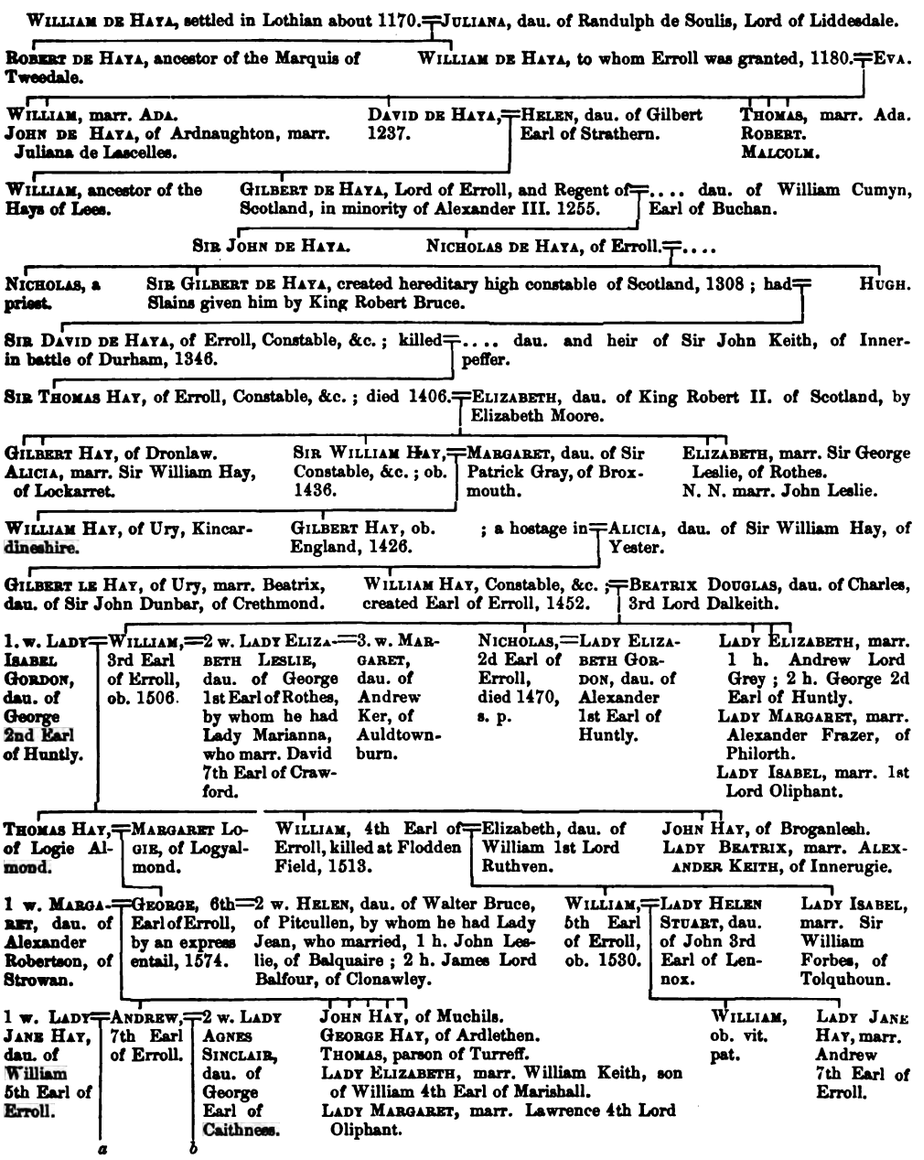
His son Lord Boyd, after the death of his mother, became 13th Earl of Erroll. He in vain endeavoured to recover the lands of Kilmarnock and Linlithgow. His great-great-grandson is the present Earl of Erroll (1847).

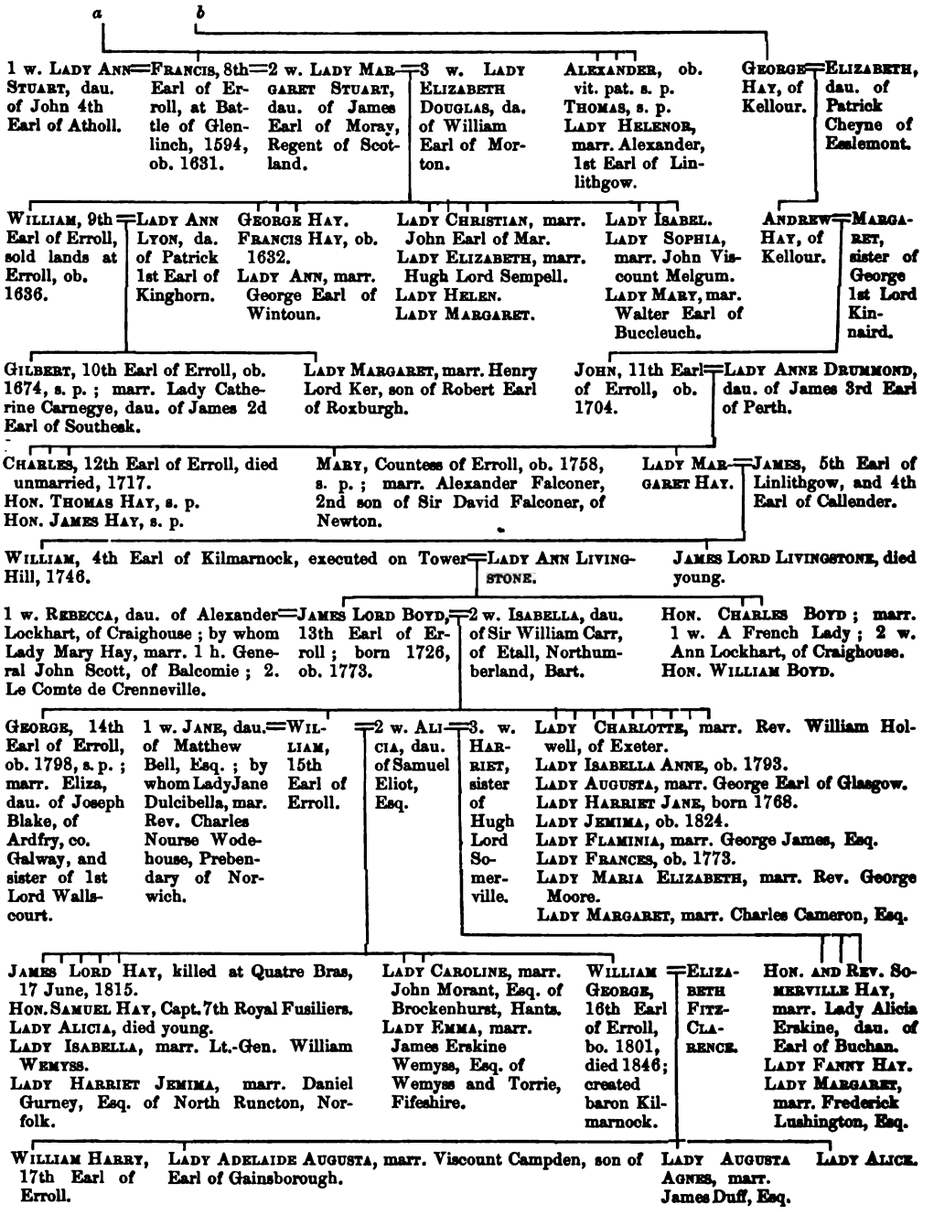
The arms of the Boyds Earls of Kilmarnock were, Azure, a fess chequé, argent and gules. Crest, a dexter hand erect, couped at the wrist, pointing with the thumb and two next fingers, the others turning downwards. Supporters, two squirrels proper. Motto, Confido.



* See an account of him in the Paston Letters.

PEDIGREE OF THE EARLS OF ERROLL.




a
b
1 w. Lady Ann Stuart, dau. of John 4th Earl of Atholl.
Francis, 8th Earl of Erroll, at Battle of Glenlinch, 1594, ob. 1631.
2 w. Lady Margaret Stuart, dau. of James Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland.
3 w. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, da. of William Earl of Morton.
Alexander, ob. vit. pat. s. p.
Thomas, s. p.
Lady Helenor, marr. Alexander, 1st Earl of Linlithgow.
George Hay, of Kellour.
Elizabeth, dau. of Patrick Cheyne of Esslemont.
William, 9th Earl of Erroll, sold lands at Erroll, ob. 1636.
Lady Ann Lyon, da. of Patrick 1st Earl of Kinghorn.
George Hay.
Francis Hay, ob. 1632.
Lady Ann, marr. George Earl of Wintoun.
Lady Christian, marr. John Earl of Mar.
Lady Elizabeth, marr. Hugh Lord Sempell.
Lady Helen.
Lady Margaret.
Lady Isabel.
Lady Sophia, marr. John Viscount Melgum.
Lady Mary, mar. Walter Earl of Buccleuch.
Andrew Hay, of Kellour.
Margaret, sister of George 1st Lord Kinnaird.
Gilbert, 10th Earl of Erroll, ob. 1674, s. p.; marr. Lady Catherine Carnegye, dau. of James 2d Earl of Southesk.
Lady Margaret, marr. Henry Lord Ker, son of Robert Earl of Roxburgh.
John, 11th Earl of Erroll, ob. 1704.
Lady Anne Drummond, dau. of James 3rd Earl of Perth.
Charles, 12th Earl of Erroll, died unmarried, 1717.
Hon. Thomas Hay, s. p.
Hon. James Hay, s. p.
Mary, Countess of Erroll, ob. 1758, s. p.; marr. Alexander Falconer, 2nd son of Sir David Falconer, of Newton.
Lady Margaret Hay.
James, 5th Earl of Linlithgow, and 4th Earl of Callender.
William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, executed on Tower Hill, 1746.
Lady Ann Livingstone.
James Lord Livingstone, died young.
1 w. Rebecca, dau. of Alexander Lockhart, of Craighouse; by whom Lady Mary Hay, marr. 1 h. General John Scott, of Balcomie; 2. Le Comte de Crenneville.
James Lord Boyd, 13th Earl of Erroll; born 1726, ob. 1773.
2 w. Isabella, dau. of Sir William Carr, of Etall, Northumberland, Bart.
Hon. Charles Boyd; marr. 1 w. A French Lady; 2 w. Ann Lockhart, of Craighouse.
Hon. William Boyd.
George, 14th Earl of Erroll, ob. 1798, s. p.; marr. Eliza, dau. of Joseph Blake, of Ardfry, co. Galway, and sister of 1st Lord Wallscourt.
1 w. Jane, dau. of Matthew Bell, Esq.; by whom Lady Jane Dulcibella, mar. Rev. Charles Nourse Wodehouse, Prebendary of Norwich.
William, 15th Earl of Erroll.
2 w. Alicia, dau. of Samuel Eliot, Esq.
3. w. Harriet, sister of Hugh Lord Somerville.
Lady Charlotte, marr. Rev. William Holwell, of Exeter.
Lady Isabella Anne, ob. 1793.
Lady Augusta, marr. George Earl of Glasgow.
Lady Harriet Jane, born 1768.
Lady Jemima, ob. 1824.
Lady Flaminia, marr. George James, Esq.
Lady Frances, ob. 1773.
Lady Maria Elizabeth, marr. Rev. George Moore.
Lady Margaret, marr. Charles Cameron, Esq.
James Lord Hay, killed at Quatre Bras, 17 June, 1815.
Hon. Samuel Hay, Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers.
Lady Alicia, died young.
Lady Isabella, marr. Lt.-Gen. William Wemyss.
Lady Harriet Jemima, marr. Daniel Gurney, Esq. of North Runcton, Norfolk.
Lady Caroline, marr. John Morant, Esq. of Brockenhurst, Hants.
Lady Emma, marr. James Erskine Wemyss, Esq. of Wemyss and Torrie, Fifeshire.
William George, 16th Earl of Erroll, bo. 1801, died 1846; created baron Kilmarnock.
Elizabeth Fitz-Clarence.
Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay, marr. Lady Alicia Erskine, dau. of Earl of Buchan.
Lady Fanny Hay.
Lady Margaret, marr. Frederick Lushington, Esq.
William Harry, 17th Earl of Erroll.
Lady Adelaide Augusta, marr. Viscount Campden, son of Earl of Gainsborough.
Lady Augusta Agnes, marr. James Duff, Esq.
Lady Alice.

PEDIGREE OF BOYD, EARLS OF KILMARNOCK.

FLATHAL ——.=.....

ALAN ——.=.....

WALTER, 1st High Steward of Scotland. | SIMON, brother of WALTER.=.....

ROGER BOYT, or BOYD, 1205.=.....

ROBERT BOYT, 1265.=

ROBERT BOYT, 1297.=.....

SIR ROBERT BOYD, of Kilmarnock, 1306.=.....

ALAN BOYD, 1339. | SIR THOMAS BOYD, taken prisoner at Durham, 1346.=..... | JAMES BOYD, 1342.

WILLIAM BOYD, ancestor of Boyd, of Badeneath, 1366. | SIR THOMAS BOYD, of Kilmarnock, 1409.=ALICE, dau. and heir of Sir John Gifford, of Yester. | ROBERT BOYD.

SIR THOMAS BOYD, of Kilmarnock, hostage for James I.=JOANA, dau. of Sir John Montgomery, of Ardrossan.

WILLIAM BOYD, Abbot of Glenwinning. | SIR THOMAS BOYD, killed 1493.=.....

SIR ALEXANDER BOYD, of Duncow, executed 1469. | ROBERT, 1st Lord Boyd, on the Regency to James 1st, and his favourite for a time.=MARIOTA, dau. of Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood. | JANET, marr. John Maxwell, of Calderwood. | MARGARET, ma. Alexander Lord Montgomery.

ALEXANDER BOYD, of Ralestoun and Kilmarnock, 1492 and 1506. =....., dau. of Sir Robert Colville, of Ocletree. | THOMAS, Earl of Arran, created 1467; died in exile, after the overthrow of the Boyds, 1473.=MARY, dau. of King James II; she after marr. James Lord Hamilton. | ARCHIBALD, of Bonshaw. ELIZABETH, marr. Archibald, Earl of Angus. | ANNABELLA, marr. Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar.

ROBERT BOYD, restored Lord Boyd, 1536.=HELEN, dau. of Sir John Somerville, of Cambusnethan. | THOMAS BOYD. ADAM BOYD. | JAMES BOYD, died s. p. | LADY GRIZEL, marr. 1. h. Alexander, 4th Lord Forbes; 2. h. David, 1st Earl of Cassillis, s. p.

ROBERT, 4th Lord Boyd, 1582.=MARIOTA, dau. of Sir John Colquhoun, of Glins. | MARGARET, mar. John Montgomery, of Lanishaw.

ROBERT, Master of Boyd, ob. cir. 1550. ROBERT BOYD, of Badeneath. | THOMAS 5th Lord BOYD, ob. 1611.=MARGARET, dau. of Sir MATTHEW CAMPBELL, of Loudoun. | EGIDIA, marr. Hugh, 4th Earl of Eglintoun. AGNES, marr. Sir John Campbell, of Luss. CHRISTIAN, marr. Sir James Hamilton, of Evandale. ELIZABETH, mar. John Cunningham, of Drumquhassell.

Sir THOMAS BOYD, of Bedlay. ADAM BOYD. JOHN BOYD. | 1 h. ROBERT, Master of Boyd, 1597, ob. vit. pat.=LADY JEAN KER, dau. of the 2nd Earl of Lothian. | 2 h. DAVID, Earl of Crawford. | MARION, marr. James, 1st Earl of Abercorn. ISABEL, marr. John Blair, of Blair. AGNES, marr. Sir George Elphinstone, of Blythswood.

JAMES, 8th Lord Boyd, ob. 1654.=CATHARINE, dau. of James Crick, of York, Esq. | 1 w. MARGARET, dau. of Robert Montgomery, of Giffen, relict of Hugh, 5th Earl of Eglintoun.=ROBERT, 6th Lord Boyd, ob. 1623. | 2 w. LADY CHRISTIAN HAMILTON, relict of Robert, 10th Lord Lindsey, of Byres.

EVA, marr. Sir David Cunningham, of Robertsland. | WILLIAM, Lord Boyd, created Earl of Kilmarnock, 1661. | 9th=LADY JEAN CUNNINGHAM, dau. of William, 9th Earl of Glencairn. | ROBERT, 7th Lord Boyd, ob. s. p. 1640.=LADY ANNE FLEMMING, dau. of John, 2nd Earl of Wigton. | HELEN, ob. 1647. AGNES, marr. Sir George Morrison, of Darisie. JEAN, marr. Sir Alexander Morrison, of Preston Grange. MARIAN, marr. Sir James Dundas, of Arnistoun. ISABEL, marr. 1 h. Sir John Sinclair, of Stevenston; 2 h. John Grier, of Lag. CHRISTIAN, marr. Sir William Scott, of Harden.

APPENDIX C.

Since printing the account of Francis Gurney of London, page 524, the following documents respecting him have been obtained from the records of the Court of Wards in the Rolls Chapel; by the latter, it appears he was a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

No. 1.

5 August, 1623. Bond by Francis Gurnaye, of the city of London, merchant, to Sir Owen Smyth, of Irminglan, Norfolk, for £100: To release and bear harmless the said Sir Owen from the joint bond in which he was bound with the said Francis Gurnaye to pay £50 to Sir Hamon le Strange, of Hunstanton, Norfolk, on the 29th September 1625.

(Signed) FRA: GURNAY.

No. 2.

11 July, 9 Chas. I. (1634.) Indenture between "Fraunces Gurnay, of London, Marchant Taylour," and Sir Owen Smith, of Irmingland, in the county of Norfolk. Whereas the said Francis Gurnay had (on the day previous) sold and granted to John Robinson (of Sall, Norfolk) all his manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, for the term of one month, the said Francis Gurnay, for £1,000 to him paid by the said Sir Owen Smith, grants, assigns, and sets over all his aforesaid manors, lands, &c. to the said Sir Owen Smith, his heirs, &c. to their only proper use and behoof. Seal gone.

(Signed) FRA: GURNAY.

END OF PART III.

PART IV.

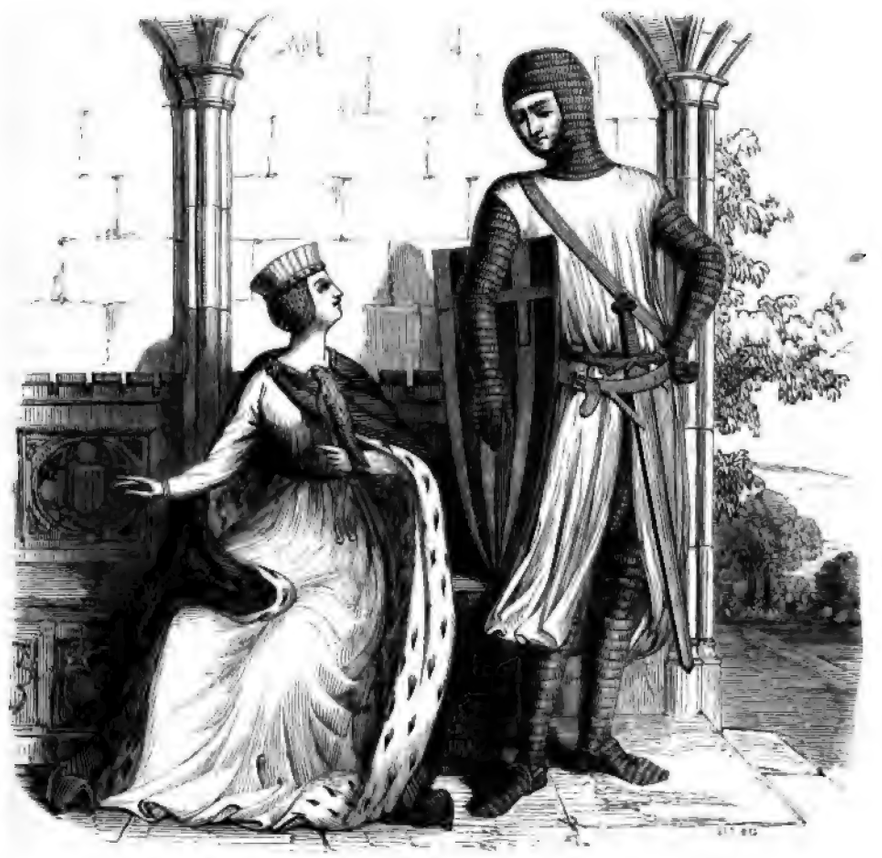
THE GOURNAYS OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

FROM THE SURVEY TO THE REIGN OF HENRY IV.

SITE OF THE CASTLE OF THE GOURNAYS AT INGLISHCOMBE.

"Un courage indomté dans le cœur des mortels,
Fait ou les grands heros, ou les grands criminels."

Voltaire.



ROBERT DE GOURNAY, THE SECOND,

from his Monument,

AND SIBILLA DE GOURNAY,

from her Seal,

IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

PREFACE

TO

THE FOURTH PART.

THE descent of the Gourneys of Somersetshire is discoverable by tracing the successive lords of the manors of Barew-Gurney and Inglishcombe, in that county.

Nigellus held these manors at the Survey under the Bishop of Coutances.[a] In the Exon Domesday, which was compiled from the same original rolls as the great Domesday, but at greater length, this Nigellus is called Nigellus de Gurnai,[b] and was undoubtedly the ancestor of this branch of the Gournays. There is no proof of the degree of relationship in which he stood to the Norman Barons of Gournay, but we think there can be little doubt of his being of the same race. Three of that family are described as being present at the battle of Hastings;[c] whom we take to be this Nigellus de Gournay, together with the elder Hugh de Gournay (II.) and his son Hugh (III.) It is very possible Nigellus might be another son of the elder Hugh.

Hawisa de Gournay possessed the manors of Barew and Inglishcombe in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II.; and in a deed of hers preserved in Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, she mentions her father Robert de Gournay.[d] This Robert we presume to be the son of Nigellus.

It is worthy of remark that Hawisa de Gournay, although thrice married, always retained her paternal surname of Gournay. Her first husband, by whom she had a son who died under age and unmarried, was Roger de Baalun; her second, as we believe, was Robert Fitz Harding, by whom she had an only daughter Eva de Gournay, wife of Thomas, son of William de

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[a] Domesday, vol. i. pp. 88, 89.
[b] Exon Domesday, pp. 69, 133, 134, 136.
[c] Dumoulin's Hist. of Norm. p. 185.
[d] No. 100, page 54.

Harptree, who like her mother retained the name of De Gournay and transmitted it to her descendants The name being at that time considered illustrious from the great Baronial House that bore it.[a]

Eva's son Robert de Gournay united eventually in himself the great inheritances of the three houses of Gournay of Somersetshire, the Barons of Harptree, and the Fitz-Hardings of Were, and was one of the most opulent and powerful nobles in the Western counties during the reign of Henry III. He held twenty-two knights' fees in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts, besides many in Gloucestershire.[b] His principal castles were those of Beverstone, in the latter county; of Inglishcombe and of Richemount, in East Harptree, in Somersetshire. Robert de Gournay died 53d of Henry III., 1270; and from him sprang in the direct male line three several houses of the Somersetshire Gournays, as his son Anselm had three sons, among whom he divided his heritage.

1. John the eldest was of Harptree; he had an only daughter married to Ap-Adam.

2. Robert de Gournay the second son was of Overwere; his male descendants failed in the reign of Richard II. when the heiress of this line married Bythemore, and again the heiress of Bythemore married Percival, in the reign of Henry VIII. The present Earl of Egmont represents this branch of the Gournays.

3. Thomas de Gournay of Inglishcombe was the third son of Anselm. This family has become by far the most celebrated historically, from producing the notorious Regicide Sir Thomas de Gournay, one of the murderers of Edward II.; and his son, the distinguished warrior Sir

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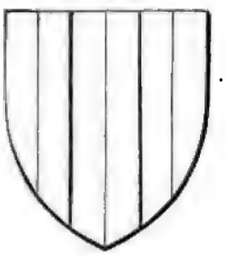
[a] The name of De Gournai was obviously retained by them as being of Norman origin. The Harptrees being in fact without a second name. See the importance of a second name or surname in the opinion of the early Anglo-Normans, exemplified in the conversation, as given by Robert of Gloucester, between Henry I. and Mabella Fitzaymon, heiress of Sir Robert Fitzaymon, who objected to marrying Robert, natural son of Henry I., because he had no hereditary surname.—Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 431.

Hereditary surnames distinguished the proud Normans from their Saxon vassals: the Saxons not having second names.—Thierry, Hist. de la Conquête d'Angleterre, vol. ii. p. 382 and 430.

[b] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 431.

Matthew de Gournay, so often mentioned in the wars of Edward III. and the Black Prince.

A fourth branch of the Gournays descend from Hugh de Gournay, a younger son of Eva and Thomas de Harptree. This family also became extinct in the male line in the time of Henry IV., and were represented by the knightly race of Newton or Caradoc.

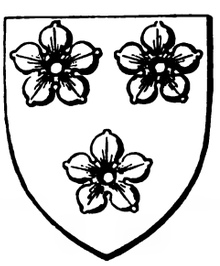


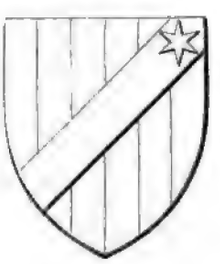
The Gournays of Somersetshire bore for arms, Paly of six pieces, or and azure.

This coat of arms has been attributed to the Anglo-Norman Barons of Gournay, but I have found no positive proof of their having borne it. I am disposed to think it was the distinctive bearing of the Gournays of Somersetshire.[a]

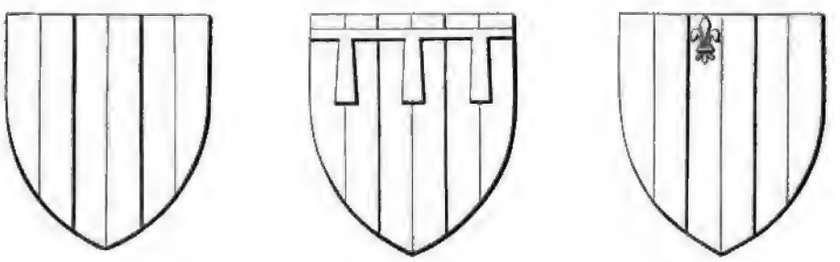
The earliest use of the Pales that has come under our notice is in the seal of an original letter of Robert de Gournay, in the reign of Henry III., preserved in the British Museum. There is over all the label of an eldest son, which shows his mother to have been alive, and that the arms were hers, as his father's family used a cross, or a saltier flory, as is to be seen in the seals of the ancient charters of these Harptrees. Which coat Robert de Gournay appears not to have borne: he probably adopting the name

[a] The only proof as to the Anglo-Norman Gournays having borne Paly of six pieces which I have met with exists in the Church of Maple-Durham, Oxfordshire, which was one of their principal manors (see page 212), inherited from them by the Bardolfs. In the windows of the church there are several coats of arms; amongst others: Gules, 3 cinquefoils or, which I consider is that of Bardolf, with a variation of colour; and Paly of six, azure and argent, over all, on a bend sinister gules, an etoile or in chief. This may possibly be intended for the arms of Gournay. The glass in question appears to be of the date of Edward III.





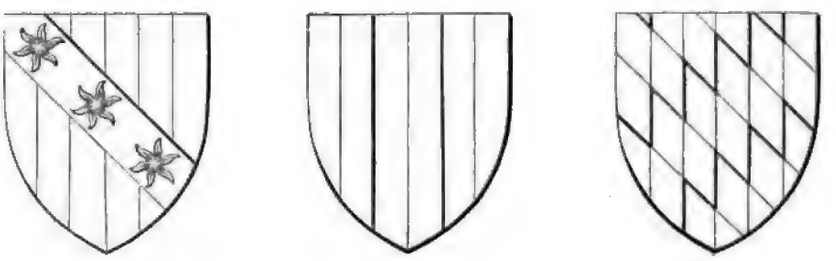
and arms of his maternal ancestors. The junior branches made use of differences to distinguish themselves from the elder line; thus:



De Gournay; Paly of six, or and azure.

Robert de Gournay; Paly of six, with the label of eldest son for difference. From a seal.

Thomas de Gournay, of Overwere; a fleur-de-lis on the third pale for difference. From a seal.



Thomas de Gournay, of East Harptree; over all a bend charged with three etoiles for difference. From a seal.

Sir Matthew de Gournay; Paly of six, or and gules. From the glass of his chapel at Stoke under Hampden.

Sir Thomas Gorney; Bendy paly of six, or and gules. 2d Edw. II. (Collect. Gen. et Top. vol. iv. p. 70.)

The Crest of the Gournays of Somersetshire was a Moor's head crowned, as is shewn in the seal of Sir Matthew de Gournay, and of Walter de Gournay, given in Dallaway's Heraldry.

In addition to the works generally accessible, we have constantly referred to the History of the House of Yvery, published in 1742, in which the

family of the Somersetshire Gournays is largely treated of. This work was written under the superintendence of John second Earl of Egmont, and partly with a view to forward his claim to the Barony of Gournay of Harptree.

We have also had the advantage of making considerable extracts from a Genealogical Manuscript belonging to Mr. Towneley, of Towneley, in which are various notices of the Gournays of Somersetshire.

We have given an account of each generation of this family, with the cotemporaries; until it divides into the four branches above specified, of which we have treated separately.

PEDIGREE OF THE GOURNAYS OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

NIGEL DE GOURNAY, held the manors of Barew-Gurney and Inglishcombe in Somersetshire, at the Survey, under the Bishop of Coutances. Called Nigel only in the Great Domesday; but Nigel de Gournay in the Exon Domesday, pages 69, 133, 134, 136.

ROBERT DE GOURNAI, father of Hawisa, and probably son or grandson of Nigel. See deed in Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, No. 100, p. 54. Bermondsey Chartulary, Cotton. MSS. Claud. A. VIII. fol. 113 b. Liber Niger by Hearne, vol. i. p. 161. Ob. ante 1167.

ROGER DE GOURNAI, brother of Robert. Bermondsey Chart. Cott. MSS. Claud. A. VIII. fol. 113 b.

HAWISA DE GOURNAI, lady of Barew-Gournai and Inglishcombe, held by Nigel de Gurnai at the Survey. Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, No. 100, p. 54. This Hawisa de Gournai was a great heiress and had large possessions. Hist. of House of Yvery, vol. ii. p. 479. Bermondsey Chart. ut supra. Mon. vol. v. p. 88. Gave the Church of Inglescomb to Bermondsey Abbey between years 1152 and 1167; the deed being witnessed by Patrick Earl of Salisbury, who flourished then. She held these manors in capite.

= ROGER DE BAALUN, probably her 1st husband. See Bermondsey Chart.

= ROGER DE CLERE, 2nd husband of Hawisa, by which marriage no issue. See deed proving this in Horsfield's Sussex, vol. i. p. 113.

= ROBERT FITZHARDING, last husband of Hawisa de Gournay. He was 3rd son of Robert Fitzharding, and lord of Were, or Overwere, in Somerset, and on that account called Robert de Were.

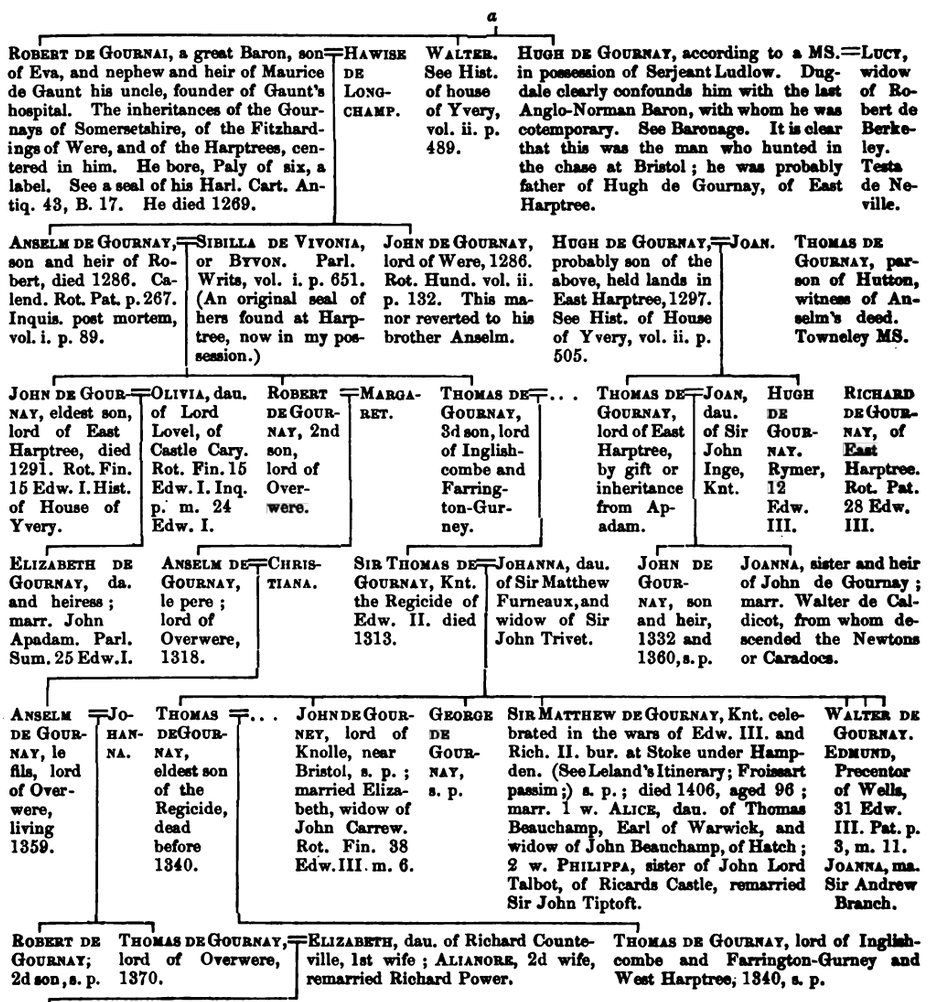
= ALICE, dau. and heir of Robert de Gaunt, 2nd wife of Robert Fitzharding, whom he married after the death of Hawisa de Gournai.

ROGER DE BAALUN, only child, by Roger de Baalun; died under age, as appears by Bermondsey Chart.; and his inheritance from the Baaluns devolved on Newmarch.

EVA DE GOURNAY, dau. of Hawisa, by Robert Fitzharding, her third husband; a great heiress; lady of Barew-Gurney, Inglishcombe, &c.; half sister of Maurice de Gaunt; dead before 1230.

= THOMAS, son of William de Harptree.

MAURICE DE GAUNT, half-brother of Eva de Gournay. At his death the inheritance of his father devolved on his sister's son; that of his mother passed to the Gaunts and Lutterells; died 1230, or before that year.



The early part of the above Pedigree is taken entirely from the original documents; the latter part chiefly from Anderson's History of the House of Yvery.

NIGEL DE GOURNAY

HELD the manors of Barew and Inglescombe, or Englishcombe, at the time of the Survey, under the Bishop of Coutances. Besides the above, he held under the same the manors of Wyche, Caivel, and Twiverton, and, jointly with Fulcran, part of Bacoile (Backwell),[a] all in Somersetshire. In the great Domesday he is simply called Nigellus; but in the Exon Domesday, which is supposed to be copied from the original rolls from which some counties in the great Domesday were compiled,[b] he is called Nigellus de Gurnai and de Gurnaio. (Appendix CI.) From these circumstances, and the fact that these manors of Barrow and Inglishcombe descended to the Somersetshire Gournays, there can be no doubt this Nigel de Gournai was the original ancestor of that family: what his connection with the Norman Barons might be is not traceable. In a catalogue of the Normans present at the battle of Hastings by M. du Moulin, by collating the MS. of M. Duchesne with another in the Hotel de Ville at Rouen, three individuals of the Gurnai family are given by name:[c]

"Hue de Gournai.
"Le Sieur de Brai, le comte.
"Le Seigneur de Gournai."

It is probable these three were Hugh de Gournay II., his son Hugh III., who married Basilia Flaitel, and this Nigel de Gournai, who might possibly be another son of Hugh. The manor of Englishcombe, or Ingliscombe, is situated about three miles from Bath, upon a ridge of high hills, and was, according to tradition, formerly the seat of some of the Saxon kings. The ancient castle of the Gournais stood on a break of the hill, about a quarter of a mile east of the village. It was surrounded by a deep foss, which is still remaining, as are also some small parts of wall work on the south and west sides; but the building itself has been demolished nearly a couple of centuries, and the rectorial barn near the church erected with

[a] Domesday, vol. i. pp. 88 and 89. [b] Reports of Record Commissioners, vol. i. p. 469.
[c] Du Moulin, Histoire de Normandie, p. 185.

SITE OF THE CASTLE OF THE GOURNAYS AT INGLISHCOMBE.

its materials. In the interior of the area near the centre was a well, which was discovered about forty years ago; it was nine feet in diameter, and composed of finely hewn stones. The castle stands in a field called Culverhays.[a] The tracing of the lords of these manors of Ingliscombe and Barrew, furnishes us with the descent of the Gournays of Somersetshire, as far as they can be discovered, they having been among the possessions of that family undoubtedly as early as the Survey.

The church of Inglishcombe contains some Norman arches in the central tower, which are here given.

Geoffrey Bishop of Coutances, under whom Nigel de Gournay held these manors, was a man of noble Norman extraction, and accompanied the Conqueror to England. He and Odo Bishop of Bayeaux were the two prelates who most distinguished themselves in this expedition. Geoffrey Bishop of Coutances was of the family of Montbray; he was a great military leader, being, as Orderic Vital says,[b] more skilful in arms than divinity; knowing better to train soldiers than to instruct his clergy. The Conqueror

[a] Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, vol. iii. p. 340.

[b] Pages 523 and 703.

ARCHES IN INGLISHCOMBE CHURCH.

conferred on him 280 manors in England, and the earldom of Northumberland. Most of his possessions descended to his nephew Robert de Mowbray, who succeeded as Earl of Northumberland, and was afterwards attainted, when his estates were given to his kinsman Neil d'Albini,[a] who married Gundreda de Gournay in the reign of Henry I. Probably Nigellus de Gournai was a follower of this military churchman, as he was enfeoffed by him in so many manors. This bishop is called Episcopus de Sancto Laudo in the great Domesday as well as in the Exon, from the vill of St. Lo, in the diocese of Coutances.

[a] Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. pp. 57 and 56.

APPENDIX CI.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GREAT DOMESDAY AND FROM THE EXON DOMESDAY, RESPECTING NIGEL DE GOURNAY.

From the Great Domesday.

Vol. i. p. 88, under the head "Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Somersetshire:"—"Fulchran et Nigel tenent de Episcopo Bacoile.* Turchil tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldebat pro decem hidis. Terra est quatuor decem carucatarum. Has habent ibi trigintaduo villani et viginti et unus bordarii et duo servi. Ibi molendinum reddit quatuor solidos. Et viginti quatuor acre prati. Pastura una leuga longa. Et dimidium leuge lata. Silva minuta una leuga longa et duo quartaria lata. Valuit et valet octo libras."

In the same page:—"Nigel tenet de Episcopo Berue.† Edric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldebat pro decem hidis. Terra est quatuor decim carucatarum. In dominio sunt duo carucate et tres servi et quindecim villani et septem bordarii. Ibi molendinum reddit quinque solidos. Et triginti quinque acre prati et triginta acre pasture. Silva una leuga longa et una quarteria lata. Valuit et valet decem libras."

Page 88b.—"Nigel tenet de Episcopo Engliscome.‡ Unus tainus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldebat pro decem hidis. Terra est decem carucatarum. In dominio sunt tres carucate, et sex servi, et tres villani, et septidecem bordarii, cum sex carucis. Ibi duo molendini reddunt undecim solidos et septem denarios. Ibi duodecim acre prati et centum acre silve minute. Valuit et valet decem libras. Idem Nigellus tenet de Episcopo Tuvertone.§ Tres taini tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldebant pro septem hidis et dimidio. Terra est decem carucatarum. In dominio sunt tres carucate, et sex servi, et septem villani, et tredecim bordarii, cum sex carucis. Ibi duo molendini reddunt triginta solidos et quindecem acre prati. Valuit et valet decem libras."

EXTRACTS FROM THE EXON DOMESDAY RESPECTING NIGEL DE GOURNAY.

From the Edition published by the Record Commissioners.

Under the head "Isti sunt hundreti de Sumerseta."

Page 68.—"In hundreto Harecliue sunt quatuor viginti hide et una virga. Inde habuit Rex de gildo suo septemdecem libras, &c. &c. Et barones regis habent in suo dominicatu sexdecem hidas et tres virgas. De his habet episcopus de Sancto Laudo quinque hidas, &c. Et pro dimidio hide quod tenet *Nigellus de Gornaio* non habet Rex gildum."

Under the head "Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Somersetæ syra."

Page 133.—"Episcopus habet unam mansio-

* Backwell. † Barew. ‡ Inglishcombe. § Twiverton.

nem que vocatur Bacoila* quam tenuit Turchillus die quo Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus, et reddidit gildum pro decem hidis; has possit arare quatuordecim carucis. Modo tenent Fulcramnus et *Nigellus* de Episcopo."

Ibid.—"Episcopus habet unam mansionem que vocatur Berua† quam tenuit Edricus die quo Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus, et reddidit gildum pro decem hidis; has possit arare quatuordecim carucis. Modo tenet *Nigellus de Gurnai* de Episcopo, et habet inde quinque hidas et duo carucatas in dominio, et villani sui quinque hidas et duodecim carucatas. Ibi habet Nigellus quindecim villanos et septem bordarios et tres servos et duo roncinos et viginti septem animalia et quatuordecim porcos et centum quinque et duo oves, et quingenta capros, et unum molendinum quod reddit quinque solidos per annum, et unam leugam nemoris in longitudine et unam quadragesimam in latitudine, et triginta quinque agro sprati et triginta agros pascue; et valet decem libras per annum, et quando Nigellus recepit tantundem."

Page 134.—"Episcopus habet unam mansionem que vocatur Wica quam tenuit Aluredus die quo Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus, et reddidit gildum pro una hida; hanc potuit arare una caruca. Hanc tenet *Nigellus de Gurnai* de Episcopo; et valet viginti solidos, et quando recepit valet tantundem."

Page 136.—"Episcopus Constantiensis habet unam mansionem que vocatur Ingeliscuma,‡ quam tenuit unus tainus pariter die qua Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus, et reddidit pro decem hidis; has possit arare decem carucis. Hanc tenet *Nigellus de Gurnaio* de Episcopo. Ibi habet Nigellus sex hidas et dimidium et unam virgam et tres carucatas in dominio, et villani quatuor hidas et unam virgam. Inde habet Nigellus tres villanos et septendecim bordarios et sex servos et duo runcinos et novem animalia et viginti tres porcos et centum triginta septem oves, et duo molendina que reddunt per annum undecim solidos," &c. &c.

Ibid. — "Episcopus Constantiensis habet unam mansionem que vocatur Tuvertona,§ quam tenuerunt tres taini pariter die qua Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus, et reddiderunt gildum pro septem hidis et dimidio; has possit arare decem carucis, hanc tenet *Nigellus de Gurnaio* de Episcopo. Inde habet Nigellus tres hidas et dimidium, et tres carucatas in dominio, et villani tres hidas et sex carucatas. Ibi habet Nigellus septem villanos, et tredecim bordarios, et sex servos, et duo runcinos, et undecim animalia, et septendecim porcos et ducentos oves, et duo molendina que reddunt per annum triginta solidos, et quindecim agros prati. Hec mansio valet per annumdecem libras, et quando Episcopus recepit valebat tantundem."

* Backwell. † Barew. ‡ Inglishcombe. § Twiverton.

ROBERT DE GOURNAY I.

Is the next of this line that we have been able to trace. He is mentioned in a deed of Hawisa de Gournai his daughter, lady of the before-mentioned manors of Inglishcombe and Barew; in this deed it is stated that he gave land in Cliveware to Alexander de Bidecumb.[a] (App. CV.) He also occurs as witness to the deed of Roger de Baalun, husband of his daughter Hawisa de Gournay, whereby Roger gave to the monks of Bermondsey land in Upperton, &c. In this latter instrument he is called Dominus Robertus de Gurnai, whence we conclude he was a knight. Roger his brother is the next witness in this deed.[b] (App. CII.)

Hawisa, the daughter of this Robert de Gournai, lived in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II.[c]; so that it seems extremely probable that he and Roger de Gournai his brother were sons of the preceding Nigel. Indeed I am disposed to believe this Robert de Gournay is the same person as Robertus filius Nigelli (Robert Fitz-Nigel), mentioned in the Pipe Roll of the 31st Henry I. (page 77, edition by the Rev. Joseph Hunter,) as holding lands in Gloucestershire in custody for William de Fescamp, a minor, which William de Fescamp was a considerable benefactor to the abbey of Beaubec, founded by Hugh de Gournay IV.; and amongst other donations William de Fescamp gave lands in England, which he held of Robert, surnamed the Consul, Earl of Gloucester. Now we find in the Liber Niger, which was written in 1167, that Robert de Gournay had held nine knights' fees of the Earl of Gloucester; and I therefore conjecture that Robert Fitz-Nigel and Robert de Gournay are the same person; and, if this is a correct inference, Robert is proved to be the son of Nigel de Gournay.

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[a] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, No. 100, p. 54.

[b] Extracts from Bermondsey Chartulary, Cotton. MSS. Claud. A. VIII. fol. 113 b.

[c] Ibid. and Pipe Roll, 26 and 27 Henry II.

The following are the extracts from the original documents relating to this point:—

From the Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I.—"Willelmus de Fiscampo debet centum marcas argenti pro terra patris sui, quam *Robertus Filius Nigelli* tenebat."

From the foundation Charter of the Priory of Beaubec, page 106 of this Record.—"Terram quoque quam prefatus Willelmus (de Fiscanno) vobis dedit in Anglia apud Chenobrotonum,[a] quam Robertus Gloucestrie Consul, e cujus feodo erat, vobis concessit."

From the Liber Niger (edition by Hearne, vol. i. p. 161), under the fiefs of William Earl of Gloucester, son and successor of Earl Robert (the Consul.)—"Feodum quod fuit Roberti de Gornaco, ix milites."

By this it appears these fiefs[b] had formerly been Robert de Gournay's, who was probably dead before the year 1167, when the Liber Niger was compiled, being the register of the aid granted by the tenants of the crown upon the occasion of the marriage of Matilda, daughter of King Henry II. with the Duke of Saxony.

From these documents it is highly probable that Robert de Gournay and Robert Fitz-Nigel are the same person.

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[a] See page 105 of this Record, in the note at the bottom of the page, where it appears Chenobrotonum is Kemerton in Gloucestershire.

[b] Eva de Gournay, granddaughter of this Robert, held a portion of these fiefs, viz. five knight's fees, of the honour of Gloucester, in the reign of King John.

HAWISA DE GOURNAI,

DAUGHTER of Robert de Gournay, (App. CV.) and Lady of the manors of Barew and Inglishcombe. She is stated by Dugdale[a] to have given to the abbey of Bermondsey the church of Inglishcombe, in the year 1112, 12th Henry I. This date is given to the above gift in the Annales Abbatiæ de Bermondsey, MS. Harl. 231. fol. 10; but is certainly erroneous, as Patrick Earl of Salisbury witnessed the deed of gift of Hawisa, of the said church of Inglishcombe, and he flourished from 1152 to 1167.[b] I transcribe the original deed from the extracts of the Bermondsey chartulary preserved in the Cotton MS. Claud. A. VIII. fol. 115.

"Ego Hawis' de Gurnai pro amore Dei &c. et pro anima Rogeri de Baalun mariti mei et Rogeri Baalun filii mei &c. dedi monachis de Bermondsey Ecclesiam de Ingliscumbe, Test. Patricius Comes, Radũs Baalun, Hamelinus de Baalun, Arnoldus de Baalun, Robertus de Gundeville, Maẗtus de Gurnay, Humfus de Clunn, Petrus filius ejus, Almerus filius Gaũfri, &c."

We must remark upon this charter that the fact of Matthew de Gournay of the Norfolk line of the Gournays (see page 301,) being a witness to this and to other charters of Hawisa de Gournay, (App. CII. and CV.) is a strong presumptive evidence of the Somersetshire Gournays being of the same stock as those of Norfolk and Normandy.

This Hawisa de Gournai was a great heiress, and a lady of extensive estates: so much so that she not only retained her own paternal surname, although thrice married, but transmitted it to her descendants even in the female line,[c] and with it these manors, of the original possession of the Gournays in Somersetshire, together with various others which she held in capite of the Crown.

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[a] Monasticon, New Edit. vol. v. p. 88. [b] Dugdale's Bar., vol. i. p. 174.

[c] History of the House of Ivory, vol. ii. p. 479.

The retention of the paternal surname by women of large inheritance was common during the period of our Anglo-Norman kings. The Normans introduced into this country the system of hereditary surnames, and their descendants were always extremely tenacious of the high distinction of such as marked their Norman extraction. That Hawisa de Gurnai married Roger de Baalun, is proved, not merely by the deed we have already quoted, but by various others. He was son of Winebald or Grimbaldus de Baalun, of a family who came to England at the Conquest[a] By him she had a son Roger de Baalun.

Roger, the husband of Hawisa, gave to the abbey of Bermondsey lands in Upton; and Roger her son before his death bequeathed to the same religious house "centum solidatas terræ," land worth a hundred solidatæ rent, of which the attestation of Hawisa his mother, and Patrick Earl of Salisbury, still exists in the Bermondsey Chartulary. This nobleman was guardian of the lands of the younger Roger de Baalun, and deposited the deed of legacy on the high altar of St. Saviour in Bermondsey. (App. CII.)

It seems that Hawisa had no other child by Roger de Baalun, as the inheritance of that family, Upton, Hardwick, and other places, devolved on Henry of Newmarch, nephew of the elder Roger de Baalun.[b]

The Pipe Rolls of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st years of Henry II. show Hawisa to have had a jointure in Horsington in Somersetshire; and as this manor was afterwards in the family of Newmarch,[c] who inherited feifs of the De Baaluns, there can be no doubt that it was the jointure settled on her by her husband, Roger de Baalun.

She held an interest in dower in the manor of Lesham in Hampshire; which she gave to Engelram de Abernon, who sub-enfeoffed his brothers, each in a third part of it.[d] (App. CIV.)

This dower in Lesham was from Roger de Clere, who was probably her second husband. This appears from the Lewes Chartulary, which contains the following charter, proving this: "Hawisia de Gurnais, salutem, sciatis me concessisse monachis de Lewes totam terram de Athelingworth, quam

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[a] Dugdale's Baron. vol. i. p. 453.
[b] Ibid. vol. i. p. 435.
[c] Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, vol. ii. p. 371.
[d] Abbrev. Placit. p. 66.

in dotem accepi ex donatione Rogeri de Clera, mariti mei, sicut Rogerus de Clera et Radulphus frater et hæres ipsius dederunt."

It appears by this that Hawisa had no issue by Roger de Clere, as Ralf his brother was his heir. Athelingworth is one of the manors or divisions of Brighton.[a]

Hawisa de Gurnai, it seems, remarried Robert Fitz-Harding, and had by him an only child, Eva de Gournay, who married Thomas the son of William de Harptree. The issue of Thomas de Harptree and Eva de Gournay was, as we shall hereafter see, Robert de Gournay, a great Baron who lived in the reign of Henry III. and who was, in the male line, the founder of the Baronial family of the Somersetshire Gournays.

It is extremely probable that Robert Fitz-Harding, and his wife Hawisa de Gournay, were the founders of the nunnery of Minchin-Barrow, within the lordship of Barrow-Gourney. Leland implies that one of the Gournays founded that house;[b] and Collinson, in his History of Somersetshire, states that one of the Fitz-Hardings was the founder.[c]

This religious foundation is mentioned in the will of Hugh Bishop of Lincoln in 1211;[d] it was therefore in existence at that time.

Hawisa de Gournay by deed (App. CV.) enfeoffed Thomas the son of William de Harptree of lands in Barew-Gournay, which the said Thomas bought for 103 solidi of Alexander de Bidecumb, who acknowledged himself satisfied in the presence of Hawisa and her men at her court at Barew. This land, which had been given by Robert de Gurnai father of Hawisa, the said Alexander de Bidecumb surrendered by presenting Hawisa, as lady of the manor, with the branch of a tree, which she presented to Thomas de Harptree in token of his being in possession of the said lands; and Thomas gave her as a token in return a golden ring.[e]

This Thomas was husband of Eva de Gournay, the daughter, as we believe, of Hawisa de Gournay and Robert Fitz-Harding.

The last mention of Hawisa is in the Pipe Roll 34 Henry II. 1188; she

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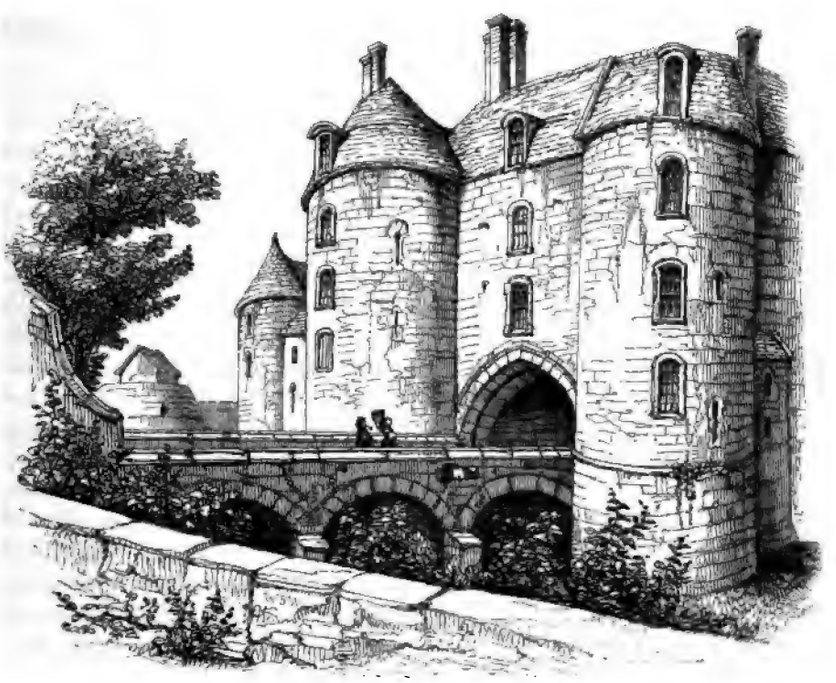
[a] Horsefield's History of Sussex, vol. i. p. 113.
[b] Leland, Itin. vol. vii. p. 88.
[c] Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, vol ii. p. 309.
[d] Ibid. p. 310.
[e] Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, No. 100, p. 54.

probably died soon after; and in the 4 Richard 1st, 1193, Robert Fitz-Harding, whom, as already stated, we take to have been her third husband, gave sixty marks for the livery of the inheritance of Alice Paynel, the first wife of Robert de Gaunt, whose daughter and heir he had married (for his second wife, as we conclude), and by whom he had a son called Maurice de Gaunt,[a] half-brother of Eva de Gournay, the daughter of Hawisa.

[a] Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 351. Rot. Pip. Ebor. 4 Ric. I.



APPENDIX CII.

ON THE FAMILY OF DE BAALUN.

Dru de Baalun was ancestor of this family; he had several sons, of whom Wynebald or Grimbaldus de Baalun was a benefactor to Bermondsey Abbey, in Surrey, in 1092.* Roger de Baalun, the husband of Hawisa de Gournai, was son of Winebald, and confirmed the gift of his father to the monks of Bermondsey.

"Sciant omnes fideles quod dominus Rogerus de Baalun concessit monachis de Bermondsey totam terram Toecii de Uppetuna et illam in Melandam et Chelnecraft quam pater suus Winebaldus dedit. Testibus, D'no Rob'to de Gurnai, Rogero fratre ejus, Henrico de Novomercatu, Humfr'o de Clunn, Hamelino de Baalun." †

Roger de Baalun, first husband of Hawisa, died in the reign of Stephen, as appears by her attestation of his gifts to Bermondsey Abbey.

"Steph'o Regi Anglie Domino suo Hathewisa de Gurnai salutem. Dominum meum Rogerum de Baalun ante ejus a seculo decessionem monachis Bermondsey dedisse notifico dimidium ville sue Uppotune. Et ipse astantibus coram lectum egritudinis suæ filio suo et amicis, &c." ‡

Roger de Baalun, the son of Roger and Hawisa de Gournai, gave, as appears by her attestation, lands in Upton of one hundred solidatæ rent.

"Ego Hawisa de Gurnai interfui ubi Rogerus de Baalun filius meus cum ultimam dederat eleemosynam monachis de Bermondsey, centum solidatas terre in Upton legavit. Testes sunt vir illustris comes Patricius qui custos terre sue rogatu ejus hoc legatum obtulit super altare sancti Salvatoris de Bermondsey, fuit et testis Arnoldus de Baalun, Benedictus Miles, Mattheus de Gurnai § et alii."

Patrick Earl of Salisbury attested the same; he was guardian of his lands, and, as he died in 1167,‖ these deeds are anterior to that date.

"Noverint universi quod Rogerus de Baalun ad extremum vite sue appropinquans dedit ecclesie sancti Salvatoris de Bermondsey centum solidatas terre de hereditate sua in Uptona. Ego autem Patricius comes qui memoratum Rogerum et terram ejus in mea habui custodia testificor per cartam istam hanc (donationem). Testes sunt Arnoldus de Baalun, Hamelinus frater ejus, Robertus de Gundevilla, Humfr'us de Clunn, Rad'us de Baalun, Bened'us Miles, Mattheus de Gurnai." ¶

That Hawisa de Gurnai had no other issue by Roger de Baalun, appears by the fact that the inheritance of the said Roger de Baalun fell to his nephew, Henry of Newmarch; who confirmed these very gifts in the presence of John Count of Eu, and his uncle, in the reign of Stephen.

"Stephano Regi Anglie &c. Theobaldo archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, et universis filijs

* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v. p. 85.

† MSS. Cotton. Claud. A. VIII. fol. 113; being extracts from Bermondsey Chartulary.

‡ Ibid.

§ Bermondsey Chartulary, Extracts ut supra.

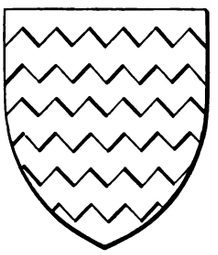
‖ Dugdale's Baron. vol. i. p. 174.

¶ Extracts from Bermondsey Chartulary ut supra.

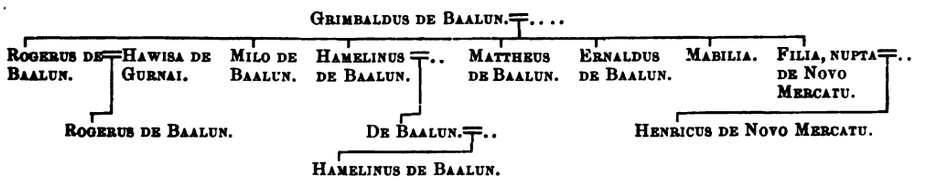
ecclesie Johannes Comes de Auge et Rob'tus de Auge patruus ejus salutem. Noverit vestra universitas quod dimidium Uptone a Rogero de Baalun ecclesie sancti Salvatoris de Bermondsey donatum Henricus de Novo mercatu nepos ejus nostra presentia, &c." *

A male branch of the De Baaluns continued at Easington in Gloucestershire, descended from Hameline de Baalun, one of this family.†

The following pedigree is copied from the Bermondsey Chartulary above quoted.

PEDIGREE OF  DE BAALUN.

Arms, Argent, three bars dancetté gules.‡



APPENDIX CIII.

ON ROBERT FITZ-HARDING.

Robert Fitz-harding, or, as he is often called, Robert de Were, from the manor of Were (now called Overwere in Somerset), of which he was possessed, was the third son of Robert Fitz-Harding, alderman of Bristol, and Lord of Beverstone in Gloucestershire, said to be descended from the royal family of Denmark, and Eva his wife; to which Robert Henry II. had given the honors of Berkeley and Berkeley-Harness, which had been taken from Roger de Berkeley, a partizan of Stephen.§ It was however finally agreed that Maurice Fitz-Harding, eldest son of Robert, should marry Alicia, daughter of Roger de Berkeley, from which marriage the present Earls of Berkeley are lineally descended.‖

* Extracts from the Bermondsey Chartulary.

† Atkyns's Gloucestershire, p. 218.

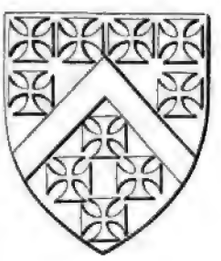
‡ Banks's Extinct Baronage.

§ Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 351.

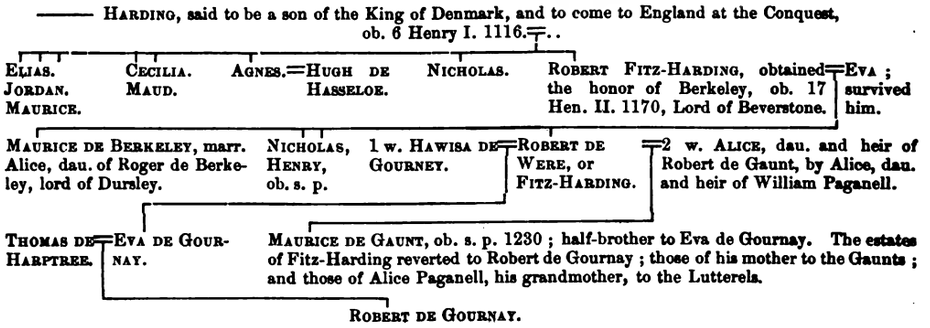
‖ Ibid.; also New Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 363.

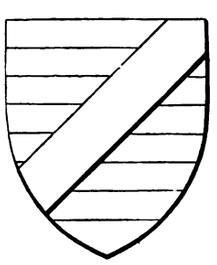
Maurice Fitz-Harding, the elder brother, confirmed to Robert de Were his brother the gifts of King's Weston and Beverstone, made to the said Robert by Robert Fitz-Harding their father.* Robert de Were married, as we believe, first, Hawisa de Gournai, by whom he had a daughter, Eva de Gournai, of whom hereafter; and he married, secondly, Alice, the daughter of Robert de Gaunt, lord of Folkingham, by whom he had an only son, called Maurice de Gaunt, half-brother of Eva, and upon whose death, without issue, in 1230, the inheritance of this branch of the Fitz-Hardings came to Robert de Gournay, son of Eva; † but the inheritance of Robert de Gaunt, the maternal grandfather of Maurice, reverted to Gilbert de Gaunt, and the inheritance of Alice Paganell, wife of Robert de Gaunt, came to the Lutterels.‡

These facts prove that Eva de Gournay was not full sister of Maurice de Gaunt, otherwise all the inheritance of the latter would have passed to Robert de Gournay her son. We subjoin a pedigree of this branch of the Fitz-Harding family, which will elucidate this subject.



Fitz-Harding of Berkeley, bore, Gules, a chevron between ten crosslets pattée.





Gaunt bore, Barry of eight, or and azure, over all a bend sinister gules (perhaps from being an illegitimate branch of the counts of Flanders).

We now adduce the reasons for concluding that Hawise de Gournay married to her last husband Robert Fitz-Harding or De Were.

In the first place, Robert de Gournay (II.) son of Eva de Gournay and Thomas de Harptree, confirms her gift of the church of Inglishcombe to the monks of Bermondsey, and in his deed of confirmation mentions Eva de Gournay as his mother, and Hawisa de Gournay as his grandmother.§

* Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 351; and Hist. of the House of Ivory, vol. ii. p. 43.

† Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 402.

‡ Oldfield's Hist. of Wainfleet, p. 257.

§ Extracts from Bermondsey Chartulary, Cotton. MSS. Claud. A. viii.

"Rob'tus de Gurnai filius et heres Eve de Gurnai pro salute anime mee et Thome patris mei et Eve matris mee et Hawise de Gurnai avie mee concessi et confirmavi Hugoni Priori et monachis de Bermundesey advocationem ecclesie de Inglishcumbe, quam eis Hawisa de Gurnai avia mea contulit et Eva mater mea confirmavit unde chirographum confectum fuit inter nos apud Ivelcestre coram D'no Thoma de Mulcton, Rob'to de Lexinton, &c. Justiciariis itinerantibus. A°. 11 Hen. III. (1218.)"

Now, as all authorities agree that Eva de Gournay was daughter of Robert Fitz-Harding, and Robert de Gournay her son calls Hawisa his grandmother, and confirms this gift of the church of Inglishcombe made by his mother Eva and his grandmother Hawisa; there can, therefore, be no doubt that Hawisa was the mother of Eva, and wife of her father Robert Fitz-Harding.

Secondly. In the 7th of Richard I. William de Harptree, father of Thomas, the husband of Eva de Gournay, paid fifty marks for the lordship of Barew (possessed as we have seen by Hawisa de Gournay); which he paid for the inheritance of his son's wife, being part of the lands of Robert Fitz-Harding.*

In addition to these two convincing documents, we have the facts already stated to prove that Eva de Gournay and Maurice de Gaunt, the children of Robert Fitz-Harding, were only half-brother and sister; which appears from the circumstance that Robert de Gournay, son of Eva, on the death of Maurice de Gaunt without children, did *not* inherit the lands of Alice de Gaunt, the mother of Maurice; but, in addition to those manors formerly held by Hawisa de Gournay, and which he had through his mother Eva, he inherited the estates of Robert Fitz-Harding, his maternal grandfather.

All these facts, which rest upon complete evidence, convince us that Hawisa de Gournay was the first wife of Robert Fitz-Harding, and mother of his daughter Eva de Gournay.

Nevertheless, the confirmation of the gift of the church of Inglishcombe by Eva de Gournay is thus noticed in the Bermondsey Chartulary: "Universis, &c. Eva de Gourney uxor quondam Thome filii Willelmi salutem; ad universitatis vestre cupio devenire noticiam me pro salute anime mee, &c.; confirmasse donationem factam de ecclesia de Hynglecomb monasterio S'ti Salvatoris de Bermondesey a domina Hawisa avia mea intuitu pietatis et fervore religionis. Testibus I. suppriori Bathon, R. precentore, Heba decano Bathon. &c."

I think there is an error in transcription here, and that *mater* should be substituted for *avia*, as this extract is in opposition to the charter of Robert de Gournay above, and which is given at length in the Bermondsey Chartulary; unless, indeed, avia is here used in the general sense of ancestress.

* Rot. Pip. Dors. 7 Rich. I. Will' fil. Joh' de Harpetrea redd' comp. de L m' p' h'enda t'ra de Berewic cu' v. milit' feofatis q' est he'ditus uxoris filii sui de t'ra q' fuit Rob. de Harding. In th'ro xxv m' et deb. xxv m'.

APPENDIX CIV.

ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM, PAGE 66.

Radulfus Thesaurarius Sar' ponit' loco D'ni Cant' custod' Rad'i de Cler', et t're sue, queritur q'd Walter' de Abernun et Will's et Ric'us fratres ej' ad exheredac'o'em ipsi' Rad'i tenent se sicut in feodo suo p'prio in t'ra de Lesham, que jure hereditario ei debet descendere post obitum Hawysie de Gurnay, cuj' dos t'ra illa est p' hoc q'd ipsi fratres intruserunt se in t'ram illam post obitum Engelram' de Abernon fratris eor' cui p'dicta Hawysia t'ram illam ut dotem suam concessit tenend' tota vita ipsi[a] Hawysie, &c. Et Will'us et Walter' ven' et dicunt q'd t'ra quam habent tenent ut feudum suum et sicut illam quam Engelram' de Abernun frater eorum eis dedit p' homagio et servic' p' cartas suas quas p'tulerunt quar' una testatur q'd ipse Engelram' dedit Walt'ro tertiam partem ville de Lesham, altera vero q'd tertiam partem dedit Will'o, et preterea ipsi vocant inde ad warantum Rog'um de Abernun heredem ipsi' Engelrami, &c. E Rot. 77 in dorso.

From this plea it is clear that Hawisa de Gurnay held Lesham as part of her dower from her husband Roger de Clere, by whom she had no issue, as Ralf de Clere, his brother, was his heir.

APPENDIX CV.

DEED OF HAWISA DE GURNAY, GIVEN IN MADOX'S FORMULARE ANGLICANUM, NO. 100, P. 54.

"Hathewisia de Gurneio, omnibus hominibus suis atque amicis Francis et Anglicis salutem. Sciatis quod Alexander de Bidicumba totam terram suam de Cliveware vendidit Thome filio Willelmi pro c & iii. solidis, et totum suum jus ei quietum clamavit in præsentiâ mei et meorum hominum in curiâ meâ apud Barowam; scilicet illam terram quam Robertus de Gurneio pater meus ei pro servicio suo dedit; et ipse Alexander se inde demisit; et per unum Ramum arboris* eam terram michi quietam reddidit in manum, ad saisiendum prædictum Thomam de illâ; et ego saisivi Thomam inde per eundem Ramum arboris; ad tenendum in capite de me et de meis hæredibus, sibi, et suis hæredibus, per servicium idem quod Alexander michi faciebat, scilicet servicium v partis unius militis; cum quinque ferdellis terre de Bacwellâ; et ipse Thomas meus homo inde devenit, et annulum aureum michi inde dedit de recognitione. Hanc convencionem concedo, et hac meâ cartâ et sigilli† mei impressione confirmo. Testibus hiis, Thomâ de Buritonâ, Matheo de Gurneio, Rogero ‡ de Batvent, Willelmo filio Radulphi, Widone, Roberto de Batvent, Roberto de Warewic (with seventeen others)."

* A confirmation from the lady of the fee of a grant of land made by one of her vassals. The land is surrendered to the lady per ramum arboris, who per ramum gives seisin to the purchaser, to hold of her in capite attornement by a gold ring.

* An oval seal of yellow wax, three inches long, shewing the effigies of a woman standing.

† Roger de Batvent was co-sheriff or deputy to Geoffrey Archbishop of York, who had the county of York in ferm in the reign of King Richard the First, Galfridus Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Rogerus de Batvent pro eo, reddit compotum de firmâ de Everwicscirâ de dimidio anno; Mag. Rot. Pipe 6, Rich. I. Tit. Everwicscira.

EVA DE GOURNAY,

DAUGHTER of Robert Fitz-Harding or De Were, by his first wife Hawise de Gournay, and half-sister of Maurice de Gaunt, his son, by Alice de Gaunt, his second wife.

Eva de Gournay was lady of the manors of Inglishcombe and Barew-Gournay, possessed by Hawise de Gournay.

This is proved by her confirmation of the gift of the church of Inglishcombe by Hawisa to the monks of Bermondsey,[a] and by her making over to her half-brother Maurice de Gaunt for life the manor of Barew, in the 16th of John, 1215.

"Carta 16 Regis Johannis."[b]

"Mauritius de Gaunt habet manerium de Barewe tenendum in vitam suam ex concessione Evæ de Gornay sororis suæ."

Eva de Gorney married Thomas, son and heir of William de Harptree, as is shown by a fine of 9 Hen. III. of which an office copy is given (App. CVII.); in which Robert de Gournay, son of Eva, declares himself son and heir of Thomas, son of William de Harptree, by Eva his wife. And in the 18 Hen. III. (1234), the same Robert held Harptree of the King in capite, which he inherited from William de Harptree his grandfather.[c] Also, in her confirmation of the gift of Hawisa de Gurnay of the church of Inglishcombe to the monks of Bermondsey, she calls herself "Eva uxor quondam Thomæ filii Willelmi," which also proves that she survived her husband, who was dead before the year 1208, when the fine above-mentioned was levied.

To Thomas, son of William de Harptree, Hawise de Gournay gave lands in Barew, as by deed given above. (App. CV.)

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[a] Extracts from Bermondsey Chartulary, ut supra.

[b] From a MS. in possession of Mr. Towneley, of Towneley, containing an account of the family of Newton and its connections.

[c] Rot. Fin. 18 Henry III. Dodsworth's MSS. Lansdowne MSS. No. 227.

In the 3d John (1202), Thomas de Harptree gave sixty marks for his lands in Inglishcombe, which he had by the grant of Hawisa de Gournai; and in the same year was charged ten marks for five knight's fees, which he held of the honor of Gloucester. These latter were probably some of those held by his wife's ancestor, Robert de Gournai I., as appears by the Liber Niger, vol. i. p. 161.

By Thomas de Harptree, Eva de Gournay had issue Robert de Gournay, of whom hereafter. They had also another son, Walter, mentioned in a record of William, brother of Thomas de Harptree.[a] We suppose it is his seal given in Dallaway's Heraldry, with the circumscription, "S. Walteri de Gournay," which Mr. Dallaway dates 1280."[b]

Hugh de Gournay, who married Lucy, widow of Robert de Berkeley, appears to have been another son of Eva. He was mistaken by Dugdale for Hugh VI. of the elder line. I give an account of him and his descendants afterwards; they were seated at East-Harptree.

Eva de Gournay married a second husband, Roger de Peanton, who was living in 1218, and whose lands were by writ of that date given to his wife's father-in-law, William, son of John de Harptree, to hold during the royal pleasure.

Eva de Gornai died before the year 1230, in which year her son was heir to the paternal inheritance of Maurice de Gaunt her half-brother, which could not have been had she been living.[c]

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[a] Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 489.

[b] Dallaway's Heraldry. This seal appears to me the same as that of Matthew de Gournay given at page 591; and that "Walteri" has been engraved by mistake for "Matthæi."

[c] Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 430.

APPENDIX CVI.

ON THE FAMILY OF HARPTREE.

In the history of the house of Ivery it is stated that John the first Lord of Harptree was a younger son of Ascelin Gouel de Percheval, Earl of Ivery, in Normandy, and Isabella de Breteuil his wife. But this is erroneous, as William Fitz-John, Lord of Harptree, was son of William Fitz-John, Seneschal of Normandy, and Lord of Tilly; who, by Dyonisia de Mandeville, daughter of Ralph de Mandeville, Lord of Marshwood, had two or more sons, Henry de Tilly the eldest, and William, called Fitz-John, the younger. Between these a division was made of the barony; and the latter having married Maud de Orescuiltz in the lifetime of his brother, had a son Thomas (husband of Eva de Gournay), and these two did homage to Henry de Tilly for Harpetree and lands in Normandy, the 10th year of King John. We subjoin the documents by which this descent of the Harptrees from the Lords of Tilly is proved.

Rotuli Cartarum, vol. i. pars 1. *ab anno* MCXCIX. *ad annum* MCCXVI., *fol.* 1837.

P. 75, b.—"Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Senescallis, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem, Sciatis quod concessimus et presenti carta confirmavimus Henrico de Tilleio, quod habeat et teneat omnes terras et tenementa sua in Anglia et in Normannia, ita bene et in pace et sine placito, sicut Willielmus filius Johannis, pater suus, et Dionisia, mater ejus, et ipse ea tenuerunt tempore Henrici Regis, avi patris nostri, et sicut ea tenuerunt tempore Henrici Regis, patris nostri. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod idem Henricus omnia illa tenementa teneat, sicut predictum est. Testibus, Radulfo Tessun, Petro de Pratellis, Roberto de Turneham, Roberto de Mortuomari. Datum per manus Simonis archidiaconi Wellensis apud Brus xxiiii. die Septembris, regni nostri anno secundo."

The above charter is also entered on the "Rotulus Cartarum et Cyrographorum Normannie factus tempore Guarini de Glapion tunc Senescalli Normannie anno secundo regni Regis Johannis m. 6," printed in the *Rotuli Normannie*, 8vo 1835; where we also find on membrane 5, under the heading *Item Henricus de Tilleio*, this copy of a chyrograph made at Caen.

Cadomi.—"Sciant omnes, &c. quod hæc est concordia inter Henricum de Tilleio et Willielmum filium Johannis, fratrem suum, de dissentione et contentione que fuerat inter eos causa participandi tocius hereditagii, quod ad eos ex parte patris eorum et matris, tam in Normannia quam in Anglia, pertinebat; videlicet, quod dictus Henricus dedit et concessit dicto Willielmo pro finali concordia et porcione tocius predicti hereditagii in Anglia honorem de *Harpetrou* cum omnibus pertinenciis suis de feodo Comitis Claudicestrie per servicium x. militum et in eodem Harpetrou quod habebat de feodo Comitis Moretonii per servicium dimidii militis, et de feodo domini Abbatis Glastingeberi servicium de Donneheved et

Mikeilstoc et Beccangre per servicium dimidii militis, et de feodo Episcopi Batoniensis, Wochehola et Meauliguesberge per servicium dimidii militis, et unam hidam terre in Weestberia, quam Petrus de Cheef tenuit per quintam partem unius militis. Et in Normannia apud Cadomum super Ornam quicquid pater eorum ibi tenuerat per legale servicium et consuetudinarium. Et apud Valles desuper Oram totam terram quam ibi habebat et possedebat per legale servicium et consuetudinarium, preter maritagium Cecilie sororis eorum, quod ipsa et heredes sui tenebunt de predicto Henrico et heredibus suis, sicut de domino capitali. Hæc autem omnia suprascripta tenementa, preter maritagium predicte Cecilie sororis eorum, dedit et concessit prefatus Henricus predicto Willielmo, fratri suo, et Thome filio ejus, et heredibus suis, tenenda de eodem Henrico et heredibus suis libere, et quiete et plene, sicut pater eorum tenuit, per predicta servicia. Et insuper prenominatus Henricus dictorum Willielmi et Thome homagia recepit. Per hanc autem finalem concordiam inter sepedictos Henricum et Willielmum et eorum heredes in posterum firmiter permansuram, remisit et concessit dictus Willielmus pro se et heredibus suis prefato Henrico et heredibus suis omnia alia tenementa et hereditagia, que ex parte patris eorum et matris ad eos sunt pertinencia et appendencia, sive in Normannia sive in Anglia, illis tantum ad prefatum Willielmum et heredes suos pertinentibus, que in hac carta continentur. Ita quod nec Willielmus nec ejus heres super Henricum et heredes recuperare inde aliquid potest vel litem suscitare. Hanc autem conventionem concordialiter initam juraverunt dicti Henricus et Willielmus pro se et heredibus suis se inviolabiliter observaturos, tactis sacrosanctis Ewangeliis."

The copy on the roll terminates at the word *Ewangeliis*, as that of the preceding charter does at the words *predictum est*; thus in every instance the date with which it should conclude is omitted, but of course it is an instrument of the second year of King John, anterior to the 24th day of September 1200, the date of that monarch's confirmation to Henry de Tilly, to hold his inheritance without liability to suit. There was no law of primogeniture in Normandy, except by custom, and we owe this characteristic of the descent of English baronies to our Anglo-Saxon predecessors. Two days after the above confirmation to Henry de Tilly by King John, at Brix, they were both at Cherbourg, and there we have another charter explanatory of this law.

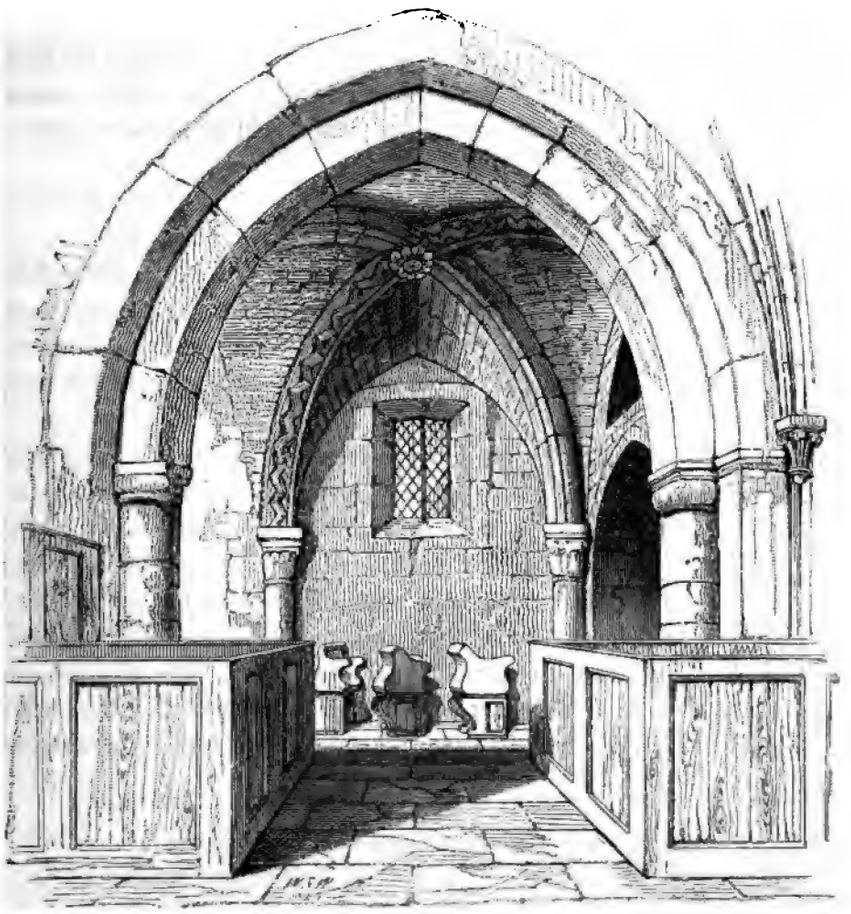
"Joh'es Dei gratia, &c. Archiepiscopis, &c. si terra Willielmi de Merle, tam in Normannia quam in Anglia, nunquam fuit partita inter fratres, vel antecessores suos, qui antiquitus fuerunt, inter quos terra illa partiri debuit si partiri debuisset, volumus et firmiter precipimus quod idem Willielmus et heredes sui post eum terram illam habeant et teneant bene et in pace omnibus diebus vite sue *sine partia*. Testibus Rad' Taxone, Petro de Pratellis, Roberto de Turnham, Roberto de Treogoz, *Henrico de Tilly*. Dat. per manum Simonis Wellensis archidiaconi apud Cesarisburgum, xxvi. die Septembris, anno regni nostri secundo."

Throughout the chyrograph, William, the younger son of William Fitz-John, is designated simply William Fitz-John, thus assuming the patronymic of his own father, in preference to tracing the further descent; and this was a common practice, and led to the formation of such surnames as Fitz-Walter and Fitz-Herbert. Henry de Tilly preferred to remain in Normandy after the conquest by Philip Augustus,

and his lands in England were in custody 9th Feb. 1205, and during the 6th regnal year of King John. William Fitz-John, of Harpetre, is also the designation of this *son* of William Fitz-John in the Pipe Roll 3 John; but his son Thomas calls himself Thomas son of William de Harpetre. The mother of Henry de Tilly, and of William Fitz-John, was Dyonisia de Mandevill, of Marshwood; whose inheritance was recovered by Robert de Mandevill in the 10th of King John, who proved his descent from an elder brother of her ancestor, and who had been disinherited by King Henry I. (See Madox's Exchequer, 4to. chap. xiii. vol. i. p. 489.)

There are two deeds of William de Harptree in the MS. above quoted, belonging to Mr. Towneley, of Towneley, in which his seal is drawn with his arms, a saltier flory.

SIGILLU' WILL'MI FILII WILL'MI FILII JOHANIS DE HARPTREE.



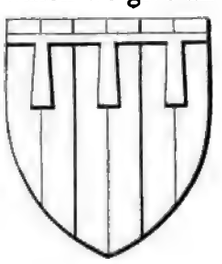
ROBERT DE GOURNAY II.

Son and heir of Eva de Gournay and Thomas de Harptree. He inherited from his mother the manors of Inglishcombe and Barew-Gournay; and, through her, from Maurice de Gaunt his uncle, the inheritance of Robert Fitz-Harding, their father, viz. Were, Beverstone, King's Weston, &c.; and from his father the inheritance of the Harptrees, Harptree, Farrington-Gurney, &c., and Cernecote, in Wiltshire, which was the manor belonging to Matilda, the mother of Thomas de Harptree.

From all these properties centering in Robert de Gournay, he became enfeoffed of very extensive possessions. His assumption of the name of de Gournay is a curious instance of the manner in which surnames were adopted at the period in which he lived.

His reason for calling himself de Gournay must have been the circumstance of the family of Harptree being in fact without a surname, which appears by all their deeds, and most of the entries in pipe rolls and fines. The same observation would apply to the Fitz-Hardings; so that there is no doubt he chose the appellation of de Gournay as being more honourable in his day, inasmuch as it was a name of Norman origin, and was become a fixed appellative.

In the British Museum is an original letter of Robert de Gournay,[a] of which we give an engraved fac-simile. The subject of it is merely to call



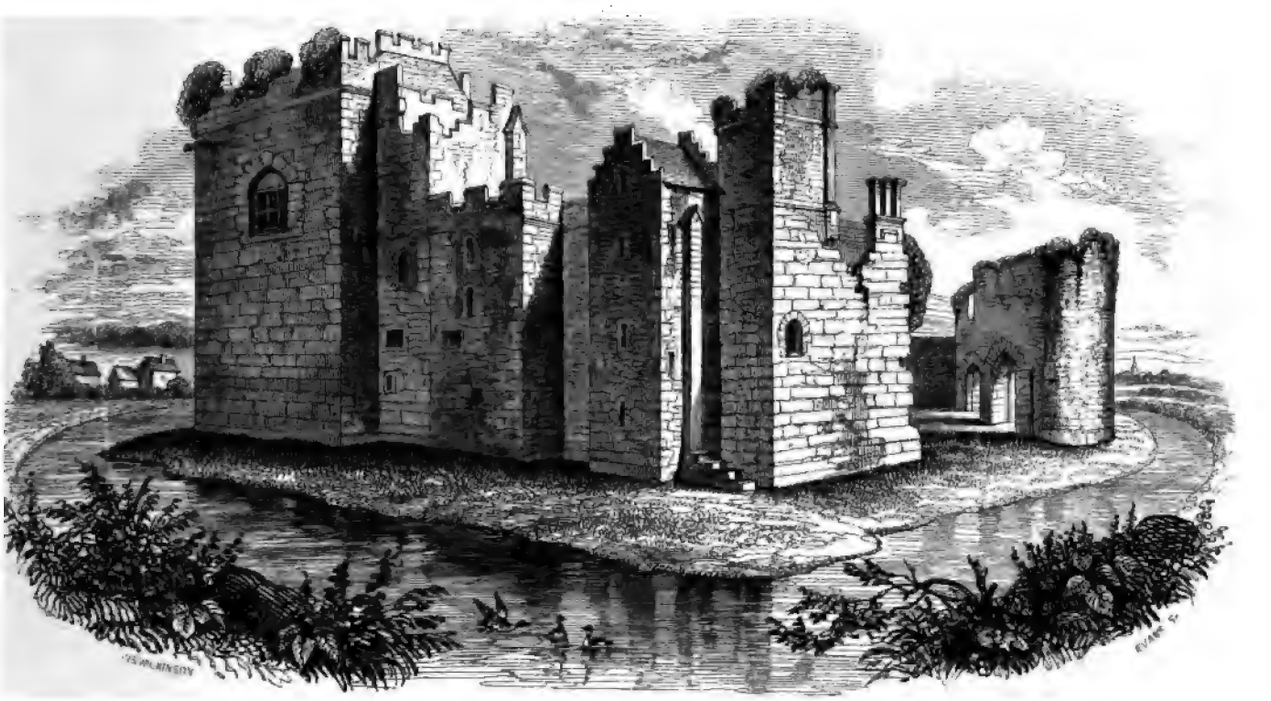
together a certain number of witnesses to meet for the attestation of a deed to be executed by him; it is, in fact, only a sort of circular to the parties requested to attend, and was doubtless sent round from house to house by a messenger. His seal appended to it is, Paly of six, the bearing of the Gournays of Somersetshire, with a label as eldest son; so that it

[a] Harl. Cart. Antiq. 43 B. 17.

Letter of Robert de Gurnay, in the British Museum.

Harl. Mss. Cart. antiq.

43. B 17.



BEVERSTONE CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

was probably written during the lifetime of his mother Eva de Gournay, who died before the year 1230.

This document, translated, is as follows:—

"Robert de Gurnay to William Tilly, Thomas de Morton, John de Farington, Henry de Bicknoller, William of the Bourne, Lawrence late Provost of Wells, Robert Fitzwalter of Chedder, and William his brother, William de Clewer, greeting. I beseech you that you may be witnesses for me when I shall make an exchange with the monks of Brewerne for that part of Hydon which the Templars hold of me, which (to wit,) part these monks had formerly held of me in farm. Farewell."

Bruerne, or Brueria abbey, is in Oxfordshire, and amongst its benefactors was William Fitz-William Fitz-John, who gave lands in Harpetree and Priddy, in Somersetshire, and who was father of Thomas (de Harpe-

tree), Robert de Gournay's father; so that Hydon was probably a part of one of those parishes.[a]

This Robert may be considered as the founder of the male line of the Barons de Gournay, in Somersetshire. These barons were lords of the fourth part of Mendip, according to Leland.[b] Amongst their principal castles was that of Beverstone, in Gloucestershire, the fine ruins of which now exist; but it was considerably enlarged by Thomas Lord Berkeley, to whom it was sold, and who laid out upon it the ransom he had obtained for prisoners taken by him in the battle of Poictiers.[c]

Richemounte Castle, at East Harptree, was another of their feudal residences. Leland says,[d] "Gurney usyd to ly much at Richemonte castle. It stondithe in the rote of Mendipe, este from Bristow, in the paroche of Este Harptre, by the paroche churche of it. There standeth yet a pece of the dungeon of it. Sir John Newton dygged up many old foundations of it toward buyldynge of a new house hard thereby, caullyd Estewood."

"There is a nother village by Est Harptre, caulyd West Harptre-Gurney; and there be the variete of arms that Gurney gave in the glasse wyndowes, and his cote armure."

"At such time as Gurney lived, the Lord Fitzwarine was master of Mendepe Forest, by inheritance, and it was well furnished with dere; but now, after for riots and trespassys done in huntynge, it was deforestyd, and so yet remayneth."

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[a] Abbey of Bruerne.—Monasticon Ang. vol. v. p. 496. Charter of K. John.—Translation:—"John, by the grace of God, King of England.—Know ye that we have granted and confirmed by our present charter, in pure and perpetual francalmoign, to the church of St. Mary of Bruern, and the monks of the Order of Citaux, there serving God, the site itself, which is called Bruerne, in which their abbey is founded, of the gift of William Fitz-William Fitz-John, all lands and pastures at Harptree and Priddy, which he gave to them and confirmed by his charter. Given by the hand of Jocelyn of Wells, at Oxford, 29th day of March, in the sixth year of our reign. (1205)"

[b] Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 88.

[c] Atkyns's Gloucestershire.

[d] Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 89.

REMAINS OF RICHEMOUNTE CASTLE IN EAST HARPTREE (1814).

Again.[a] "There was a goodly castle at Estewood, called Richemonte, where noble Gurney lay much. Yt is now defaced to the hard ground; and Sir John Newton, now lord of it, hath made his house of the ruins thereof, yn the very place wher the Graunge of Richmont Castelle was in Gurney's tyme." This is the account of Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII.

Collinson, in his History of Somersetshire, thus mentions this castle:[b]

"Richmont Castle, the old fortress of the Harptrees and Gournays, lies about half a mile north-westward from the church. In 1138 it was garrisoned by Sir William de Harptree in favour of Maude the Empress, but King Stephen got possession of it by stratagem; for many years after this the castle continued in preservation. It was an irregular fortification; the approach to it from the south-west. The vestiges of the dungeon, a circular building, are still visible. On the north and east sides is a steep descent into a deep narrow winding glen; the sides of which are deeply veiled with wood, and very romantic."

[a] Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 106.

[b] Vol. iii. p. 589.

In the 9th of Henry III. (1225,) a fine was levied between Robert de Gournay and his grandfather William, son of John (de Harptree), respecting the manor of Kerenton, which was settled upon William. The fine states it was " de hereditate Matildis quondam uxoris ipsius Willelmi, esse jus ipsius Roberti, ut illius qui fuit filius Thome primogeniti filii ipsorum Willelmi et Matildis, cui Thome idem Willelmus prius concesserat et heredibus suis ex Eva uxore sua matre ejusdem Roberti genitis," &c.

The office copy of this fine is given in App. CVII. No. I.

In the same reign he obtained the grant of a fair at his manor of Were.

The 25th of Henry III. (1240), Robert de Gournay paid twenty pounds to the King for being excused attending him at that time into Gascony ;[a] and in the 41st of the same King (1256), had summons to be at Bristol, in the octaves of St. Peter ad vincula, well furnished with horse and arms, to march with him into Wales ; and in the same way, 42nd Henry III. (1257), to be at Chester ; and in the 47th (1262) at Hereford, to restrain the incursions of the Welsh.[b]

Robert de Gournay confirmed the advowson of the church of Inglishcombe to the monks of Bermondsey by deed. This was before the 11th of Henry III. (1227), when a fine was levied between him and Hugh, Prior of Bermondsey, in further confirmation of it. (App. CVII. No. II.)

Robert de Gournay was either founder or principal benefactor of the hospital, called Gaunt's Hospital, in Bristol.[c] This hospital was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Mark, and was situated in the ancient manor of Billeswyck, which now forms part of the city of Bristol. The nature of the foundation very much resembled that of Saint Cross, near Winchester, (as in both a certain number of poor persons were fed daily) according to the foundation charters. Some accounts state that Robert Fitz-Harding or de Were, the grandfather of Robert de Gournay, was the original founder of this religious house, on the site of his own residence ; others,

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[a] Rot. Pip. 26 Henry III. Gloucester.

[b] Rot. Pip. 41, 42, and 47 Henry III. Dugdale's Bar. ut supra.

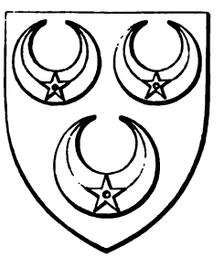
[c] Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 343, et seq. where is a detailed account of this house.

that Maurice de Gaunt, half-uncle of Robert de Gournay, had, either by will or gift of land, founded the hospital, or at all events that it was by his direction that it was established by his nephew. Leland, however, (vol. vii. p. 92,) states, that Henry de Gaunt, the first master, had been the founder of the house, and that he was brother of Maurice de Gaunt. He says, this Henry was "a knight, sometyme dwellynge not far from Brandon Hill, by Brightstow." It appears he was a Knight Hospitaler, and had long served in the Holy Land, and probably on his return completed this foundation. The charter of Robert de Gournay, in favour of this house, is given in App. CVIII.

He gives for his own soul, and that of Maurice de Gaunt his uncle, and those of his ancestors and successors, his manor of Paulet, for the support of a master and three chaplains and the relief of one hundred poor persons daily; he also gave other estates and houses in Bristol, reserving to himself and heirs the right of being entertained at the hospital according to their convenience. He also desires that each of the hundred poor persons should receive a loaf of forty-five solidi weight, with sufficient pottage prepared from oatmeal; and in making the bread he directs an equal quantity of the flour of beans and of barley, or fine wheat, should be used.

To this charter the first witness is Ralf de Neville, Bishop of Chichester, which fixes the date of it after the year 1223.

This deed was afterwards confirmed by a fine between Robert de Gournai and Henry Gaunt, master of the hospital, in 1238.[a]



Robert de Gournay married Hawisa de Longchamp.[b] Of what family of Longchamp she was does not appear, but probably of the baronial family of that name seated at Wilton in Herefordshire.

Longchamp bore, Or, on three crescents gules, three mullets argent.

The earliest instances we find of the use of arms

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[a] Rot. Fin. 22 Henry III.

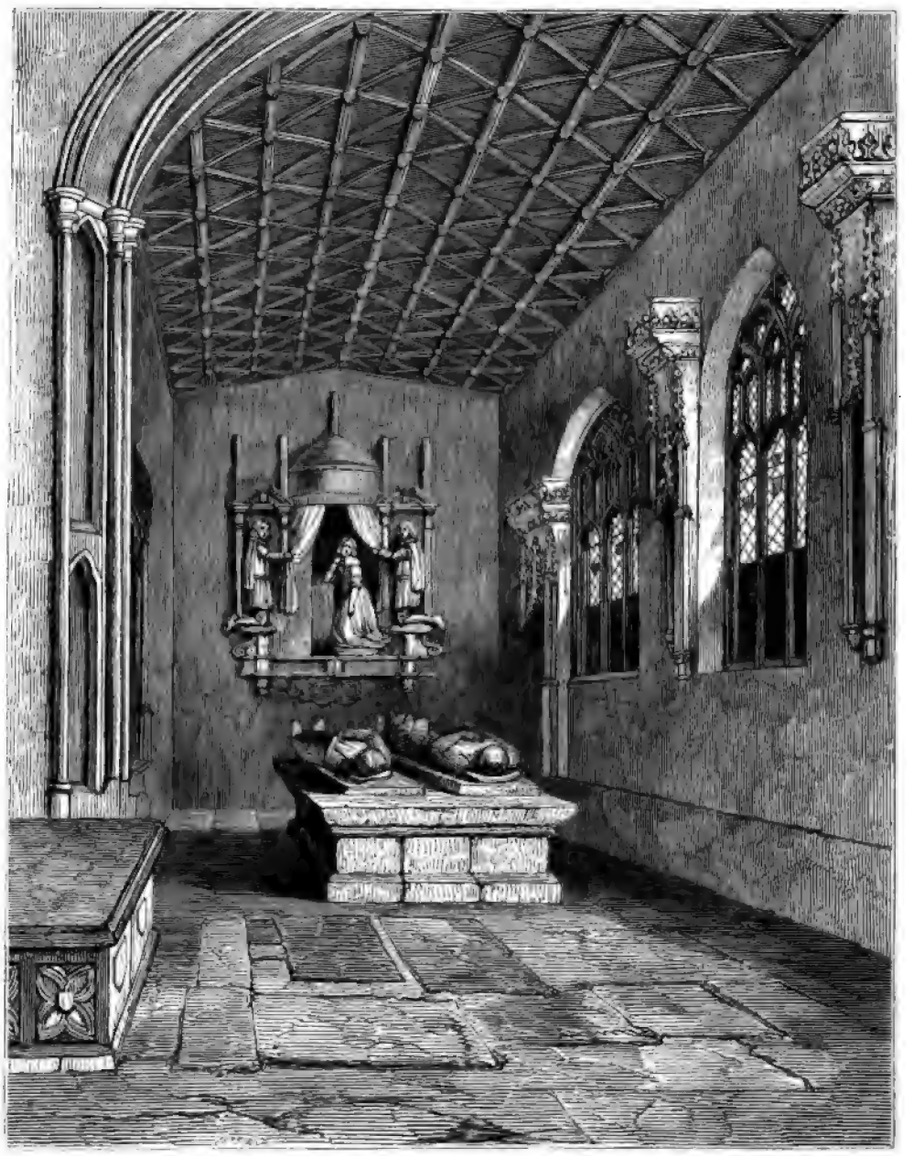
[b] Claus. 53 Henry III.

among the Gournays of Somersetshire are in the seals of the Robert now under notice, and his brother Walter, as already mentioned.

Robert de Gournay died on the 20th November,[a] in the year 1268 or 1269; his heart was buried in the church of the Friers Preachers at Bristol, and his body interred in the chapel of St. Mark, in the same city, which belonged to the hospital his uncle Maurice de Gaunt and he had founded. In this chapel is a monument to his memory, with his effigy in chain-armour and cross-legged, which would imply his having assumed the cross. On the same altar-tomb is a similar monument of Maurice de Gaunt, the other founder, and a mural one of Henry de Gaunt, in like

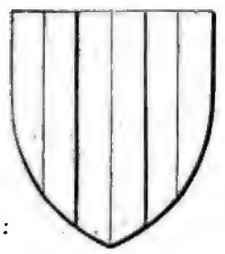
EFFIGIES OF ROBERT DE GOURNAY AND MAURICE DE GAUNT, ON THEIR MONUMENT IN ST. MARK'S CHAPEL, BRISTOL.

[a] William of Worcester's Itinerary, p. 234. Martyrologe of the Friers Preachers.

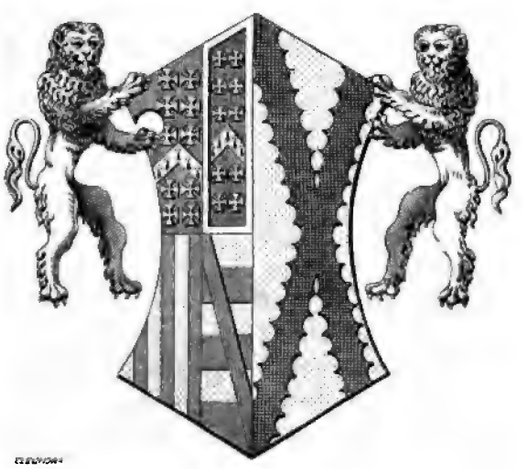


AISLE OF ST. MARK'S CHAPEL, WITH GOURNAY AND GAUNT'S MONUMENT.

manner in chain-armour and cross-legged, who was first master of the hospital.



In the windows of St. Mark's church are the arms of Gournay: Paly of six, or and azure; and on the monument of one of the Berkeleys, (probably of Maurice de Berkeley, who married Katharine de Botetourte,) is the shield here given: viz. Berkeley, quartering Berkeley with the difference of a junior branch, Gournay and Gaunt, and impaling Botetourt. I am unable to explain these quarterings.



APPENDIX CVII.

FINE BETWEEN ROBERT DE GOURNAY AND HIS GRANDFATHER WILLIAM, SON OF JOHN, THE NINTH YEAR OF HENRY III. (1224.)

No. 1.

Hec est finał concorđ fc̃a in Cur̃ Dñi Reg̃ apud Westm̃ in Cᵃstino Purific̃ Beate Marie Anno Regni Reg̃ Henr̃ fił Reg̃ Joħ nono cor̃ Martino de Pateshull Thom̃ de Muleton Thom̃ de Harden Roƀ de Lexintoñ Gauffr̃o le Sauvag̃ Justic̃ et alijs Dñi Reg̃ fidelibꝫ tũc ibi p̃sentibꝫ. Int̃ Wiłłm fił Joħis q̃rentẽ et Roƀ de Gurnay Deforciantẽ de Manͥio de Kerenton cũ ꝑtiñ uñ placitũ fuit inter eos in p̃fat̃ Cur̃ Scił̃t q̃d p̃dc̃us Wiłłus recognovit totũ Manͥm illud cũ ꝑtiñ et simiłr om̃es ꝟras et om̃ia tenem̃ta que iđm Wiłłs tenuit die quo ħ concorđ fc̃a fuit tã de hẽditate sua ꝑpᵢa q̃ de hẽditat̃ Matilđ qᵒndã ux̃is ip̃ius Wiłłi ẽe jus ip̃ius Roƀ ut illiͥ qui fuit filius Thom̃ p̃mogeniti filij ip̃oꝝ Wiłłi et Matilđ cui Thom̃ iđm Wiłłms prius ꝯcesserat et hẽdibꝫ suis ex Eva ux̃e sua maꝟ ejᵓdẽ Roƀ genitis ut iđm Wiłłms recognovit et ꝑ ħc recognic̃m finẽ et concorđ iđm Roƀs concessit ip̃i Wiłłmo totũ p̃dc̃m Manͥm cũ ꝑtiñ et om̃es p̃dc̃as ꝟras et tenementa cũ ꝑtiñ tã de hẽditate ip̃ius Wiłłi q̃ de hẽditate p̃dc̃e Matilđ qᵒndã ux̃is ip̃ius Wiłłi habere et tenͥe tota vita sua de capitalibꝫ Dñis ꝑ s̃vic̃ quod ad Manͥm illud ꝟras et tenem̃ta ꝑtinet. Ita q̃ ip̃e Wiłłmus imposterũ ullam ꝑtem ip̃arũ ꝟrarũ v̄l tenem̃toꝝ dare venđe v̄l vadiare v̄l aliquo alio mode alienare poꝟit nisi de assensu et voluntate ejᵓdẽ Roƀti v̄l hẽdũ suoꝝ exceptis q̃ndecĩ libratis ꝟre de eisdẽ ꝟris quas iđm Wiłłmus si ei placuit dare v̄l assignare poꝟit v̄l quibꝫc̃qꝫ voluit. Ita tã q̃d ip̃e v̄l ip̃i v̄l quibꝫ terrã illã dederit et eoꝝ ħedes pᵓt decessũ ejᵓdẽ Wiłłi tenebũt eandẽ ꝟram de ip̃o Roƀ et hẽdibꝫ suis ꝑ s̃vic̃ q̃d ad illas q̃ndecĩ libr̃ ꝟre ꝑtinebit. Hec auꝟ concorđ fc̃a fuit p̃sente et concedente Pagano filio ip̃i Wiłłi qui fuit frat̃ p̃dc̃i Thom̃ qui ĩ eadẽ Cur̃ recognovit se nicħ juris ꝑ se ħre jure hẽditario in p̃dc̃is ꝟris v̄l tenem̃tis contᵃ p̃dc̃m Roƀ nec in aliquibꝫ ꝟris vel tenem̃tis de hẽditate p̃dc̃oꝝ Wiłł et Matilđ sive in Angł sive in Hiƀna v̄l Normannia et ꝑ ħc recogniciõe iđm Wiłłmus ad peticionẽ ejᵓdẽ Roƀ et de voluntate ejᵓdẽ tũc in eadẽ Cur̃ Dñi Reg̃ eiđm Pagano libr̃ ꝟre de ead scilicet totã ꝟram q̃m iđm Wiłłmus tenuit in Edmodeshã in Suddon et in Stures in comitatu Dorset̃ et totã ꝟram q̃m iđm Wiłłmus tenuit in Sanford in comitatu Sumerset et homag̃ et totũ s̃vic̃ Nicħs de Baggenore et hẽdũ suoꝝ de tenem̃to quod tenet in Bagganore, et in Colemͥe. Et homag̃ et totũ s̃viciũ Hug̃ de Cumbe et hẽdũ suoꝝ de tenem̃to quod tenet in Cumbe. Et homag̃ et totũ s̃viciũ Walteri de Loddreford et hẽdũ suoꝝ de tenem̃to quod tenet in Loddreford salvis tam̃ eiđm

Wiłłmo ꝑris illis et ꝯvicijs tota vita sua. Et pꝰt decessũ ejꝰ iđm Paganꝰ et hẽdes sui ꝑras illas ꝯvicia cũ ꝑtiñ tenebũt de ip̃o Roƀ et hẽdibꝫ suis imꝑpeť faciendo inde ꝯviciũ triũ militũ ꝑ om̃i ꝯvic̃o. Et om̃es alie ꝑre ꝑdc̃e et om̃ia alia tenem̃ta cũ ꝑtiñ exceptis ꝑdc̃is q̃ndecĩ libr̃ ꝑre pꝰt decessũ ip̃ius Wiłłmi reꝟtenꝑ ad ip̃m Roƀ et hẽdes suos quiete imꝑpetuũ.

Dorset Sum̃set.

FINE 11 HENRY III. (1226) BETWEEN ROBERT DE GOURNAY AND HUGH PRIOR OF BERMONDSEY.

No. 2

Hec est finał Concordia fc̃a in Curia Dñi Reg̃ ap̃d Ivelcestr̃ in Crastiñ ocꝑ Anno Regñ Reg̃ Henr̃ fił Reg̃ Johannis undecimo coram Thom̃ de Muleton Roƀto de Lexinton Wiłło de Schorwell Warin fił Iuel Jordan olim Justiciar Iꝑinantibꝫ et aliis Dñi Reg̃ fidelibꝫ tũc ibi ꝑsentibꝫ. Inť Robť̃m de Gurnay petentẽ et Hug̃ Prior̃ de Bermundeseia Deforciantẽ ꝑ Joħm Maudut põitum loco ip̃ius Prioris ad lucᵃdũ vel ꝑdendũ de advocac̃one Eccłie de Inglescumbe cujꝰ assisa ultime ꝑsentac̃onis sumonita fuit inꝑ eos in ꝑfata curia. Scilicet q̃d ꝑdc̃us Roƀtus recognovit advocac̃oem ꝑdc̃e Eccłie ẽe jus ip̃ius Prioris et Eccłie sue de Bermundeseia et illam remisit et quietã clamavit de se et hẽdibꝫ suis ip̃i Priori et successoribꝫ suis et Eccłie ꝑdc̃e de Bermundeseie imꝑpetuũ. Et iđ Prior recepit eundem Roƀm et heredes suos in singulis bñfc̃is et or̃onibꝫ q̃ deceꝑo fient ĩ eadem Eccłia de Bermundeseia.

Sum̃s.

APPENDIX CVIII.

ACCOUNT OF GAUNT'S HOSPITAL AT BRISTOL.

(Dugdale's Monast. Angl. vol. vi. p. 687.)

Gaunt's or Billeswyke Hospital, at Bristol.

The following is Tanner's account of this foundation.—"Maurice de Gaunt * built an hospital at Billeswyke, in the north-west suburb of Bristol, near St. Austin's, before A. D. 1229,† for one chaplain, and one hundred poor people to be relieved every day. For which use he gave the manor of Paulet, and several mills, &c. to the Canons of St. Austin's, and seems to have made his hospital entirely subject to their

* Leland, Itin. vol. VII. p. 92, ascribes the foundation of this house to Sir Henry Gant, and it was intended for a college of Priests, &c. But Maurice's Charter is extant in the Register at Wells.—Tann.

† Anselm, bishop elect of St. David's, is one of the witnesses to Robert de Gurnay's confirmation of his uncle's charter, and A.D. 1229 was the year of his election.—Tann.

management and direction. But after his decease Robert de Gournay, his nephew and heir, made it a distinct house, for the maintenance of a master and three chaplains, and the relief of one hundred poor people every day. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Mark; valued, 26 Hen. VIII., at £112. 9*s.* 9*d.* per annum, as Dugd., and £140 as Speed, and granted 33 Hen. VIII. to the mayor and citizens; but since that time it hath been converted into an hospital for orphans, by the munificence of T. Carre, a wealthy citizen.*

Carta Fundatoris ejusdem.

(Cart. 61 Hen. III. m. 15.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Robertus de Gurnay salutem in Domino. Noveritis me Divinæ pietatis intuitu, et pro salute animæ bonæ memoriæ Mauritii de Gaunt avunculi mei, et pro salute meâ, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, cum in plenâ per dominum regem essem seisina et potestate de omnibus terris et tenementis me a dicto Mauritio hæreditarie contingentibus, dedisse et concessisse, et hac præsenti cartâ meâ confirmasse in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, Deo et beatæ Mariæ, et beato Marco, et nostro elemosinario de Billeswyke, ad sustentationem dicti magistri, et trium capellanorum ibidem perpetuo pro fidelibus celebrantium, et ad refectionem centum pauperum, singulis diebus imperpetuum, manerium de Paulet, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sine ullo retinemento, in dominiis, in villenagiis, in liberorum homagiis, et servitiis, in molendinis, et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad prædictum manerium pertinentibus; et molendinum de Were, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, cum totâ dicti manerii sequelâ; in stagnis et aquis, et aquarum cursibus, in piscariis, et omnibus emendationibus quæ in eisdem molendinis apponi possunt; et molendinum de Radewike cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, cum totâ dicti manerii sequelâ, in stagnis et aquis, et aquarum cursibus, in piscariis, et omnibus emendationibus quæ in eisdem molendinis apponi possunt; et quatuor marcas redditus in Bristoll, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis (videlicet) de domo quæ fuit Roberti filii Hardingi, quam tenuit David Laware, duas marcas: de domo quæ fuit Ricardi Cordwainarii juxta Pisam, unam marcam; et de domo Petri Laware in Bradstreet, unam marcam; et domos meas de Billeswicke cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sine ullo retinemento; salvo tamen mihi et hæredibus meis tantùm, ad custum nostrum proprium, hospitio nostro cum illuc venerimus, absque gravamine vel impedimento dictorum magistri et capellanorum, et pauperum ibidem reficiendorum.

Concessi etiam pro me et hæredibus meis, quod si qua inter dictum Mauritium et canonicos sancti Augustini de Bristoll compactio firmæ bladi aliquando extiterit, nulla de cætero habeatur; et quod, decedendo dicto elemosinario nostro, administratio elemosinæ, terræ, molendinorum, reddituum, rerum, et possessionum, donec magistrum habuerint, in manibus consistat dictorum capellanorum, qui pro tempore fuerint; qui ex se, vel aliis, virum idoneum eligant in magistrum, ipsum mihi et hæredibus meis præsentantes, qui ad præsentantionem meam, et hæredum meorum, per loci diœcesanum admittatur, et per eundem in dictarum elemosinarum magister instituatur; cui electo, si ego, vel hæredes mei aliquo tempore, causa irrationabili, contraria velint, dominus Wigorniensis episcopus ipsum nihilominus,

* Camb. Brit. edit. 1695, col. 74.

ad dictorum præsentationem admittat capellanorum, ipsius qui, si in ordine, vel terris, rebus et possessionibus minus bene tractandis inhoneste se gesserit, causâ rationabili super hoc convictum amoveat; aliumque, sicut prædictum est, admittat.

Volo etiam quod unusquisque dictorum centum pauperum ad pondus quadraginta et quinque solidorum panem accipiat, cum sufficienti potagio, cum farina avenæ parato ad quem panem faciendum æqualiter ponatur de frumento fabarum, et hordeo vel siligine. Ego vero et hæredes mei dicta manerium, molendina, et redditus, et domos prædictas, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sicut prædictum est, dicto magistro et successoribus suis, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ne ego, vel hæredes mei, aliquo tempore contra prædicta venire possimus, præsens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus Radulpho Cicestrensi episcopo, domini Regis cancellario, Huberto de Burgo comite Kentiæ et Angliæ justiciario, Joselino Bathoniensi episcopo, Willielmo Wigorn' episcopo, Gilberto de Gaunt, Johanne Marescalco, Jordano de la Warre, &c. Gilberto de Shipton, Elia de Samford, Terrico clerico.

Fine between Henry de Gaunt, Master of St. Mark's Hospital at Bristol, and Robert de Gurnay, 27 Henry III. (1242.)

Hec est final Concordia fca in Cur Dñi Reg ad Ivelcstr in Octab purificacois Beate Marie Anno Reg Regis Henr fil Reg Johis vicesimo septimo coram Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Peston Witmo de Sco Edmundo & Alano de Farnehan Justic Itin antibz & aliis Dñi Regis fidelibz tunc ibi psentibz In Henr Gaunt Magrm Hospital Sci Marc de Bristoll quer & Robtm de Gurnay inped de Manio de Poulet cũ ptiñ uñ plac war Carte sum fuit in eos in eadem Cur Scilt qd pdcus Robs recognovit pdcm Manium cũ ptiñ esse jus ipius Magi & frm qd pdci fres tnt de dono pdci Robti Habend & tenend eidm Magro et succ suis & pdcis fribz in pura & ppetua Elemosina libam & q'tã ab oi seclari vicio t exaccoe ad sustentacoem Centũ paupm & t'ũ capellor scdm tenorẽ carte q^m Idem Magr & pdci fres tnt de pdco Robto de eodm Manio imppm. Et Id Robtus & hedes sui Warantizabnt adquitabnt & defendent eidm Magro et suc suis & pdcis fribz pdcm Manium cũ ptiñ ut libam purã & ppetuã Elemosinã suã scdm qd pdcm est cont^a oms hoies imppm. Et Id Magr recept pdcm Robm & hedes suos in singlis bnfcis & oracionibz qui de ceo fient in pdco hospital impm.

Sums.

The following is extracted from Barrett's History of Bristol, page 843 :—

"*Of the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Virgin Mary and St. Mark, called the Gaunts of Billeswyck, now the Mayor's Chapel.*

"This church is sometimes called St. Mark's, being dedicated as above, not to St. Martin, as Prynne has it; at other times Gaunt's of Billeswyck, from the original founder, and the name of the manor in which it was built, and with part of which it was endowed. This name of Billeswyck was probably given to it from the pleasantness of the site of it (Bellus vicus.)

It is not a very large or elegant structure; but by a generous vote of the corporation of this city, the patrons of this curacy, in 1772, it was repaired at the expense of the chamber and beautified; and it is now made a chapel for the mayor and corporation to attend divine service and hear a sermon every Sunday morning and on public days, for which the reader has 25*l.* per annum, and the preacher 20*s.* for every sermon. It was before this time, by their permission, made use of by the French refugees as a place of worship, who have erected their chapel since in Orchard-street. In this small but neat church are many stately and superb monuments, and some ancient statues in stone.

"In the chancel is a large finely ornamented and carved tomb, and on it, within an arch, the stone figures of Sir Thomas de Berkeley and Catharine his lady, daughter of Lord John Bottetourte. Sir Thomas died 35th Edward III. (1361.) There are two shields over them; one has the Berkeley arms of Stoke impaled with Bottetourte, which are, Or, a cross engrailed sable; the other shield is, Paly of six, or and azure, for Gourney.

"The 13th of King John, Maurice de Gaunt, on an inquisition for knight services for each county, was rated for Dorset 1 milit. et dimid.

"Leland, in Itin. v. 6, f. 100, says, 'Maurice de Gaunte was Lorde of Beverstone Castle by Tetbyrie;' and opposite has this note, 'Loke wether Maurice wher not first caullyd Barkely, and then Gaunte a loco tantum natalium.' And v. 8, f. 67 a, he says, 'Baronia de Gaunt, partita inter Rogerum de Kerdeston, et Julianam de Gaunt, et Petrum de Marley, hæredes Gilberti de Gaunt, patet recorda de Anno 19 Edw. I.' Collect. v. 3, p. 32. 1144, Gilbertus de Gaunt monasterium de Bridlington Castrum fecit sibi. Gilbert de Gaunt accompanied his uncle William Duke of Normandy into England, who having vanquished Harold, divided his enemies' lands among his Norman friends and followers of his fortune; amongst whom he particularly favoured his nephew, and gave him ample possessions, and created him Earl of Lincoln, which the posterity of Gilbert de Gaunt enjoyed for five generations, till the male line failed in 1306. It appears in Domesday book (in iisd. Comit.) what exorbitant grants he made him, for in 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th years of his reign, this Gilbert de Gaunt alone was seized of one lordship in Berkshire, two in Oxfordshire, three in Yorkshire, six in Cambridgeshire, one in Huntingdonshire, five in Northamptonshire, one in Rutlandshire, one in Warwickshire, eighteen in Nottinghamshire, and one hundred and thirteen in Lincolnshire, being 154, which was a large estate indeed for so short a time. He married Alice, daughter of Hugh de Montfort, a great baron of those days, and had two sons and one daughter by her. Walter the eldest succeeded his father in the title and honour of the earldom of Lincoln, about the year 1096, and was buried at Bardney Abbey. The chief seat was Folkingham in Lincolnshire. Robert, the second son, married Alice, daughter of William Paganel, who founded the Priory of Drax in Yorkshire, and by her had two daughters only; Juliana, married to Jeoffrey Luttrell; and Alicia, married Robert, the second son of Robert, surnamed Fitzharding, because the son of Harding, a younger son of the King of the Danes. This Robert had by Alice de Gaunt his wife, a son named Maurice, who took upon him the surname of De Gaunt; afterwards, Maurice de Gaunt, dying the 14th of Henry the Third, without issue, the 15th of Henry the Third, this Robert de Gournay, as his nephew and heir, did his homage, and had livery of the manor of Paulet, in the county of Somerset,

and of his uncle's manors of Beverston, Weston, Radwick, Over, and Aylburton;* and made a solemn declaration in the King's presence that he did not lay any claim to the three hundreds of Bedminster, Harecliffe, and Portbury, in the county of Somerset, acknowledging that his uncle Maurice de Gaunt was only tenant for life of those hundreds; and after his decease, without issue male, they were to go to Thomas de Berkeley, by virtue of an entail. The original deeds relating to this house (of Gaunt's Hospital) are so many that they fill a large book of a folio size, close written, with abbreviations, a copy of which authentic curious manuscript I have in my possession. I shall quote this also, under the title of Gaunt's Book, being a manuscript never seen by any of our writers of ecclesiastical history and antiquities, neither by Dugdale, Stevens, Leland, Tanner, nor Mr. Willis.

"Robert de Gournay, by his deed duly executed, presents and approves of Henry de Gaunt (who calls himself clerk and brother of Maurice in his deed) for the mastership of the said house, which Sir Henry, by his deed, confirmed all former grants, and further granted the manors of Poulet, Stockland, of Erdecote, and lands of Bruham; the mills of Were and Langford, with all his right in Delyamour and Lynagan, in Cornwall, of the donation of William Cannel; the burgage and rents in Bristol and the house of Belliswick, for the support of the master of this house, and twelve brothers, clergymen, and five brothers, laymen, and twenty-seven poor people; out of which number, twelve are to be scholars, to serve only in the choir, in black caps and surplices, as the same was ordained and confirmed formerly by Walter Lord Bishop of Worcester. This Henry is said in Leland, Itin. vol. 7, to be the brother of Maurice de Gaunt, and that he lies buried in the vesturye, under a flat stone."

"The following is an abstract of the said bishop's ordinance, dated in 1259:—

"Walter, Bishop of Worcester, with consent of Robert de Gournay and Henry de Gaunt, joint founders of the lands, rents, &c. by them given to the said house: viz. that the lands, &c. by them given should for ever remain to that house, for the support of a master and three chaplains, and that the alms to poor Christians, agreeable to each of their deeds, should every day be observed; and that twelve scholars be admitted or removed at the will of the master, who are to officiate in the choir in black caps and surplices, according to the direction of the chaunter, master, and faculty of the house, out of whom one is to be chosen to direct and instruct the rest, for which his stipend shall be larger than the rest; and it is ordained that three clerks in sacred orders, and five lay friers, do wear the same habit of those friers of the hospital of Lechlade, differing only in the badge of the said hospital, which is a cross argent, and the shield gules, with three geese argent. And if it should happen that either of the said six clerks should by the said master be promoted to the sacerdotal order, nevertheless he may administer in the church according to the direction of the chaunter, provided the number of chaplains, clerks, and friers so ad-

* I have before shown that these estates of Maurice de Gaunt, which were inherited by Robert de Gournay his half-nephew, were those which had belonged to Robert Fitzharding, the father of Maurice; those of Alice de Gaunt, his mother, reverted to the Lutterells, the children of her sister Juliana. Robert de Gournay being son of Maurice de Gaunt's half-sister, Eva de Gournay, would inherit the lands of their father Robert Fitzharding. Maurice de Gaunt died at Portsmouth, 14th Henry III. (1230.)—D. G.

mitted by the said master not having the habit, exceed not thirteen, unless in process of time the revenues of the house increase, at which increase let as many be added to the charity as the master of the house shall think fit. At the admittance of each person into the brotherhood he shall have the shield only fixed, which shall be worn during the year of probation; at the end of which time, if he is found a fit proficient, then the shield with the cross shall be fixed to the same; or within the time of his probation, if he desire or plead for this right, he may have the shield with the cross impressed on his upper habit, by vowing the substantials of the order, viz. continence, obedience, and abdication of property, and other regulations of the said house to be observed.

"Any person after admission and within the time of probation, if he should be found not fit, may depart or be removed by the master. In fasting and other things to be observed by the members of this house, let it be according to the custom of the friers of the hospital of Lechlade; but in divine offices according to the custom and order of Sarum. In burying the dead, whether prince or prelate be sent for burial, the said chaplains and clerks are to wear the habit of the said hospital, or in their more solemn apparel, according to the custom of Sarum, may meet the same, provided the said habit is not used elsewhere but in the choir, or elsewhere when free from ecclesiastical office.

"As to mass and its solemnities the said chaplain and clerks are to observe the following rules, viz. one mass shall be celebrated in the morning for the Blessed Virgin Mary, the second for the dead, and the third for the day: this to be continued every day; the other chaplains may celebrate mass for the living and the dead, and chiefly for the benefactors of the house, at the discretion of the master. Divine service being ended, two chaplains, and the aforesaid six clerks, wearing the badge of the house, with two lay-brothers, each with a little knife in his hand, shall cut the bread for the impotent and weak, who are to be served to their will between one and three, before the chaplains and clerks shall dine; that receiving their prescribed portion there, they may nevertheless get elsewhere what is necessary for them.

"The master, chaplain, clerks, and the brethren bearing their habit, may sleep in one house, and may eat and drink in the dining-room, but no secular person shall eat there or any where within the bounds of the hospital unless by special leave of the master, or detained there by sickness, when he must be refreshed in the infirmary. If any stranger shall make a visit to the master, he may be at liberty to dine in his chamber or elsewhere at his choice; but then he is to have one or two of the aforesaid chaplains at table with him. If the said master shall dine out of the refectory, or lie out of his bedchamber, or travel abroad, whether within or out of the town of Bristol, one or two chaplains are to be with him, first appointing one of the chaplains or brethren of the order to officiate in his stead. No chaplain, clerk, or brother shall eat or drink out of his house in the same town unless in the presence of his bishop or patron, or in religious houses, nor without consent of the master or his vicegerent, and then some of the brethren in their habit shall be with him, least any of them should be seen wandering abroad alone, in the town, out of the precincts of the said house; and at table the master and chaplains shall use only black mantles and black cowls, but elsewhere they shall have the arms of the house outermost, gules, three geese

passant argent. If on horseback or afoot within the town, they shall wear black caps, with the arms of the house worked thereon. The chaplains, clerks, and brethren, shall eat good bread of good corn, and be served with good beer and good pottage, &c. at the direction of the master. They shall not purchase any wine for their own use, nor make feastings to the loss or detriment of the said poor.

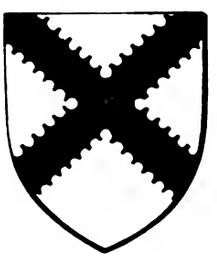
"At dinner and supper time, or at the entertainment of a legate, a lecture shall be spoken as usual at other religious houses, to be directed by the chaunter.

"If any of the chaplains and clerks know how to write or account, at the command of the master he ought to write and note down those things which turn out for the use of the house. If any of the lay-brethren have been versed in any of the mechanic arts he may follow it for the advantage of the house, at the will of the master, whose business shall be assigned them by the master as well within as without the house, and the work committed to them be carefully attended to and not injured by their removal from the work. And in case that part of the land of Paulet belonging to the said house, which lies near the sea, should at any time be flooded by the sea, and destroy the produce of the land, notice thereof being given to the Bishop of Worcester and to the patron by the master of the house, and an inquisition taken of the truth thereof; in this case the allowance for the poor, with all charges incident thereto, shall be lessened until the loss be made good.

"Finally, the Bishop granted for himself and his successors, that the house of St. Mark be quit and freed from procurations and visitation of the archdeacon of the place or his official, and from obedience to the archdeacon, to be observed as far as relates to religious matters for ever. And the house and said poor to receive visitation of the Bishop or his official according to law.

"Walter, by the grace of God, Bishop of Worcester, having seen this ordinance above, confirmed it by the pontifical authority, sealed with the said Bishop's seal, with the seal of the house of St. Mark, and that of Robert de Gourney, patron, and of Henry de Gaunt, master, in the year of Grace 1259, on the morrow of the Exaltation of the Cross.

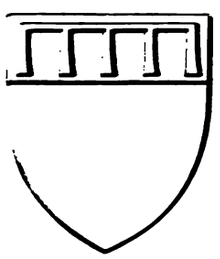
"In the 26th year of Henry VIII. A.D. 1534, this house or college of Gaunts was resigned by John Coleman, the master, and his brethren, to Commissioners appointed for the said King's use; its value was then computed at £112. 9*s*. 9*d*. per annum. It was granted in 1540 to the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Bristol, who are now possessed of it."



ANSELM DE GOURNAY

Was son and heir of Robert de Gournay, and did homage for his father's estate soon after his death, the 53d Henry III. (1269.)[a]

He married Sibilla, daughter of Hugh Byvon or Vivonia, with whom he had the manor of Crofton: as appears by the Rotuli Hundredorum, 4 Ed. I. (1276)[b]; where it is stated that the manor of Crofton was worth £15 a year, and that it was given in free marriage to Anselm de Gournay, by Hugh de Byvon, with his daughter. The family of De Vivonia were eminent for some generations in the county of Somerset. They bore,[c] Argent, a chief gules, with a label of five points of the first.



Between which year (1276,) and the 7th of Edw. I (1279,) Anselm gave part of the manor of Were, called Overwere, to his younger son Robert de Gournay, in whose posterity it remained; and Anselm de Gournay, being then in the Scotch wars, obtained of Edw. I. a grant that himself and all his burghers of Netherwere should be free from payment of any customs thoughout England, by deed of Edward dated at St. Johnstown (Perth), in crastino Epiphaniæ anno septimo (1279).[d] (App. CIX. No. 1.)

We find in the Parliamentary Writs,[e] that Anselm de Gournay was summoned to perform military service in person against Lewellyn Prince of Wales in 1277, muster at Worcester; again in 1282, and in 1287, to attend a military council, to be held at Gloucester, before Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

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[a] Fines, 53 Henry III. m. 7.
[b] Vol. ii. p. 133.
[c] History of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 498.
[d] Calendarium Rot. Pat. p. 267. Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 499.
[e] Vol. i. p. 651.

The 12th of Edw. I. (1284,) Anselm de Gournay gave lands to Robert de Harneton. This deed he seals with his private seal, as he states he had no other with him at the time; by this deed we see that Sir Henry de Bause, Knt. was then his seneschal; John, at that time his chaplain, was the writer (confector) of the deed, which is dated at his Castle of Beverstone. We are able to give a copy of this from the MS. of Mr. Towneley. The private seal was his arms, paly of six pieces. (App. CIX. No. 2.)

The 13th of the same reign, he granted by deed the manor of Ferington, (Farington-Gurney,) to Thomas his youngest son, and his heirs, to be held by them for ever, by the annual service of a rose to be presented by them upon the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the following year, the manor of Inglescombe to the said Thomas, under the annual service of twelve cross-bow shot.[a]

Anselm de Gournay gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester five solidati of land in Beverstone, with the advowson of the church of the same town, in the time of John Gamages, Abbot.[b]

On the 15th of Nov. in the year 1286, (14 Edw. I.) Anselm de Gournay died seized of the manors of Beverstone, Alberton, Weston, Overe, Kingscote, and the house of St. Mark of Billeswicke without Bristol.[c] Sibilla de Byvon, his wife, was jointured in [d] the manors of Alberton, Overe, and King's Weston.

Anselm de Gournay was buried in the choir of the Friers Preachers at Bristol.[e]

Sibilla de Gournay survived her husband many years. She was summoned in 1300 to perform military service against the Scots, muster at Carlisle; she being returned from the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Dorset, as holding rents either in capite or otherwise to the amount of £40 value.[f]

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[a] Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 500.

[b] New Monast. vol. i. p. 545.

[c] Inquis. post mort. vol. i. p. 89. [d] Ibid.

[e] William of Worcester's Itinerary, p. 284. Martyrologe of the Friers Preachers of Bristol.

[f] Parl. Writs, vol. i. p. 651.

Some years ago the seal of Sibilla de Gournay was found by a labourer at East Harptree: it is of silver in perfect preservation; in the centre is engraved the figure of a woman, with a hawk (the emblem of nobility,) on her wrist. Her mantle is lined with ermine, and clasped over the right

FIGURE OF SIBILLA DE GOURNAY FROM HER SEAL.

shoulder. Her head-dress a high cap with an ornamented border, the hair gathered on each side in a round network. The circumscription is "Sigill. Sibille D' Gurnai." At the back is a small ring, by which to

suspend the seal. It measures about an inch and a half long, by half an inch wide.

Anselm de Gournay had issue by Sibilla his wife four sons ; three of whom were ancestors of separate branches of the Somersetshire Gournays.

John de Gournay, the eldest, was the heir.

Robert de Gournay, the second, was Lord of Overwere.

Thomas de Gournay, the third, was Lord of Inglishcombe and Farington-Gurney.

William de Gournay, the fourth, was probably the same person as the William de Gournay mentioned below.

We shall treat separately of these three branches, which ended in females after a few generations, when this family of the Somersetshire Gournays appears to have become extinct in the male line.

Besides these three sons, it seems probable that Joan de Gournay was their daughter. She was prioress of Minchin-Barew, and was appointed by the patron of the Nunnery (the patronage being in the Lords of Barew-Gourney) in 1316; when a commission issued "ad examinandam electionem Johannæ de Gournay in priorissam de Barew;" and in 1317 a fresh appointment[a] "ob defect' in electione;" she resigned in 1325.

We discover also a William Gorney, probably the son of Anselm mentioned above, killed by Richard le Venur, forester of the King, in the forest of Dene, for his perpetually hunting, and various transgressions and robberies, upon which being represented to the King by Grimbald Pancefot, constable of St. Briavel's Castle, the King granted a free pardon to Richard le Venur. (App. CIX. No. 3.)

[a] New Monast. vol. iv. p. 498.

APPENDIX CIX.

DEEDS RESPECTING ANSELM DE GOURNAY.

No. 1.

Charter of Edw. I. to Anselm de Gournay.

Edwardus Dei grat' Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Archiepiscopis, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Anselmo de Gornay militi nobiscum in obsequio nostro in partibus Scotiæ comoranti quod ipse et omnes Burgenses sui de Netherwere in comitatu Somersete sint liberi de omnibus custumat. in omnibus mercandisis quibuscunque mercandis in toto regno nostro ubi per nos libere possunt imperpetuum. Et quod dictus Anselmus et Burgenses sui habuerunt ex concessione antecessoris nostri Henrici regis primi Anglie Mauritio de Gaunt militi, et quod habeant, &c. Dat. per manum nostrum apud Villam Sancti Johannis Scotiæ A°. regni nostri septimo in crastino post Epiphaniam D'ni.*

No. 2.

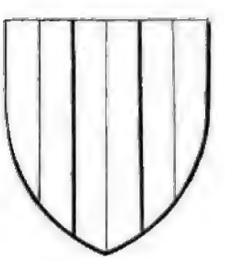
Anselm de Gournay's Deed to Robert Harneton.

Sciant, &c. Quod Ego Anselmus de Gurnay dedi Roberto de Harneton, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti cartæ sigillum meum secretum est appensum quia tunc temporis sigillum aliud non habui. Hujus testibus D'no Johanne de Sancto Laudo, D'no Hen'co de Bause tunc senescallo meo, D'no Thoma de Morton, militibus, &c. D'no Johanne tunc Capellano meo confectore hujus cartæ.

Dat. apud Beverstone Anno regni Edw. filii regis Henrici duodecimo.†

* Towneley MS. p. 4.

† Towneley MS. p. 8.



SIGILLUM SECRETU'.

No. 3.

*Deed of Pardon for the Death of William Gorney.**

Rex omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos, &c. salutem. Quia testificatum est coram nobis per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Grimbaldum Pauncefot, Constabularium Castri nostri de Sancto Briavello et custodem foreste nostre de Dene, quod Will'us Gorney transgressor consuetus de venatione nostra in foresta prædicta transgressiones hujus modi et alias transgressiones et roberias ibidem contra pacem nostram incessanter perpetravit, propter quod Ricardus le Venur forestarius noster foreste prædicte præfatum Will'm in foresta prædicta fugientem et se secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri justiciari non permittentem cum clamore et uthesio† insecutus fuit et ipsum deputavit;‡ perdonavimus eidem Ricardo sectam pacis nostræ quæ ad nos pertinet pro morte prædicti et firmam pacem

* Rot. Pat. 13 Edw. I. m. 18. P. Ric'o le Venur de P'don.

† Uthesium or huesium, *i. e.* hue and cry. ‡ Sic.

nostram ei inde concedimus. Ita tamen quod stet recto in curia nostra, si quis versus eum inde loqui voluerit. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westm' vii. die Jun'.

No. 4.

Universis, &c. Anselmus de Gurnay salutem. Noveritis me dedisse Joh'i de Bause wardam et maritagium Willelmi filii et hæredis Rogeri Bavel, &c. Testibus D'no Thoma de Gurnay rectore ecclesiæ de Hulton, Thoma le Waleys, Roberto de Gurnay, Thoma de Saneto Laudo, &c. sine data.

We are unable to fix this Thomas de Gurnay rector of Hulton.

JOHN DE GOURNAY OF EAST HARPTREE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

JOHN DE GOURNAY, eldest son and heir of Anselm de Gournay and Sibilla de Byvon, was twenty-six years old at his father's death, in 1286; and had livery of his land the following year:[a] so that he was born in 1260. In 1280, the 9th Edw. I. when he was twenty years of age, he was already married to Olivia daughter of Henry Lord Luvel of Kari, and sister of Hugh Luvel, Baron of Kari, who agreed in that year to make payment quarterly until all was discharged of 100 marks, her marriage portion; but, as their daughter Elizabeth was sixteen years old in 1291, they must have married about the year 1275, when John de Gournay was only fifteen years old.

The family of the Lords Luvel of Castle Cary, in Somersetshire, were descended from William son of Ascelin Gouel de Percheval, Lord of Ivery in Normandy,[b] from whom as we have already seen the family of De Harptree was derived, according to the History of the House of Ivery; but we have shown that this descent of the Harptrees is erroneous, and that they are derived from the house of Tilly in Normandy (App. CVI.) The Lovels were Barons of great estate, and became extinct in the reign of Edward III.

The arms of Luvel of Castle Cary were, Or, semée of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant azure.

A branch of this family seated at Minster Lovel in Oxfordshire has been already noticed in this Record, page 190.

In 15 Edward I. 1287, John de Gournay, son and heir of Anselm, confirmed to the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, certain lands, and the advowson of Bevers-

[a] Rot. Fin. 15 Edw. I. m. 7.

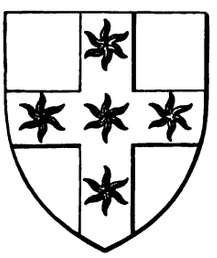
[b] Ord. Vit. 596 A.

tone, which Anselm his father had given, having procured a license to alienate them by mortmain;[a] and some time before his death he gave to Robert de Gurnai of Overwere, his brother, and Margaret his wife, lands in Netherwere.

This John de Gournay died aged 31, in 1291, leaving Olivia his widow, who survived him; and died five years afterwards, 24 Edw. I. in 1296, seized of the manors of Radwyck and Northwyck in Gloucestershire; East Hampstow in Sussex; Harptree, Caldecote, Hydon, and Barew-Gurney in Somersetshire.[b]

The only child and heiress of John de Gournay and Olivia his wife was Elizabeth, who was sixteen years of age at her father's death, and was then married to John Ap-Adam, who doing his fealty, had livery of her father's lands, and, on the death of her mother in 1296, of those also held by her in jointure.

This John Ap-Adam had summons to Parliament as a Baron from 25 Edw. I. to the 3 of Edw. II. He and Elizabeth his wife had an only son Thomas, who was of age the 18th Edw. II.; he alienated many of the estates he had inherited; Barew-Gournay and Beverstone Castle, were sold by him to Thomas de Berkeley, a great warrior in the reign of Edward III. Thomas Ap-Adam married Johanna Basset, and that he died without issue is shewn by the rest of the fiefs of his mother Elizabeth reverting to the other branches of the family of Gournay.



From the Towneley MS., we are enabled to give a charter of Olivia de Gournay, during her widowhood, and two of Thomas Ap-Adam's, by which it will be perceived that Thomas de Gournay of East Harptree, his relation, was his seneschal. (App. CX. Nos. 1, 2, 3.)

Ap-Adam bore for arms, Argent, on a cross gules five etoiles or.

I cannot find any account of this family; but from the name I conjecture it was of Welch origin.

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[a] Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 502. [b] Inquis. post mort. 24 Edw. I. vol. i. p. 128.

APPENDIX CX.

No. 1.

Deed of Olivia de Gournay. From Towneley MS.

Notum sit omnibus, &c. Quod Ego Olivia quondam uxor Johannis de Gornay in mea legia viduitate dedi et quietum clamavi Thomæ de Bernewood et Nicholaæ uxori suæ totum jus et clameum quod habui in illis tenementis quæ habuerunt de dono et concessione prædicti Johannis de Gorney quondam mariti mei, &c.

Sine data.

No. 2.

Thomas Ap-Adam. Ibid.

Omnibus, &c. Thomas filius et hæres D'ni Johannis Ap-Adam, miles, salutem. Noveritis me inspexisse cartam quam D'n's Anselmus de Gorney, proavus meus, fecit Roberto de Harnton in heritagio in hæc verba. Ego Anselmus de Gornay dedi, &c. Roberto de Harnton, &c. Testibus D'no Johanne de Santo Laudo, Joh'e de Beause, Thoma de Moriton, Militibus Johanne de Gorney filio meo primogenito, Will'mo de Gorney filio meo, Roberto de Haneris, &c.

Quam quidem donationem, concessionem, &c. Testibus D'no Thoma de Gorney seniore, Thoma de Gorney juniore Militibus, Waltero de Rodley, Johanne de Moreton, &c. dat. apud Est Harptree A°. 2 Regis Edw. III.

No. 3.

Letter from Thomas Ap-Adam. Ibid.

Thomas Ap-Adam Seigneur de est Harptre a sire Thomas de Gornay son seneshall et a Will'm de Overe son bayliffe salutz en Dieu. Parce que je ay repete le echange a bune temps fait entre Mons. John mon pere et Piers de Seynte Croys et Agnes sa femme des abunes* parcelles de terres et pastures . en ma pasture de West Harptree et Est Harptree et lour ay grante de au eux rendre ces que nous tenons par resone de cele eschange, &c. Nous donnons p. leys poer par certes nos l'res a reprendre totes les parcelles de terre en notre mayn, que les avaunt dits Perys et Agnes tenent per raison de cete eschange, et auxi et a lyverer a mesmes ceux Perys et Agnes totes les parcelles de terre et la pasture selon la tenour de la charte que Mon^{r}. Anselme de Gorney mon besael de ces fist au Robert de Harnestone clerke de quele ie ay confirme, &c.

Done a Est Harptree l'an du reigne Roy Edward tierce apres le conquest second.

* Abunes—abonneés, inclosed.

ROBERT DE GOURNAY OF OVERWERE,

SECOND SON OF ANSELM AND SIBILLA, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

THIS Robert de Gournay received as his paternal inheritance the great manor of Overwere, on the coast of Somerset, near Axbridge; and from his elder brother, John de Gournay, seventy-two shillings rent from the manor of Netherwere. This gift of rent was afterwards disputed by Olivia de Gournay, widow of John, in 1292; and a law-suit of some years' standing ensued between her and this Robert and Margaret his wife; but Olivia and her heirs eventually recovered it, in spite of collusive management between Robert de Gournay and William de Marchia, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Disputes also arose respecting the manor of Overwere, which however continued in Robert and his descendants.[a]

Robert de Gournay and Margaret his wife had issue Anselm de Gournay.

ANSELM DE GOURNAY, of Overwere, called "Le Pere," defended his right the 8th of Edw. II. 1315, to four messuages and a shop in the suburbs of Bristol without the Newgate, against John de la Robe and Alice his wife.[b] This Anselm de Gournay le Pere and Thomas de Gournay, with John parson of the church of Langebigge and others, were accused in the 8th Edw. II. of taking away by violence from the lands of Roger Leger at Langebigge, who was at the time a prisoner amongst the Scots, three horses, twelve oxen, six cows, two-hundred sheep, and sixty pigs, of the value of £50; also, in the like way, goods and chattels of the value of £100; and therefore the writ directs the sheriff of Somersetshire to examine into the truth by the inquisition of honest men.—Tested at Rameseye, 3d day of November.

The original is copied at full length (App. CXI.)

This is a curious instance of the lawless state of society at this period, in which a Baron and his relation, and the parson of the parish, would com-

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[a] Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 523. [b] Ibid. p. 528.

mit an act of violent robbery upon the property of a neighbour, when he was a prisoner in an enemy's country.

The 11th Edw. II. 1318, Anselm de Gournay and Christiana his wife had possession of the manor of Overwere.[a]

By Christian his wife he had a son Anselm.

ANSELM DE GOURNAY, of Overwere, "Le Fils," was lord of the manor of Overwere the 22d of Edw. III. 1349, and held lands in King's Weston the 25th of the same reign: he was living in the 32d of Edw. III. 1359.

Anselm de Gournay, junior, was killed by Johannes Att-Sloo. Johanna his widow brings her appeal, which she abandons. Joh'es Att-Sloo is indicted at the King's suit, and the jury find a verdict that Joh'es Att-Sloo slew Anselm de Gournay "se defendendo."[b]

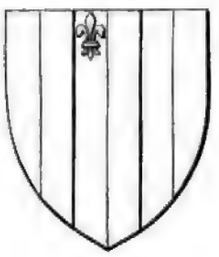
By Joan his wife he had issue,

1. Thomas de Gournay, of whom we proceed to speak; and
2. Robert de Gournay, who died s. p.[c]

THOMAS DE GOURNAY, son of Anselm "Le Fils," was Lord of Overwere. The 43d Edw. III. he gave lands to John Hampton, as the following deed from the Towneley MSS. shews.

"Sciant, &c. Quod Ego Thomas Gornay dedi Johanni Hampton et hæredibus suis, &c.

"Dat. apud Overwere, Anno Regis Edwardi tertii quadragesimo tertio."



SIGILLUM THOME GORNAY.

The seal was, the pales, with the difference of a fleur de lis on the third pale.

This Thomas Gorney, of Overwere, was found to be the son and heir of Anselm on the death of the latter, in the 45th of Edw. III. 1372. We think it probable this is the Sir Thomas de Gournay mentioned by Froissart in the wars of Gascony.[d]

He conferred lands in Overwere on William Proute

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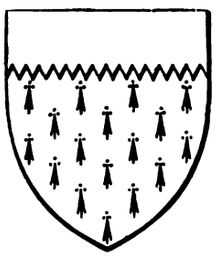
[a] Hist. of the House of Ivery, ut supra. [b] Pat. 33 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 30, A°. 1360.

[c] Hist. of the House of Ivery, p. 530.

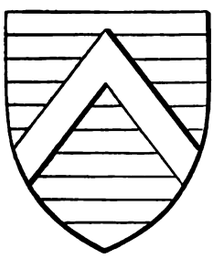
[d] Johnes' Edit. of Froissart, vol. iv. chap. 41 and 43. Amongst the companions of Sir Thomas de Gournay, Sir Matthew Foulkes and Sir John Cresswell are mentioned—both names nearly connected with the existing family in Norfolk.

and Julian his wife, in the presence of George Bythmore his son-in-law; and died before the 14th of Richard II. 1391, when Alianor his widow was



Lady of Overwere; she was his second wife, and had no children by him. In that year she was remarried to Richard Power.

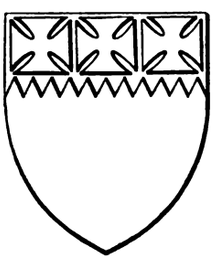
Thomas Gournay's first wife was Elizabeth de Counteville or Caundeville, heiress of Richard de Counteville, Lord of Alwarton in Somerset, and descended from a Norman family of high extraction and great antiquity. Counteville bore for arms, Ermine, a chief indented gules.



By this lady Thomas de Gournay had an only daughter Joan, married before the 14th of Richard II. to George de la More, or By the More, of a family seated in the county of Somerset from the time of Henry I.

Bythemore bore for arms, Barry of ten, argent and azure, over all a chevron gules.

The heiress of that branch of the Bythemores that sprang from this



marriage married, in the reign of Henry VIII. David Perceval, Esq. whose descendant the Earl of Egmont is representative of this branch of the Gournays of Somersetshire.[a]

Perceval bears, Argent, on a chief indented gules three crosses patée or.

[a] Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. pp. 27, 89, and 532.

APPENDIX CXI.

PATENT ROLL RESPECTING ANSELM AND THOMAS DE GOURNAY.

R. dilecto et fidelibus suis Will'o de Burne, Johanni Randolf, et Waltero de Pavelly, salutem. Ex gravi querela Rogeri Leger accepimus quod Adam filius Joh'is le Walsh, Joh'nes persona ecclesiæ de Langerigge, Johannes Huse de Swayneswyk, Will's de Weston, Thomas de Whitlokesmede, Thom' de Gurnay, Anselmus de Gurnay, Joh'es fil' Will'i le Ken de Bathonia, Joh'es Chaun taillour, Walterus le Chaumberlayne, Walterus Payn, Robertus fil' Adæ, Ricardus Russell, et Johannes de Bulleye, ac alii malefactores et pacis nostræ perturbatores vi et armis tres equos, duodecim boves, sex vaccas, ducentas oves, et sexaginta porcos ipsius Rogeri precii quinquaginta lib'. apud Langerigge juxta Bathoniam inventos ceperunt et abduxerunt, et bona, et catalla sua ad valenciam C lib'. ibidem similiter inventa ceperunt et asportaverunt, et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad grave dampnum ipsius Rogeri et contra pacem nostram. Et quia transgressionem illam si taliter perpetrata fuerit relinquere nolumus impunitam, assignavimus vos et duos vestrum quorum vos præfatū Willū alterum esse volumus ad inquirendum per Sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu Sumerset per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit de nominibus malefactorum prædictorum qui una cum præfatis Ada, Joh'e, &c. transgressionem prædictam perpetrarunt et de transgressione prædicta plenius veritatem et ad eandem transgressionem audiendam et terminandam secundum legem et consuetudinem Regni nostri Angliæ. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos dies et loca quos vos vel duo vestrum quorum, &c. ad hoc provideritis, inquisitionem illam faciatis et transgressionem prædictam audiatis et terminetis in forma prædicta, facturi inde quod ad justiciam pertinet secundum legem et consuetudinem salvis nobis amerciamentis &c. Mandavimus enim Vicecomiti nostro Sum'set quod &c. venire faciat coram vobis &c. tot et tales probos et legales homines de balliva sua per quos rei veritas in præmissis melius sciri poterit et inquiri. T. R. apud Rameseye iii. die Novr.

Per canc' gratis p' querente eo quod in obsequio Regis per Scotos inimicos R. in Scot'a nuper captus fuit et per ipsos detentus.

THOMAS DE GOURNAY OF INGLISHCOMBE,

YOUNGEST SON OF ANSELM DE GOURNAY AND SIBILLA DE BYVON, AND HIS DESCENDANTS,

Was Lord of Inglishcombe, Farington, and West Harptree, and was probably youngest of the three sons, as he is styled in a cotemporary record "filius junior." To him Anselm his father granted the manor of Inglishcombe for the annual service of a rose, and that of Farington for twelve cross-bow shots.

He had issue Thomas de Gournay his eldest son the Regicide.

Sir Thomas de Gournay (The Regicide). We find by the Parliamentary writs that this Thomas de Gournai was in 1319,[a] 12 Edw. II. required to perform military service against the Scots. He was a partizan of the Earl of Lancaster in his rebellion against Edw. II. and the Spencers. This earl and ninety-four barons and knights were taken prisoners at the Battle of Pomfret in 1322.[b] We presume Sir Thomas de Gournay was among this number,[c] as Thomas Gurney "chevalier" was a prisoner in the Tower of London, and in 1324, having adhered to the Earl of Lancaster and the Barons in rebellion, submitted to a fine of 100*l.*, on consideration whereof his life was spared, and he was discharged from prison on giving surety for his good behaviour, and for the payment of his fine. Again in the same year he received a full pardon in consideration of the fine to which he had submitted, and in the following year, 1325, he was summoned from the county of Somerset to perform military service in Guienne, he having obtained his pardon on condition of serving the King in his wars.

We do not find that any family connection existed between the Mortimers and Sir Thomas de Gournay, although afterwards his youngest son

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[a] Vol. ii. p. 961.

[b] Rapin's Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 395.

[c] Parliamentary Writs, vol. ii. p. 961.

Sir Matthew de Gournay married Alice Beauchamp the grand-daughter of the famous Roger Mortimer Earl of March. As guardians of the Welsh frontier, the family of Mortimer possessed great influence in all the neighbouring counties.

Sir Thomas de Gournay was a man of a savage and cruel disposition, and a strong partizan of Queen Isabella and the Mortimers, in opposition to Edward II. and was intrusted by that princess, in conjunction with John Maltravers and William de Ogle, with the custody of her unfortunate husband.[a]

The King at first had been delivered into the hands of the Earl of Leicester, whose family treated him with too much lenity. Queen Isabella and her paramour transferred him to the care of these three Knights. Gournay and Maltravers conducted him from Kenilworth to Corfe Castle, then to Bristol, where the citizens shewing some disposition to send him abroad, his keepers removed him in the night to Berkeley Castle.

Thomas Lord Berkeley was ordered to receive him there by indenture of the Earl of Lancaster (brother of that earl who was beheaded after the Battle of Pomfret), having an allowance of 5*l.* a day for his expenses; but the Lord Berkeley was accused of treating the deposed monarch with too much consideration; whereupon that nobleman retired to Bradley, one of his manor houses.[b]

Gournay and Maltravers were now his sole keepers, and they exercised towards him every sort of indignity, under the direction of the Queen and her minister Adam de Orleton Bishop of Hereford, in the hope of destroying him by their cruel and insulting treatment. They caused him to ride thinly clad, and with uncovered head, that the severity of the weather might affect him. They prevented him from sleeping, gave him unwholesome food, and contradicted all his wishes, in order that by watchings, cold, and mortifications, they might hurry him to a premature grave. Pursuing this plan of crafty villany they made him a crown of straw, and ironically saluted him "Fare forth, Sir King." To avoid meeting any of his friends, they turned towards the marshes of the Severn,

[a] Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 511. [b] Ibid. vol. ii. p. 512.

and to prevent his being recognised resolved that his head should be shaved, bringing some dirty water out of a neighbouring ditch for the purpose. The King weeping profusely at this indignity exclaimed "that he would have warm water, although from his own tears."

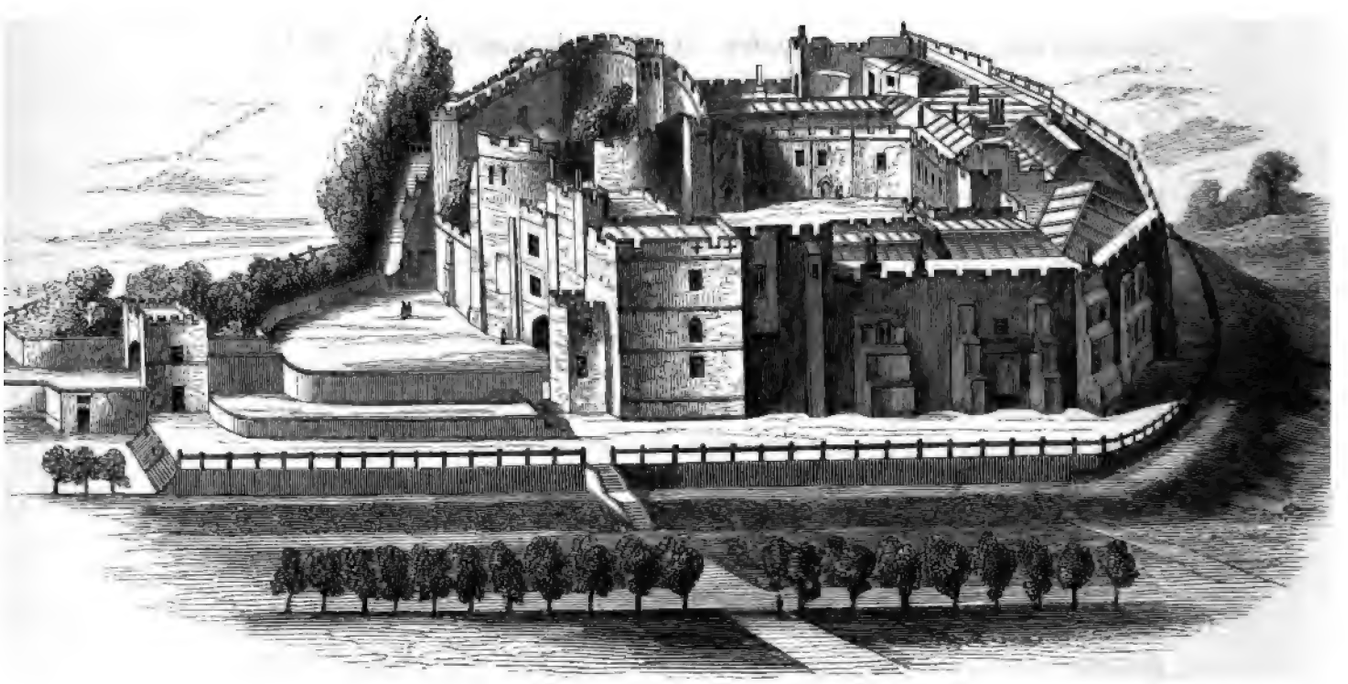
The wretched King secured at Berkeley, his unworthy Queen renewed her consultations with the Bishop of Hereford. Their scheme of destroying him by afflictions and privations not having succeeded, the safety not only of themselves but of many others was now involved, and demanded the death of Edward, whose protracted life was contemplated with all the impatience of alarmed and conscious guilt.

Reproachful letters were sent to his gaolers for behaving towards him with too much delicacy. And the Bishop of Hereford, knowing that they dared not proceed to the last extremity without a written authority, sent them an ambiguous order, couched in the following words "Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est," which may be translated according to the punctuation, either "Fear not to kill Edward, it is a good thing;" or "Do not kill Edward, it is good to fear it."

The order was interpreted as was intended, and the inhuman wretches Gournay and Maltravers shut their sovereign up in a loathsome chamber, imagining the fetid exhalations would destroy him, but the King reaching a window cried out to some carpenters who were working near.

They now found that nothing but actual murder would avail; and one night whilst he was in bed they rushed upon him, half suffocated him with bolsters, and thrust a red hot iron into his bowels through a horn, in order that no external mark might appear. The wretched Edward screamed in his agonies till some in the castle heard him, who, suspecting the catastrophe, began to pray for his departing soul; but no one dared to interfere, and he expired in torture unrelieved.

"Mark the year, and mark the night,
When Severn shall re-echo with affright
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roofs that ring,
Shrieks of an agonizing King;
She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,
That tears the bowels of thy mangled mate."—GRAY'S BARD.



BERKELEY CASTLE.

This took place in 1327.

Whilst Isabella and Mortimer continued in power, the perpetrators of this act remained at large, and unmolested.[a] Edward III. was little more than fourteen when his father was put to death, and was probably ignorant of the whole transaction at the time it took place. Upon his coming to the age of eighteen, he assumed the government of affairs, and upon the fall of Mortimer, and the imprisonment of Isabella, Maltravers and Gourney fled the country; the former into Germany, where he lingered out a clandestine and miserable existence, until he received a pardon and returned.[b]

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[a] Sharon Turner's History of England during the Middle Ages, vol. 2, p. 158; from which much of the preceding account has been extracted.

[b] Ibid.

We are able to give a detailed account of the capture and death of Sir Thomas de Gournay, from a paper on the subject communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.*

"On December 3rd, 4th Edward III. (1330), four days after the execution of Mortimer, and above three years after the death of King Edward II., writs were issued to the sheriffs of counties, and to the mayors and bailiffs of certain ports, commanding them to arrest any of the following persons, who were accused of certain crimes, and who, it was supposed, were about to leave the realm, namely, John Maltravers, Thomas de Gournay, John Wyard, William de Exon, late Constable of the Castle of Wallingford, John Deveroill, and William de Ocle. (Fœd. ii. 801.) (See App. CXII. where this and the other documents from Rymer's Fœdera are given at length.)

"And on December 15th writs tested at Westminster on that day, not in the Fœdera, were issued to the sheriffs, commanding them to take into their hands the manors, lands, tenements, goods and chattels of John Maltravers, Thomas de Gournay, Bogo de Baiocis, John Deverel, and William de Ocle, adherents of Roger Mortimer, the enemy of the late King and the realm, who, having committed divers felonies and excesses against the peace of the King and kingdom, had clandestinely withdrawn themselves, and not appeared to be judged according to the customs of the realm.

"Also on the 23rd of April, in the 5th Edward III. (1331), a writ, not printed, was addressed to John de Staunford and Thomas de Gargrave, commanding them to examine the contents of a chest and certain casks which Gournay, when he was Constable of the Castle of Bristol, had sent to the neighbouring abbey of Keynsham, there to be safely kept for him: and, on May 17 following, another writ issued to William de Bath, clerk, commanding him to open the chest, and to sell the contents of it and of the casks in the presence of the Mayor of Bristol.

"About this time the King received information of the country to which Gournay had withdrawn himself, and at the same time that he was in custody there. In the Liberate Rolls is a writ dated June 23, in 5th Edward III. (1331), addressed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the

* Archæologia, vol. xxvii. p. 274.

Exchequer, directing the payment of 50*l.* to one Ferandus Ivaynes de Greynoun, for his expenses in coming from Spain and returning thither, he having brought information of the capture of Sir Thomas de Gournay: and on the Gascon Rolls is another writ, dated on the same day, addressed to the Constable of Bourdeaux, directing the payment of 300*l.* to John Martin de Leyna, for his great expense and labour in the capture of Thomas de Gournay, our enemy and traitor, in Spain, and in his detention there, which 300*l.* were to be paid to him on the delivery of his captive at Bayonne. Both these writs are in the Fœdera, pp. 820 and 821. (App. CXII. No. 7 and 8.)

"This intelligence had been received before the 20th day of May; for on that day the King addressed a letter, which is also in the Fœdera, to Alphonso King of Castille, informing him that he has received information from various persons, that Sir Thomas de Gournay, who is accused of the death of the late King, and has fled from judgment, had been arrested at Burgos, within his dominions, and is now detained in prison under his authority: he gives him thanks for so acceptable a service, and asks that the King would cause Gournay to be delivered to John de Haustede, his Seneschal of Gascony, or to persons deputed by him, in order that he might be brought to England. On the same day the King wrote to the Mayor, Eschevins, Consuls, and community of the city of Burgos, reciting the same facts, and praying them to deliver up Gournay to John de Haustede, or his deputies. (Fœd. 819.)

"Eight days after the King wrote a second letter to the King of Castille, and also to the authorities of Burgos, repeating his request that Gournay might be delivered to the Seneschal of Gascony, but also requesting that he might be examined touching the charges, by the authorities of Burgos, or persons deputed by them, in the presence of Bernard Pelegrym his serjeant-at-arms, who was sent for that purpose, and who was no doubt the bearer of these letters. Whatever confession the prisoner might make, and whoever they might be whom he might implicate, he requests that a faithful report may be made of it under the common seal of the city, and delivered to his said serjeant. (Fœd. 820.)

"And on the same 28th of May the King wrote to Sir John de Leynham, the Chamberlain of the King of Spain, intimating that he had heard of

Gournay's arrest by him, and of his being detained in prison, and requesting that he would cause him to be taken to Bayonne, there to be delivered to the Mayor, Jurates, and probi homines of the city, who would receive instructions from Egidius de Ispannia, whom he calls 'dilectus valettus noster,' concerning the bringing him to England. (Fœd. 820.) This John de Leynham seems to be the same person in whose favour the warrant for the payment of 300*l.* was issued, although the designation of him on the Close Rolls differs from that on the Liberate Rolls. The King wrote at the same time to the Mayor, &c. of Bayonne concerning the receipt of the prisoner.

"No information has been obtained respecting the journey of Bernard Pelegrym, nor have any confessions, if made, of the prisoner been preserved. Pelegrym's duties seem to have been confined to the confession; but to Egidius de Ispannia was committed the duty of gaining possession of the prisoner, and conveying him to England. On the 30th of May, by another writ, also in the Fœdera, 820, addressed to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Ministers, masters of vessels, mariners, and other faithful, as well within liberties as without, they are commanded to render every assistance to the said Egidius who is sent to bring to England Thomas de Gournay. And on the 8th of June following, Edward addressed the King of Navarre, whose name is lost on the roll, but who must have been Philip the Third, entreating that he would give safe conduct to the persons who might pass through his dominions taking Gournay to the city of Bayonne. (Fœd. 820.)

"Egidius set out on this service from Saint Edmundsbury, where the King then was, on May 31st, 1331; and on his return he delivered into the Exchequer an account of the expenses of his journey, in which are several important particulars. (See App. CXIII. No. 2 and No. 3)

"He did not leave England till the 11th of June, on which day he crossed to Whitsand. In four days he reached Paris, where he was detained four days more, waiting for a letter from the King to the King of Spain. He was ten days in going to Bourdeaux, and there he remained seven days. When he left Bourdeaux his first object was to obtain an interview with the King of Navarre. After many days' search he found him at Tudela, and remaining a short time with him proceeded to Burgos. He gives no

account of any thing which passed at Burgos: but it is quite clear that Gournay was not delivered up; for the next item in the account relates to his proceeding from Burgos to 'Bitoria' (Vittoria) with the King's letter to 'John Martyn de Lene' for the delivery of the body of Gournay, from whence he returned to Burgos. It now becomes quite evident from these accounts, that the authorities in Spain were by no means willing to comply with the request of the King of England, though so urgently made, and in a case in which it might be supposed that all the sovereigns of Europe would have been interested, to say nothing of the natural feeling of horror at a crime so peculiarly atrocious. Egidius had to seek the King of Spain. Through bad information he went first to Valla de Leet (Valladolid) expecting to find the King there, but being in this disappointed he proceeded to Madrich (Madrid), where the King then was. He remained at Madrid not less than thirty days. When the King removed to Avilla, Egidius accompanied him. Not less than fifteen days were spent there; and the King going to Segovia, Egidius went also, and was there not less than another thirty days. All this time he was amused with expectation of the coming of John Martyn, and this expectation continued while he followed the court to Coylla (Cuella), where he spent thirteen days, and to Valladolid, where he was twenty days.

"In this manner the whole winter was spent, Gournay still lying in prison at Burgos.

"At length the King must have consented to deliver the prisoner to him, or Egidius must have so understood him; for we next find him proceeding from Valladolid to Bourdeaux, for the purpose of obtaining the three hundred pounds which were to be paid for the delivery of Gournay. The money was to be paid at Pampeluna. Two-and-twenty days were consumed in this expedition; but on his return to Spain, he discovered that the prisoner had found means of making his escape.

"Egidius seems to have transmitted intelligence to England that the prisoner was in his hands before he was actually in possession, for in no other way can we account for a document printed in the Fœdera, 832, from the Gascon Rolls, which is a letter addressed to the Mayor, Jurates, and probi homines of Bayonne, dated February 13, and there placed in the

6th of the King (1332), commanding them to deliver the body of Gournay, then in prison in their city, to Peter Bernard de Pynsole, to be by him brought to England. (App. CXII. No. 13.)

"The attention of Egidius was now turned to the pursuit and recovery of the fugitive. He went into Arragon, and spent nearly a month in a fruitless search, after which he proceeded to Burgos, to inquire into the manner in which the escape had been effected. He there found that, though the principal criminal had escaped, his valet remained behind, and was still in prison in that city. This was John Tilly. Nearly a month was spent in endeavours to obtain possession of Tilly. In this he succeeded; and we next find him traversing Navarre, with Tilly in his custody, on his way into Gascony. At the town of Olyt he met, by chance as it appears, with another of the minor actors in this affair, namely Robert Lynel, on whom he seizes. He deposited both at Castrum Stellæ (Estella?); and he then set himself a second time to endeavour the recovery of Gournay. Another month is devoted to this search; but having no success, he deposits Tilly in the Castrum Mallionis, in Gascony, and returns by sea to England. He landed at Dover on the 17th of June 1332, having been absent on this service 372 days.

"Such is the remarkable history of this mission, as it is to be gathered from the items of an account containing his claims on the Exchequer, which are very moderate, amounting to no more than 44*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The part respecting Tilly and Lynel might be illustrated from documents in the Fœdera; but of these I shall notice only one. Tilly we have seen was carried forward into Gascony, while Lynel remained in Navarre. There is in the Fœdera a letter from the Close Rolls, dated June 25, 6th Edward III. (1332), addressed to Philip King of Navarre, desiring him to deliver the said Lynel, whom Egidius de Ispannia had arrested in his dominions, and who was then in the custody of Henry Lord of Soilly, to the person who is the bearer of the letter.

"Egidius appears to have lost no credit by the ill success of his mission. Immediately on his return to England, he was employed in the pursuit of other persons who had been concerned in the death of King Edward. The writ, commanding all Sheriffs and others to assist him in this second commission, dated July 1, 6th Edward III. (1332), is in the Fœdera, 840; and,

corresponding with it, is an account in the Exchequer of what was done by him. As this does not relate to Gournay, of whose place of retreat we shall hear immediately, I shall be brief in my notices of it, but it contains some facts too intimately connected with this subject, and too much unknown, to be passed over, so convenient an opportunity of noticing them being presented.

"On July 25 he took at Rochester William de Kingsclere, accused of the King's death, whom he delivered to Ralph de Cromwell, Constable of the Tower of London. On September 8 he took Sir Richard de Well, accused of the same crime, at Weston, near Northampton, and brought him to London, but he was afterwards committed to William de Elland, Constable of the Castle of Nottingham. On January 31st he took John le Spicer, under the same charge, at London, and delivered him to John Hamont, one of the Sheriffs. On the 9th of February he went abroad. He travelled in various parts of France in search of fugitives, from whence he crossed into Spain, and made a second arrest of John Tilly at Burgos on June 10. On August 20, he delivered him to Raymund de Meyncent, Constable of Castrum Mallionis, in Gascony. It would seem that he had been released, or had made his escape.

"King Edward the Third was not to be diverted from his purpose of gaining possession of Gournay, by the lucky escape which the prisoner had effected, when just on the point of being delivered up. We have nothing to show by what channel information was communicated to him of the place to which Gournay had withdrawn himself. But as early as the 16th of January 1333, he had learned that the fugitive was at Naples, and that there he had been arrested at the suit of William de Cornwall, who was probably an emissary of the King's sent in pursuit of him. On that day the King, being at York, delivered instructions to a knight of that county, Sir William de Thweng, to proceed to Naples, and to bring Gournay to England. We have no writs, letters of credence, or other documents relating to this expedition in the Fœdera, and only one allusion to it, which will be noticed hereafter: but we need no better evidence than the account which Thweng rendered of the expenses of his mission, a document of which the following is the title:

"'Particulæ Compoti Willielmi de Tweng militis, euntis in obsequium

Regis ad partes Seciliæ pro quibusdam negociis Regis in curia Domini Roberti Regis Seciliæ de Naples expediendis, mense Januarii anno VII. Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu, per breve Regis: videlicet ad querendum et in Angliam ducendum Thomam de Gournai militem rectatum de morte Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc, attachiatum ad sectam cujusdam Willielmi de Cornewayl apud Naples in curia Roberti Regis Seciliæ.' (App. CXIII. No. 3.)

"Thweng proceeded to Nice, from whence he crossed by sea to the port of Pisa, where he hired horses, which took him to Pisa, and he proceeded by the same mode of travelling to Naples. Here the first items in the account are for the purchase of certain armour: next of a silver cup which was presented to Sir John de la Hay, the Seneschal of the King of Sicily. This cost twenty-five florins, equal to 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling. He presented seven florins to the porter and chamberlain of the King and Queen of Sicily. The next items show that Gournay was in his hands: 'Item, pro indumentis ad usum domini Thomæ Gournay VI flor.' then for linen and shoes bought for him, and finally, 'pro lecto habendo ad usum ejusdem Thomæ in carcere.' He then charges for things bought for the use of William de Cornwall, and for presents to the servants of John de la Haye, and to the valets of the King's Admiral.

"He freighted a ship at Naples for the port of Agmort (Aigues-mortes) which cost him 400 florins. Aigues-mortes is an obscure, and now greatly decayed, port in Languedoc, not far from Montpellier. Whether Thweng and his prisoner landed there seems doubtful, as we find them very soon at Coloure, another port more to the south, in the neighbourhood of Perpignan, where they purchased horses, mules, and saddles, as if there they began to travel by land.

"But at Coloure they met with an unexpected interruption. It was no business of Thweng, in drawing up this account, to give a history of his mission, but only to account for the charges which he made. All therefore which we have in the account itself, respecting this interruption, s, that six florins were paid, 'pro deliberatione sua habenda, cum ille et omnes qui cum illo attachiati fuerunt apud Coloure;' and again thirty-two florins at Bolon on the same account.

"But a satisfactory and clear light is thrown upon this interruption, by a letter in the Fœdera, 870, dated October 6, 1333. It is addressed to Alphonso, King of Arragon, and was written soon after the return of Thweng. It relates to certain claims which the heirs of Berengerius de la Tone had upon England; and in the course of it, the King thanks the King of Arragon for having set at liberty William de Thweng, who, travelling through his dominions, having in his custody a certain flagitious person called Thomas de Gournay, had been arrested by the heirs aforesaid. These unexpected correspondencies in documents, different in their origin and character, and preserved in different departments, give a confidence which a single document or a single chronicler might fail to inspire.

"This accident would probably occasion the détour which we now find that the party made. Coloure is in Roussillon, and it was, no doubt, the intention of Thweng to proceed with as much dispatch as possible to Bayonne or Bourdeaux; but, instead of this, he passed into Catalonia, going southward almost as far as Tarragona. A place called Bolon is the only place named in the account after he left Coloure, till we find him at Mount Blaunk, a small town about four leagues north of Tarragona. Here he and his charge arrived under the conduct of two officers, one of whom is styled Vicarius Bolon, and the other the King's Herald. At Mount Blaunk they were delayed by the illness of Gournay. There is an entry of thirty-nine florins paid to physicians, and for medicines for his use. There is also a charge of two florins paid to the minstrels of the King of Arragon[a] while they were at Mount Blaunk. Nor did the civility of King Alphonso end here, for he allowed one of his own servants to conduct the party through his dominions on their way to Bayonne.

"No circumstance is noticed of this part of the journey, and when we next find them they have traversed Arragon, crossed the Pyrenees, and are

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[a] Thus I confidently translate the "Item, menestrallis Regis Arragoniæ," of the record; though "menestrallus" seems to have been sometimes used for any officer in a household. The other is its more usual acceptation; and the word "serviens" is immediately afterwards applied to another officer of the King of Arragon.

at Sordes, a little town on the Gave de Pau, within a short distance of Bayonne. Here they hire a vessel, in which they proceed down the river to Bayonne.

"We are now fast approaching the close of this narrative. At Bayonne Gournay, who must have been harassed in body and mind, was again suffering extremely from sickness. He had the assistance of two physicians, to whom twenty florins were paid for their attendance upon him. Thirty-two florins were paid for medicine, sums which show that there was a serious intention to save him if possible. *He died at Bayonne.* 'Item, pro quadam navi pro corpore dicti Thomæ tunc mortui ducendo de Bayon usque Burdeux XXVII flor'. 'Item pro corpore dicti Thomæ mortui prima vice præparando XVI flor'. 'Item pro eodem corpore preparando alia vicè XVIII flor.' Two notarial instruments, doubtless relating to the circumstances of the death, were drawn up, one at Bayonne and the other at Bourdeaux.

"The body was brought to England. The vessel touched at Sandwich for provisions, and then proceeded onward to Tynemouth, the King being then at Berwick. On the 7th of July 1333, Thweng presented himself to the King, to give an account of his misssion. His charges amounted to 350*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* his own fee being ten shillings per diem. He remained with the King in his army at Berwick to July 20, thirty of his men, as well sailors as others, remaining in the ship 'cum corpore Thomæ de Gournay mortui ducto de dictis partibus de Naples.' Nothing is said of any interment." (We have extracted these particulars from the article in the Archæologia named above.)

It is worthy of remark that, although Edward was too young to be a party in the murder of his father, he by no means, on arriving at years of discretion, discountenanced those concerned in it. The infamous Adam de Orleton Bishop of Hereford was translated first to Worcester, and in 1333 the year of Thomas de Gournay's death to Winchester.[a] Maltravers was eventually pardoned and returned to England; and the three

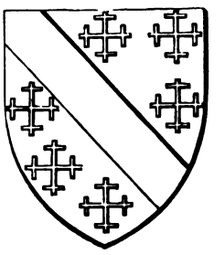
[a] Heylin's Help to English History.

children of Sir Thomas de Gournay were in favour with Edward III. especially the youngest, Sir Matthew de Gournay, a great warrior in the wars of Edward and the Black Prince.

The estates of Sir Thomas de Gournay were forfeited to the Crown: but the 8th Edw. III. (1345) Joan his widow presented a petition to the King and his Council in Parliament, praying to be endowed in his manors of Farington, Inglescomb, and West Harptree, which petition being referred to the King's Bench these estates were eventually restored. By Joan his wife Thomas de Gournay[a] had issue,

1. Thomas, his son and heir.
2. John de Gournay.
3. George de Gournay.
4. Matthew de Gournay: of each of these we give a separate account.
5. A son named Walter, as appears by MSS. Harl. No. 1052, fol. 16.
6. Edmund, precentor of Wells.

And a daughter Jane, married to Sir Andrew Branch and who died without issue.



Joan the mother of these children, and wife of Sir Thomas de Gournay, was third daughter of Sir Matthew Furneaux and widow of Sir John Trevett, by whom she had issue.

The family of de Furneaux or de Furnellis were of considerable distinction in Somersetshire. They held the manors of Ashington and Stringston, in that county.

Furneaux bore for arms, Gules, a bend or between six cross-crosslets of the second.

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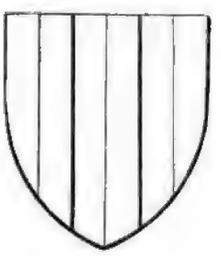
[a] See Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. iv. p. 70; where Sir Thomas Gorney's Arms are given, Barry paly of six, or and gules.—2d Edw. II.



APPENDIX CXII.

DOCUMENTS FROM RYMER RESPECTING SIR THOMAS DE GOURNAY THE REGICIDE.

No. 1.

(Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ii. pars 2, page 801.)

De capiendo Johannem Maltravers et alios.

(A.D. 1330, An. 4 Edw. III.—Claus. 4 Edw. III. m. 16 d. In Turr. Lond.)

"Rex vicecomiti Northt', salutem. Quia accepimus quod Johannes Maltravers, Thomas de Gurneye, Johannes Wyard, et Willielmus de Exon' nuper constabular' Castri de Walyngford', Johannes Deveroill', Willielmus de Ocle, de diversis facinoribus per ipsos in regno nostro perpetratis, rectati, eâ occasione extra idem regnum clandestine egredi proponunt; per quorum maliciam diversa mala poterunt evenire, nisi celerius ad hoc apponeremus manum nostram;

"Tibi præcipimus firmiter injungentes, quod omnes portus maris et alia loca infra ballivam tuam, tam infra libertates quam extra, ubi naves applicant, seu passagium navium existit, taliter custodiri facias, sub periculo quod incumbit, quod dicti Johannes, Thomas, Johannes, Willielmus, Johannes et Willielmus alicubi infra ballivam prædictam nullatenus transeant extra idem regnum; et insuper eos in ballivâ prædictâ, sive fuerint infra libertates sive extra, capias et eciam per ministros tuos capi facias, et eos, ubicumque fuerimus, ad nos duci facias, ibidem quod de consilio nostro ordinari contingerit receptur';

"Et talem custodiam in singulis locis in ballivâ prædictâ super costeram et loca prædicta apponas, quod ipsi ab eodem regno nullo modo evadant;

"Et præmissa cum tantâ diligenciâ facias, quod dicta evasio si eveniat, quod absit, tibi impingi non valeat, per quod ad te graviter capere debeamus.

"T. R. apud Westm', tercio die Dec'.

"Per ipsum Regem et cons'.

"Eodem modo mandatum est singulis vicecomitibus per Angl'."

No. 2.

Ad majores et ballivos portuum de negotio supradicto.

(A.D. 1330, An. 4 Edw. III.—Claus. 4 Edw. III. m. 17 d. In Turr. Lond.)

"Rex dilectis sibi majori et ballivis portus sui de Faversham, salutem.

"Quia, *&c. ut supra usque ibi* receptur'.

"Et talem custodiam in portu et locis prædictis apponatis quod ipsi ab eodem regno per ballivam vestram nullo modo evadant, taliter vos habentes in hâc parte, quod de diligenciâ vestrâ et solicitudine ex hoc merito vos debeamus commendare.

"T. R. apud Westm' tercio die Decemb'.

"Eodem modo mandatum est subscriptis, videlicet.

"Majori et ballivis portûs Dovorr'.

"Majori et ballivis portûs de la Rye.

"Majori et ballivis portûs de Romenhale.

"Majori et ballivis portûs de Gippwyco.

"Majori et ballivis portûs de Hastyng'.

"Majori et ballivis portûs de Wynchelse.

"Majori et ballivis portûs de la Hethe."

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diffamatus, et eo prætextu judicium fugiens et clandestinè exiens regnum nostrum, apud civitatem de Burgh, infra dominium vestrum, arrestatus et carcerali custodiæ de mandato vestro extitit mancipatus, de quo magnificentiæ vestræ grates et gratias referimus speciales, serenitatem vestram rogaverimus cum affectu, quatenus eundem Thomam dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Haustede, senescallo nostro Vasconiæ, vel illis quos ad hoc deputaret, jubere velletis liberari, ducendum ad nos, prout eidem senescallo duximus injungendum.

" Et quia super aliquibus dictum negotium tangentibus, cupimus plenius informari, vestram regiam excellentiam iteratis precibus duximus requirendum, quatenus præfatum Thomam, per magistros, scabinos, et consules civitatis prædictæ, seu alios quos ad hoc volueritis deputari, in præsentia dilecti servientis nostri ad arma Bernardi Pelegrym, quem ad vos ex hâc causâ transmittimus, jubere velitis examinari, et confessionem ejusdem Thomæ de hiis, quæ coram eis detegere voluerit, super seditione et conspiratione memoratis, necnon de assensu, instigatione seu procuratione, super hoc factis, et per quos, et qualiter, et quo modo, audiri, confessionemque hujusmodi in scriptis sub manu publicâ redigi, et eam sub sigillo communi civitatis prædictæ præfato servienti nostro liberari, ad nos cum celeritate quâ poterit deferendam; parati enim sumus et erimus vestris penes nos desideriis in cunctis opportunitatibus complacere.

" Data apud villam de Sancto Edmundo, xxviii. die Maii."

No. 6.

Ad scabinos de Burgo super præfatâ examinatione.

(A.D. 1331, An. 5 Edw. III.—Claus. 5 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 13. In Turr. Lond.)

" Rex majori, scabinis, consulibus, ac communitati civitatis Burgh, salutem.

" Cum nuper ex quorundam fidelium *etc. ut supra usque ibi* exiens regnum nostrum, *tunc sic* apud civitatem vestram prædictam arestatus et carcerali custodiæ extitit mancipatus, vos rogaverimus et requisiverimus quatenus præfatum Thomam dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Haustede senescallo nostro Vasconiæ vel illis quos ad hoc deputaret, vellitis liberare, ducendum ad nos prout eidem senescallo duximus injungendum.

" Vos iterato rogamus et requirimus quatenus præfatum Thomam in præsentiâ dilecti servientis nostri ad arma Bernardi Pelegrym quem ad nos ex hâc causâ transmittimus examinari curetis, et confessionem, *etc. ut supra, usque ibi* poterit deferendam.

" Teste ut supra."

No. 7.

De præfato Thomâ, majori Baionæ liberando.

(A.D. 1331, An. 5 Edw. III.—Claus. 5 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 11 d. In Turr. Lond.)

" Rex nobili viro domino Johanni de Leynham militi, domini Regis Ispanniæ camerario, amico suo carissimo, salutem, et sinceræ dilectionis affectum.

" Per literas amicitiæ vestræ gratuitas nobis directas, concepimus evidenter quod Thomas de Gournay miles, qui de seditione contra personam celebris memoriæ domini E. nuper Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, et in conspiratione in mortem ejusdem diffamatus, eâ occasione judicium diffugiens, clandestinè regnum nostrum exiit;

" Per vos infra regnum Ispanniæ arestatus et sub carcerali custodiâ detentûs existit, de quo vobis grates referimus speciales, rogantes quatenus dictum Thomam sub salvâ et securâ custodiâ usque civitatem nostram Baionæ duci præcipere velitis, majori, juratis, et probis homi-

nibus civitatis prædictæ ibidem liberandum, quibus mandaverimus quod ipsum Thomam a vobis recipiant, ulterius ad nos, prout dilectus valettus noster Egidius de Ispanniâ eis plenius exponet, ex parte nostrâ deducendum.

" Data apud villam de Sancto Edmundo xxviii. die Maii.

" Ad majorem etc. Baionæ de præfato Thomâ a prædicto Johanne recipiendo.

" Dat' *ut supra.*"

No. 8.

De dicto Thomâ in Angliam ducendo.

(A.D. 1331, An. 5 Edw. III.—Pat. 5 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 3. In Turr. Lond.)

" Rex universis et singulis vicecomitibus, majoribus, ballivis, ministris, magistris navium, marinariis, ac aliis fidelibus suis, tam infra libertates quam extra, ad quos etc. salutem.

" Cum mittamus dilectum valettum nostrum Egidium de Ispanniâ ad Thomam de Gurney militem pro seditione contra personam celebris memoriæ domini E. nuper Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, ac conspiratione in mortem ejusdem, in partibus transmarinis captum, ad nos in Angliam ubicumque fuerimus ducendum, prout sibi per nos plenius est injunctum.

" Vobis et cuilibet vestrum mandamus firmiter injungentes quod eidem Egidio in ducendum præfatum Thomam ad nos sicut prædictum est, intendentes sitis, consulentes et auxiliantes, eique salvum et securum conductum, cum per vos transitum fecerit, habere faciatis;

" Et vos omnes et singuli talem custodiam, super periculo quod incumbit, super corpore præfati Thomæ apponi faciatis, quotius et quando per ipsum Egidium super hoc ex parte nostra fueritis præmuniti, quod periculum super hoc non eveniat quovis modo.

" In cujus *etc.*

" Dat' apud villam de Sancto Edmundo xxx^mo^ die Maii."

No. 9.

De salvo conductu pro ducentibus dictum Thomam versus civitatem Baionæ.

(A.D. 1331, An. 5 Edw. III.—Pat. 5 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 10 d. In Turr. Lond.)

" Magnifico principi domino . . . . . Dei gratia Navarræ Regi consanguineo suo carissimo Edwardus eâdem gratiâ Rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ et dux Aquitaniæ, salutem, et ad vota successus prosperos et felices.

" De gratuita certificatione vestrâ, super facto tangente Thomam de Gournay militem, qui de seditione contra personam celebris memoriæ domini E. nuper Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, et conspiratione in mortem ejusdem diffamatus, judicium diffugiens, clandestinè exivit regnum nostrum, nobis per literas vestras factâ, grates et gratias vobis referimus speciales.

" Vestram magnificentiam exorantes quatenus si dictum proditorem per loca regni vestri versus Baionam duci contigerit, ductoribus ejusdem salvum et securum conductum fieri præcipiatis cum super hoc ex parte nostra fueritis præmuniti; significantes nobis, si placet, in omnibus quæ vobis placitura fuerint, vestræ beneplacita voluntatis.

" Data apud Norwicum, viii. die Junii."

No. 10.

Super Captione Thomæ de Gournay in Hispaniâ.

(A.D. 1331, An. 5 Edw. III.—Rot. Vascon. 5 Edw. III. m. 13. In Turr. Lond.)

" Rex constabulario suo Burdegaliæ, qui nunc est, vel qui pro tempore erit, salutem.

" Cum pro magnis expensis et laboribus, quos dilectus nobis Johannes Martyn de Leyna de

Ispanniâ fecit circa captionem Thomæ de Gurney inimici et proditoris nostri in Ispanniâ, et detentionem ejusdem ibidem, concesserimus ei trescentas libras sterlingorum de dono nostro.

" Vobis mandamus quod si prædictus Johannes præfatum Thomam usque civitatem nostram Baionæ duci fecerit et ipsum majori civitatis illius liberaverit, tunc eidem Johanni vel ejus in hac parte attornato prædictas trescentas libras in civitate prædicta de exitibus ducatus prædicti solvatis ; et nos vobis inde in compoto vestro debitam allocationem habere faciemus.

" Teste Rege apud Norwicum xxiii. die Junii."

No. 11.

Super expensis in captione Thomæ de Gournay.

(A.D. 1331, An. 5 Edw. III.—Liberat. 5 Edw. III. m. 7. In Turr. Lond.)

" Rex thesaurario et camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de thesauro nostro, dilecto nobis Ferando Ivagnes de Greynoun scutifero, qui nuper ad nos de partibus Ispanniæ venit denunciando nobis captionem Thomæ Gurney inimici et proditoris nostri, quinquaginta libras super expensis suis in veniendo ad nos, ut est dictum, et ad dictas partes redeundo.

" Teste Rege apud Norwicum xxiii. die Junii.

" Per ipsum Regem."

No. 12.

Pro Ægidio de Ispannia, super dictis expensis.

(A.D. 1331, An. 5 Edw. III.—Liberat. 5 Edw. III. m. 7. In Turr. Lond.)

" Rex thesaurario et camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de thesauro nostro dilecto nobis Egidio de Ispanniâ super expensis suis, eundo in Ispanniâ, ibidem morando et redeundo, pro Thoma de Gourneye inimico et rebelli nostro, in eisdem partibus capto, ad nos ducendo viginti libras.

" Teste Rege apud Gaywode xxix. die Junii.

" Per ipsum Regem."

No. 13.

(Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ii. pars 2, p. 832.)

Super ductione Thomæ Gournay in Angliam.

(A.D. 1332, An. 6 Edw. III.—Rot. Vascon. 6 Edw. III. m. 11. In Turr. Lond.)

" Rex dilectis sibi majori, juratis, et probis hominibus civitatis suæ Baionæ, salutem. Cum mittamus dilectum servientem nostrum ad arma Petrum Bernardi de Pynsole, ad Thomam Gournaye militem, pro seditione contra personam domini E. nuper Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, ac conspiratione in mortem ejusdem factis, in partibus transmarinis captum, et jam penes vos sub carcerali custodia existentem, ad nos in Angliam ducendum, prout sibi per nos plenius est injunctum.

" Vos rogamus mandantes, firmiter ingungendo, quatenus eidem Petro in hiis quæ salvam et securam ductionem dicti Thomæ ad nos, sicut prædictum est, contingunt consulentes sitis et auxiliantes, modis et viis quibus videritis expedire ; et hoc nullatenus omittatis.

" Dat. apud Waltham xiii. die Februarii."

APPENDIX CXIII.

EXPENSE ROLLS AS TO THE CAPTURE OF SIR THOMAS DE GOURNAY.

No. 1.

Compot⁹ EGIDII DE ISPANN' eunt̃ in Nunc̃ Rꝑ in ꝑtes tᵃnsmar̃ ꝑ br̃e Rꝑ patens dat̃ xxxᵒ die Maii anno regni sui quinto de vad̃ ip̃ius Egidii ꝑcipient̃ ꝑ diē in Angł xij. d̃ ⁊ in ꝑtibꝫ trᵃnsmariñ ꝑ diem ij. s̃ ꝑ br̃e Rꝑ de privato sigillo Thes̃ ⁊ Baroñ directū ꝑut patꝫ inferius. Dat̃ xj. die Noṽ anno vjᵗᵒ.

Rec̃.—Id̃m r̃ comp̃ de xx. ł̃i recept̃ de Thes̃ ⁊ Camer̃ ix. die Julii anno qⁱnto ꝑ br̃e de liber̃ continent̃ xx. ł̃i sibi liberand̃ ꝑ itinᵒe suo v̊sus Ispañ ꝑ Thoma de Gournay inimico ⁊ rebello Rꝑ in eisd̃m ꝑtibꝫ capt̃ ad ip̃m Regem in Angł ducend̃ ꝑut patꝫ in pelle :' Et de c. s̃. recept̃ de eisd̃m Thes̃ Camer̃ :' xᵒ. die Augusti anno vjᵗᵒ ꝑ br̃e Rꝑ.

Smᵃ Recept̃—xxv. ł̃i.

Expñ.—Id̃m comp̃ in vad̃ suis aripiendo iᵗ suū de Sc̃o Ed̃o v̊sus ꝑtes Ispañ xxxj. die Maii eundo Londoñ ꝑ ij. dies seq̃n :' ibid̃m morando ꝑ vj. dies expᶜtando soluc̃om p̊dc̃aꝝ xx. ł̃i. ac alia br̃ia Rꝑ ad easd̃m ꝑtes Ispañ portand̃ ꝑ negoc̃ Rꝑ ⁊ ex inde eūdo ꝑ ij. dies usq̧ Dov̊iam ⁊ sic in Angł morando usq̧ x. diē mensis Juñ 'ꝑ' x. dies añ trᵃnsfretac̃oem suā :' x. s̃. videłt ꝑ diē xij. d̃. Et in vad̃ suis ab xj. die Juñ quo die applicuit ap̃d Whytsond̃ eundo ꝑ iiij. dies Ꝑis :' ibid̃m morando ꝑ iiij. dies expᶜtando br̃ia Rꝑ directa Regi Ispañ ⁊ ex inde eundo Burdegał ꝑ x. dies ibid̃m morando ꝑ vij. dies ꝑ secretis negoc̃ Rꝑ ⁊ ex inde eundo Rꝑ Nav̊ye ip̃m querendo ap̃d Tudele ꝑ x. dies ꝑ negoc̃ Rꝑ ibid̃m morādo ꝑ vj. dies ⁊ ex inde usq̧ Burges in Ispañ ꝑ vij. dies ⁊ ex inde Bitorie ad Joħem Martyn de Lene cū br̃ibꝫ Rꝑ ꝑ liberac̃oe corꝑis p̊dc̃i Thome de Gournay ibid̃m morando ꝑ viij. dies ⁊ ex inde redeundo usq̧ Burges ꝑ iij. dies ⁊ ex inde eūdo usq̧ vallē de Leet ꝑ iij. dies :' ibid̃ morando ꝑ iij. dies explorando Regꝑ Ispañ, et exinde eūdo usq̧ civitatē Madrich̃ ibid̃m morando ꝑ xxx. dies ad loq̃ndū cū dc̃o Rege Ispañ ibid̃m invento ⁊ ex inde eundo Aville in comitiva dc̃i Rꝑ ꝑ v. dies ibid̃m morando ꝑ xv. dies ꝑ dc̃is negoc̃ et inde eundo Sugovie in comitiva ejusd̃ Rꝑ ⁊ ibid̃ morando ꝑ xxx. dies expᶜtando adventū dc̃i Joħis Martyn ⁊ ex inde eundo usq̧ villā de Coylle ꝑ ij. dies ibid̃m morando ꝑ xiij. dies ⁊ ex inde usq̧ vallē de Leeth̃ ꝑ iij. dies in comitiva dc̃i Rꝑ ibid̃ morando ꝑ xx. dies expectando adventū dc̃i Joħis Martyn ꝑ lr̃is ab eo ħend̃ ac eciam de Rege Ispañ ꝑ liber̃ corꝑⁱˢ dc̃i Thome ħenda ⁊ ex inde redeūdo usq̧ Burdegał ꝑ xvj. dies ibid̃ morando ꝑ vj. dies ꝑ ccc. ł̃i. argenti ducend̃ usq̧ Pampiloñ ꝑ viij. dies de fine fc̃o ꝑ liber̃ corꝑis dc̃i Thome ħend̃ quo quid̃ tēꝑe evasit dc̃us Thom̃ exᵃ prisonā ⁊ ex inde eundo in Arragoniā ꝑ iij. dies ibid̃ cōmorādo ꝑ xx. dies explorando

p̄dčm Thom̄ ⁊ ex inde eundo in Ispanñ p viij. dies ibidem morando p viij. dies explorādo modū evasionis p̄dčī Thom̄ ⁊ ex inde eundo Burdegał p xiij. dies ibiđ morando p vj. dies p lr̄is senescall̄ Burdegał ħend̄ ad dčm Rę Ispanñ p corpe Joħis Tilly vallecti dčī Thom̄ capti ⁊ in pˢona detenti ħendo ⁊ 'ex' inde redeundo usq; Burges in Ispanñ p xiij. dies ibiđ morando p xvij. dies ⁊ ex inde redeundo in Naverr̄ cū p̄dčo Joħe Tylley ⁊. ip̄m ducendo usq; villā de Olyt p vij. dies ubi Roƀtus Lynel inimicꝰ Rę captꝰ fuit p dčm Egidiū de Ispanñ ⁊ ibiđ comorando p x. dies ⁊ ex inde ducendo dčos Joħem Tylly ⁊ Roƀm Lynel usq; Castrum Stelle p unū diē ibiđm morādo p xxviij. dies explorando dčm Thomā ⁊ ex inde ducendo dčm Joħem Tylly usq; Castrū Mallionis in Wascoñ p vij. dies ⁊ ex inde redeundo in Angł p xviij. dies applicando Doverre p̄dčo xvij. die Junñ ⁊ sic morando in p̄tibꝫ trᵃnsmar̄ p ccclxxij. dies utᵒq; die cōput̄ xxxvij. ł. iiij. ſ. videlicet p diem ij. ſ. Et in vađ ejusđ redeunt̄ in Angł p̄dčo xvij. die Junñ ⁊ ibiđ cōmoranđ usq; xj. diē Novembr̄ p̄x seqñ p cxlvij. dies vij. ł. vij. ſ. cap̄ p diē xij. đ. Et in trᵃnsfretačōe sua hoīm ⁊ equoꝝ suoꝝ eundo ⁊ redeundo xiij. ſ. iiij. đ.

Smᵃ Exp̄n xliiij. ł. vij. ſ. viij. đ.

Et ħet de supplus xix. ł. vij. ſ. viij. đ.

No. 2.

Particule comp̄ Egidii de Ispan' p̄vient̄ Regis ad arma de vađ suis 'tam' in p̄tibꝫ Angł qᵃm eciam tᵃnsmar̄ p br̄e Regis patens dat̄ pᵐo die Jun̄ anno vjᵒ. Et p br̄e de magno sigillo dat̄ xvᵒ. die Jun̄ anno ixᵒ.

Recept̄.—Idem ⁊ comp̄ de x. ł. recept̄ xxij. die Marcii anno vijᵒ. sup̄ vađ suis p̄dčis de Theſ ⁊ Camar̄ sicut cont̄ in pelle Medᵈ de Recept̄ Scᵃcii de p̄mino videł Sči Michis anno p̄dčo. Et de xxx. ł. xj. ſ. recept̄ de đno Joħe Travers Constabular̄ Burdegał de exit̄ officii sui sup̄ eisdem vađ suiſ.

Smᵃ xl. ł. xj. ſ. De quibꝫ

Idē comp̄ in vađ suis eundo 'de Wodestoke' in negoč sibi p Regem injūctis ⁊ in dčis br̄ibꝫ contentis videł ad attachiand̄ quosdam inimicos Regę de sedič̄oe contᵃ p̄sonā celebris memorie đni E. nup Regę Angł p̄ris Regę nūc ac conspirač̄oe mortis ejusdem rectatos a dčo pᵐo die Jun̄ anno vjᵒ. usq; xxv. diē ejusdem menſ p xxiiij. dies non pᵒ die sꝫ ultīo computat̄ quo die idē Egidius cepit Willm de Kyngesclere 'apud Roff'' rectatū de morte Regę E. p̄ris Regę hujus 'apud Roff'' xxiiij. ſ. viꝫ p diē xij. đ.

Et in conſ vađ suis a xxvj. die Jun̄ p̄dčo aᵒ vjᵒ usq; viij. diē Septembr̄ p̄x seq̄ñ p xlv. dies pᵒ ⁊ ultīo comp̄ quo die idem Egidius cepit dn̄m Ričm de Welle rōne mortis p̄dče 'apud Westoñ juxᵃ Norħt' xlv. ſ. capient̄ p diē ut supᵃ. Et in conſ vađ suis ducend̄ dčm dn̄m Ričm de Norħt usq; Londoñ ⁊ custodiēđ eundem ibidem ac explorand̄ ⁊ arestand̄ alios rectatos de morte p̄dča a ix. die Septembr̄ p̄dčo anno vjᵒ. usq; ultimū diem Decembr̄

ꝑx sequeñ ꝑ cxiiij. dies p° ⁊ ultīo computaꝛ̃ capienꝛ̃ ꝑ diē ut s^a cxiiij. s̃. Et in cons̃ vad̃ suis explorando inimicos Regꝭ ꝑdc̃o a p° die Januar̃ anno vj°. ꝑdc̃o usq; ultim̃ diem ejusdem mens̃ ꝑx̃ seqñ ꝑ xxxj. dies capienꝛ̃ ꝑ diē ut s^a quo die idem Egidius cepit Joħem le Spicer 'apud London.' rectatū de morte ꝑdc̃a xxxj. s̃. Et in cons̃ vad̃ suis eundo ⁊ morando in diꝟsis ꝑtibꝫ Angł ꝑ ꝑdc̃is inimicis arestandis a primo die Febr̃ dc̃o anno vj° usq; ix. diē ejusdem mens̃ ꝑx̃ seqñ ꝑ ix. dies p° ⁊ ultīo computaꝛ̃ 'quo die t^ansfretavit de Dovorr̃ usq; Wytsand̃ ex causa ꝑdc̃a' capienꝛ̃ ꝑ diem ut sup^a ix. s̃.

Et in passagio ejusdem 'Egidii duoꝝ equoꝝ ⁊ duoꝝ garcõnū suoꝝ' de Doꝟ usq; Whitsand̃ 'ix.' s̃.

Et in cons̃ vad̃ suis eundo in ꝑdc̃is negociis ad loca diꝟsa infra regnum Franc̃ a x. die Febr̃ anno vij°. Regꝭ hujus usq; x. diē Juñ ꝑx̃ seqñ ꝑ cxxj. dies p° ⁊ ultīo computaꝛ̃ 'inf^a quod tempus cepit Joħem Tylly apud Burgas in Ispañ' capienꝛ̃ ꝑ diē in eisdem ꝑtibꝫ t^ansmar̃ ij. s̃. xij. ł̃i. ij. s̃.

Et in cons̃ vad̃ suis ab xj^e. die Juñ dc̃o anno vij°. quo die applic̃ Burdegał usq; xxj. diē mens̃ Marcii ꝑx̃ seqñ anno viij°. quo die recessit de Burdegał ꝑ cciiij^xx. iiij. dies eundo morando ⁊ redeundo circa expedic̃oem negocioꝝ ꝑdc̃oꝝ capienꝛ̃ ꝑ diē in ꝑtibꝫ t^ansmaꝝ ut s^a xxviij. ł̃i. viij. s̃.

Et in cons̃ vad̃ suis eundo in negociis ꝑdc̃is ad loca diꝟsa in dc̃o regno Franc̃ a xxij. die Marcii dc̃o anno viij°. usq; p^imū diem Juñ ꝑx̃ seqñ ꝑ lxxij. dies p° ⁊ ultīo computaꝛ̃ capienꝛ̃ ꝑ diē in eisd̃ ꝑtibꝫ ij. s̃. ut sup^a. vij. ł̃i. iiij. s̃. Et in passagio ejusd̃ 'Egidii' ij. equoꝝ ⁊ ij. garc̃onū suoꝝ de Whitsand̃ usq; Doꝟ redeundo in Angł ix. s̃.

Et in cons̃ vad̃ suis eundo ad loca diꝟsa infra regnū Angł circa expedic̃oem negocioꝝ ꝑdc̃oꝝ a ij. die Juñ dc̃o anno viij°. 'quo die rediit in Angł de ꝑtibꝫ t^ansmar̃' usq; xv. diē Juł a° ix°. seqñꝭ ꝑ ccccviij. dies p^imo die non ultīo compuꝛ̃ cap̃ ꝑ diē in Angł xij. d̃. ut sup^a xx. ł̃i viij. s̃.

Sm^a iiij^xx. ł̃i. iij. s̃. Et ħet de suꝑplus̃ xxxix. ł̃i. xij. s̃.

Idem r.—de corpore Wiłłi de Kyngesclere occõne ꝑdc̃a capti ⁊ arestati apud Roff' xxv. die Julii anno vj°. cujus corpus idē Egidius comp̃ liƀ Rad̃o de Cromwełł nuꝑ Constabular̃ T^rris Londoñ x. die Augusti eodem anno vj°.

Iꝛ̃m r. de corpore Ric̃i de Welle similiꝟ arestati apud Weston jux^a Norħt viij. die Decembr̃ dc̃o a°. vj°. Cujus corpus idem Egidius comp̃ liƀ Wiłło de Elond̃ tunc Constabular̃ Castri Notyngh^am x. die Aprił eodē a°. vj°.

Idē r. de corpore Joħis le Spicer similiꝟ arestati apud Londoñ ulꝛ̃ die Januar̃ a°. vj°. ꝑdc̃o. Cujus corpus idem Egidius comp̃ liƀ Joħi Hamont tunc uni vic̃ Londoñ eodem ulꝛ̃ die Januar̃.

Idem r. de corpore Joħis Tilly similiꝟ arestati apud Burgas in Ispañ x. die Juñ anno vij°. Cujus corp^9 idē Egidius comp̃

lib̄ Reymundo de Meyncent Constabulař Castri Malloñ in Vascoñ xx. die Augusti anno eodem.

No. 3.

Particłe compoti WILL'I DE TWENG' milit̄ eund̄ in obsequiū Regis ad ꝑtes Secilie ꝑ quibusdam negociis Rꝭ in curia dñi Robti Regis Secilie de Naples expediend̄ mense Januař anno vij^mo R. E. ꝓcii a conquestu ꝑ bře Regis videłt ad querend̄ ⁊ in Angł ducend̄ Thomā de Gournai militem rectatū de morte Regꝭ E. p̄ris Reg̃ nūc attach̄ ad sectam cujusdam Willi de Cornewaył apud Naples in cuř Robti Regꝭ Secilie.

Recepta.—Idem reddit compoť de xxxiij. łi. đi m^ar. recepť de thro Regis ad Recepť Sc^acii xj. die Febř dčo anno vij^mo. sup̄ expenš suis eundo ad ꝑtes ꝓdčas in obsequiū Regis sicut conť in pelle memoꝛ Recepte Sc^acii de ꝓmīo Sči Michis dčo anno vij^mo.

Et de vj. łi. j. m^ar. recept. ibidem sup̄ eodem xx. die Aprił eodem anno sicut cont. in pelle memoꝛ Recepte Sc^acii de ꝓmīo Pasche dčo anno vij^mo.

Et de L. m^ar. recept. ibidem de illis c. m^ar. que computant^r lib̄ate eidem Willo ⁊ Petro Bernard de Pinsoles sup̄ eodem xxviij. die Aprił eodem anno vij^mo. sicut cont. ibidem.

Et de cclxj. łi. xiij. š. iiij. đ. de ꝓcio mł. Dlxx. floř de Florencia receptis apud Naples nōīe Rꝭ de m̄catoribꝫ de Societate Bardoꝛ de Florencia unde iidem m̄catores ħent ł̄ras suas de recepc̄oe computato floreñ ad iij. š. iiij. đ.

[Et de xvj. łi. xiij. š. iiij. đ. de ꝓcio c. floř receptoꝛ de Petro Bernard de Pinsoles nōīe Rꝭ de floreñ Rꝭ in custodia dči Petri existenc̄ ꝓciū floreñ iij. š. iiij. đ.

Sm^a cccłj. łi. xiij. š. iiij. đ.]*

Sm^a cccxxxv. łi.

Expenš.—Idem comp̄ in expenš ipsius Willi diurnis a xvj. die Januař anno vij^mo quo die ven. apud Eboꝛ ad Regem ꝑ ꝓceptū ipsius Rꝭ oretenus sibi fčm apud Bevlacū usq; vj. diem Julii p̄x̄ seq̄nť quo die venit ad Regem apud Berewycū videłt morand̄ apud Eboꝛ ꝑ informac̄oe ł̄nda de negociis Rꝭ expedienđ vsus Regem Secilie eundo ad ꝑtes de Naples morando ibidem ⁊ redeundo ad Reg̃ usq; ad dčas ꝑtes Berewyci ꝑ clxxij. dies utroq; die comput. capiente ꝑ diem x. š. juxta discrec̄oem Thes̄ ⁊ Baronū de Sc^acio iiij^xx. vj. łi.

Et in consimilibꝫ exp̄nš ip̄ius Willi a vij°. die dči menš Julii usq; xx. diē ejusdem mensis ꝑ q^atuordecī dies utroq; die computato ꝑ quod temp^o ip̄e Willmus morabat^r cū Rege in exercitu suo apud Berewicū ⁊ xxx. hōīes sui tam naute q^am alii morabant^r in quadam navi cū corpore Thome de Gournai mortui ducto de dčis ꝑtibꝫ de Naples cap̄ ut sup^a vij. łi.

Sm^a iiij^xx. xiij. łi.

Forinč.—Itē comp̄ in passag̃ maris apud Dovorř vsus ꝑtes ꝓdčas in ꝓcio vij. floř. p̄c̄ ut sup^a xxiij. š. iiij. đ. Itē in frettag̃ unius navis de Nise usq; ad portū de Pyse in ꝓcio vij. floř xxiij. š. iiij. đ. Itē in locac̄oe iiij. equoꝛ de portu Pyse usq; Pyse in ꝓcio ij. floř. vj. š. viij. đ.

* The portion within brackets is not in a duplicate of this account.

Itē ꝑ locac̃oe equoꝝ ⁊ ꝑ conductu ħendo de Pyse usq; Naples in p̃cio Lij. flor̃ ij. s. tr.—viij. ti. xiij. s. x. d. Itē ꝑ Cotes Hardif' emptis in p̃cio x. flor̃. v. s. tr.—xxxiiij. s. vij. d. Itē ꝑ iij. pr̃poyntꝫ empt̃ in p̃cio iij. flor̃. vj. s. tr.—xj. s. vj. d. Itē ꝑ iij. ꝑibꝫ de plates in p̃cio xiiij. flor̃.—xlvj. s. viij. d. Itē ꝑ iij. ꝑibꝫ de Paunces, braces, ⁊ Musekyns aventat in p̃cio xLj. flor̃—vj. ti. xvj. s. viij. d. Itē ꝑ iij. ꝑibꝫ cyrotecaꝝ de plate ⁊ iij. bacinettes in p̃cio v. flor̃ xij. (*sic*) tr.—xvj. s. xj. d. De quibꝫ armaturis idem Wiłłms deƀ respondere ⁊ respondet infra.

Idem comp̃ ꝑ quodam sacco ⁊ quadam cista ꝑ p̃dc̃is armat̃is in p̃cio ij. flor̃ viij. s. tr.—viij. s. viij. d. Itē ꝑ quodam cipho argenteo empto ⁊ dato dño Joħi de la Haye Senescallo dñi Rꝭ Secilie p̃c̃ xxv. flor̃.—iiij. ti. iij. s. iiij. d. Itē hostar̃ ⁊ cam̃ar̃ dñi Rꝭ ⁊ Regine Secilie in p̃c̃ vij. flor̃—xxiij. s. iiij. d. Itē ꝑ indumentis ad usū dñi Thome Gournois in p̃c̃ vj. flor̃ vj. s. tr.—xxj. s. vj. d. Itē ꝑ pannis lineis empt̃ ad usū ejusdem Thome in p̃c̃ unius flor̃—viij. s. viij. d. tr.—v. s. vj. d. Itē ꝑ caligis empt̃ ad usū ejusdem Thome in p̃c̃ vij. s. tr.—xxj. d. Itē ꝑ lecto ħendo ad usū ejusdem Thome in carcere in p̃c̃ v. s. tr.—xv. d. Itē ꝑ bogis empt̃ ad usū ejusdem Thome in p̃c̃ viij. flor̃. iij. s. tr.—xxvij. s. v. d. Itē ꝑ quodam Cote Hardif' ad usū Wiłłi de Cornewayłł ad cujus sectam dc̃us Thom̃ fuit attachiat⁹ in p̃c̃ ij. flor̃ iiij. s. tr.—vij. s. viij. d. Itē ꝑ pannis lineis caligis ⁊ sotularibꝫ ad usum ejusdem Wiłłi in p̃c̃ unius flor̃ xij. d. tr—iij. s. vij. d. Itē ꝯvientibꝫ dñi Joħis de la Haye in p̃c̃ v. flor̃—xvj. s. viij d. Itē vallectis Admiralli Regis Roƀti in p̃c̃ iij. flor̃—x. s. Itē ꝑ frettagio unius navis de Naples usq; Agmort̃ in p̃c̃ ccccl. flor̃—lxxv. ti. Itē nautis ꝯvientibꝫ in eadem Navi in p̃c̃ iij. flor̃ v. s. tr.—xj. s. iij. d. Itē ꝑ iij. equis iiij. mulis ⁊ septem sellis empt̃ apud Pirpunane in terra Regis Maliogers in p̃c̃ ccxlij. flor̃—xL. ti. vj. s. viij. d. de quibꝫ idem Wiłłs deƀ respondere ⁊ respondet infra. Itē quia dc̃us Wiłłs ⁊ om̃es qui cū illo attacħ fuerunt apud Coloure ꝑ deliƀac̃oe sua ħenda in p̃c̃ vj. flor̃—xx. s. Itē ꝑ hujusmodi deliƀac̃oe apud Boloñ in p̃c̃ xxxij. flor̃—cvj. s. viij. d.

Itē ꝯvient̃ Regꝭ apud Boloñ in p̃c̃ iij. flor̃—x. s. Itē ꝑ quodam equo ⁊ uno garc̃oe ac ꝑ conductu ħend̃ de Coloure usq; Boloñ in p̃c̃ v. flor̃. xvj. s. viij. d. Itē vicar̃ Boloñ ⁊ cuidam p̃coni Regis facientibꝫ conductū de Boloñ usque Mountblaunk' in p̃cio xiij. flor̃. viij. s. tr.—xLv. s. iiij. d. Itē fisicis ⁊ ꝑ apothecis empt̃ apud Mountblaunk' ad usum dc̃i Thome in p̃c̃ xxxix. flor̃.—vj. ti. x. s. Item ꝑ botes empt̃ ad usum ejusdem Thome in p̃c̃ ix. s. iiij. d. tr.—ij. s. iiij. d. Itē Menestrallis Regis Arragoñ apud Mountblaunk' in p̃c̃ ij. flor̃ vj. s. viij. d. Itē cuidam ꝯvienti Regꝭ Arragoñ facienti conductū ꝑ idē Regnū in p̃c̃ ix. flor̃. ij. s. tr.—xxx. s. vj. d. Itē ꝑ frettag̃ cujusdam Navis de Sorde usq; Bayoñ in p̃c̃ unius flor̃—iij. s. iiij. d. Itē cuidam nuncio dñi de Beerne in p̃cio uni⁹ flor̃—iij. s. iiij. d. Itē duobꝫ fisicis apud Bayoñ ꝑ statu dc̃i Thome emendand̃ in p̃cio xx. flor̃. v. s. iiij. d. tr.—lxviij. s. Itē ꝑ apothecis empt̃ ibidem ad usū ejusdem

Thome in p̄c̄ xxxij. flor̄—cvj. s. viij. d. Itē duob3 garc̄oib3 ducentib3 vij. equos v̄sus Burdeux in p̄c̄ iij. flor̄. iiij. s. t̄r.—xj. s. Itē p̄ expens̄ dc̄o3 equo3 de Bayouñ usq3 Burdeux in p̄c̄ iij. flor̄—x. s. Itē p̄ duab3 navicłis conductis ad victualia cariand in p̄c̄ ij. flor̄.—vj. s. viij. d. Itē cuidam garc̄oi eunti senescallo Burdeğ in p̄c̄ ij. flor̄—vj. s. viij. d. Itē cuidam garc̄oi conductori de Marsiłł usq3 Bayoñ in p̄cio vij. flor̄ v. s. viij. d. t̄r.—xxiiij. s. ix. d. Itē p̄ renovac̄oe Navis apud Burdeux in p̄cio iij. flor̄ iiij. s. t̄r.—xj. s. Itē cuidam notar̄ ibidē p̄ cartis in p̄c̄ unius flor̄—iij. s. iiij. d. Itē p̄ quadam navi p̄ corp̄e dc̄i Thome tūc mortui ducend̄ de Bayoñ usq3 Burdeux in p̄c̄ xxvij. flor̄ juxta verum valorem ea3dem tūc ibidem—iiij. ł. x. s. Itē p̄ locac̄oe iij. equo3 v̄sus Burdeux ext̄a Jerom̄ in p̄c̄ ij. flor̄. vj. s. t̄r.—viij. s. ij. d. Itē p̄ corp̄e dc̄i Thome mortui p̄ma vice p̄parand̄ in p̄cio xvj. flor̄ iiij. s. t̄r—Liiij. s. iiij. d. Itē p̄ eodem corp̄e p̄parando alia vice in p̄c̄ xviij. flor̄ iiij. s. t̄r.—lxj. s. Itē p̄ duab3 navicłis reducentib3 corpus ejusdem Thome v̄sus Burdeğ ext̄a Jerom̄ in p̄cio unius flor̄ iij. s. t̄r.—iiij. s. j. d. Itē cuidā Notar̄ Burdeğ p̄ quodam instrumento in p̄c̄ unius flor̄ iiij. s. t̄r.—iiij. s. iiij. d. Itē p̄ carta Petri Bernard in p̄c̄ unius flor̄—iij. s. iiij. d. Itē Mağo Petro Notar̄ apud Rayoñ p̄ q̄dam carta in p̄c̄ unius flor̄—iij. s. iiij. d. Itē p̄ quadam pipa vini empt̄ apud Sc̄m Mathm p̄ garnistura unius navis in p̄c̄ ix. flor̄ vij. s. t̄r.—xxxj. s. ix. d. Itē p̄ duob3 roundilettis j. de v̄gus ł ał de vin egre in p̄c̄ iij. flor̄. iij. s. iiij. d. t̄r.—x. s. x. d. Itē p̄ aliis iiij. roundilettis p̄ garnistura dc̄e navis in p̄c̄ uni9 flor̄ iiij. s. t̄r.—iiij. s. iiij. d. Itē p̄ lectis ł aliis aisiamentis ħend̄ in navi de Bayoñ in p̄c̄ x. flor̄.—xxxiij. s. iiij. d. Itē p̄ victualib3 apud Sandwyc̄ empt̄ in p̄c̄ iiij. flor̄. xij. d. t̄r.—xiij. s. vij. d. Itē p̄ equis locat̄ de Tynnemuth usq3 Berewyc̄ in p̄c̄ vij. flor̄. iiij. s. t̄r.—xxiiij. s. iiij. d. [Itē p̄ empt̄ de Petro Bernard̄ in p̄c̄ c. flor̄—xvj. ł. xiij. s. iiij. d. de quib3 equis ł armat̄is idem Wiłłs deb respoñ ł respondet infra.]* Itē libavit dño Robto de Tauntoñ custodi Garderobe Regis—cccxxxiiij. flor̄ p̄c̄—lv. ł. iij. s. iiij. d. de quib3 idem Robtus debet respondere ł respondet infra. Itē p̄ exp̄ns̄ ij. garc̄ unius equi ł ij. mut̄ eunciū de Burdeğ usq3 Lund̄ 'in com̄ Ebo3' in p̄c̄ xxj. flor̄ vij. s. viij. d. t̄r.—Lxxj. s. ix. d.

Sm̄a ha3 expens̄—cclvij. ł. vi. s. x. d.
Sm̄a tot̄ oīm expens̄—ccclxvij. ł. ij. d.
Et ħet de supplus̄—xv. ł. vj. s. x. d.

* The portion within brackets is not in the duplicate.

THOMAS DE GOURNAY, ELDEST SON OF THE REGICIDE.

Of him we know no more than that he[a] was dead before the 13th of Edw. III. 1340, and that his effigy in stone is at the west end of the Tower of Farrington Church.[b]

He had a son, Thomas de Gournay, who was lord of the manors of Farrington, and Inglishcombe, and West Harptree, the first two of which he held of Thomas de Gournay of East Harptree, the 13th Edw. III. whom, from this and other circumstances, we suspect to have been the representative of the eldest male line of the family, in the failure of Ap-Adam, as we shall take more full notice of hereafter.

This Thomas de Gournay, or his issue if he had any, failed in his heirs, as his brother Sir Matthew de Gournay became eventually seised of all his estates.[c]

JOHN DE GOURNAY, SECOND SON OF THE REGICIDE,

Had the manor of Knolle near Bristol conferred upon him, who, by a writ ad quod damnum, granted a piece of land eighteen feet square, with a fountain called Ravens' Well, to the monks of St. Augustine at Bristol.

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[a] In the Rotuli Scotiæ we find Thomas de Gurneye amongst those summoned to attend Edward III. at Roxburghe in 1334;[1] he is amongst those from Somersetshire, and therefore probably this Thomas. As he was dead before 1340, it is likely the following passage relates to him; it is in Hearne's Lelandi Collectanea, vol. 2, p. 555, from a chronicle of the history of England; when describing this expedition of Edward III. it says "These 2 hostes mette together about the Ryver of Clude. There was a great trobylle in Ballioll's hoste for an esquire called Gurnay, whom the marchers killed upon a surmise that one of that name was consenting to the death of the king's father." Unless, indeed, it was one of the Norfolk Gurneys so killed.

[1] Rot. Scot. vol. i. p. 306.

[b] Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. ii. p. 140.

[c] History of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 511.

He died without issue, as his rights devolved on his youngest brother Matthew.[a]

The following documents relate to this John de Gournay:

"Johannes Gournay chevaler qui in obsequium Regis in comitiva Willelmi de Wyndesore ad partes Hibñ profecturus est. General protection for a year. 24 Nov. 37 Edw. III."[b]

"Johannes de Gourney de Somerset chevaler grants to Magister Ricardus de la Barre and three other clerici his manors in Somerset, Ingliscombe, Odwade and Knolle, Devon; his manor of Mammehead, Hereford; all his lands, rents, services in Hereford, Tatyngton, and Weston, to hold to them and their heirs of the chief lords of the fee, &c.

"Witnesses, Johēs de Burleye, Johēs de Eylesford, knights, &c. Dated at Hereford, Thursday after the feast of Edward the Confessor; 40 Edw. III. 1367."[c]

"Johannes de Gournay, of the county of Somerset, knight, together with John de of the same county, and John de Badham in the county of Gloucester, became bound by statute staple, to Robert Mansel and John Davy his partner, citizens and mercers of London, in the sum of £400, 12 March 38 Edw. III. (Robert Mansell gives a discharge in full for self and partner, 21 June 48 Edw. III)."[d]

GEORGE DE GOURNAY, THIRD SON OF THE REGICIDE.

Of him nothing is known but that he died without issue, as his inheritance also devolved on his brother Matthew.[e]

Walter de Gournay was another son of Sir Thomas.[f]

Edmund de Gournay, precentor of Wells, was another son of the Regicide.[g] He obtained leave to travel to Rome on his own business, with four horses and two valets.

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[a] History of the House of Ivery, *ut supra*.
[b] Pat. p. 2. m. 10.
[c] Cl. 40 Edw. III. m. 10 dors.
[d] Cl. 48 Edw. III. m. 20 d.
[e] History of the House of Ivery, *ut supra*.
[f] Harl. MSS. No. 1052, fol. 16.
[g] Collectanea Topographica, p. 247; also 31 Edw. III. Pat. p. 3. m. 11.

MATTHEW DE GOURNAY, FOURTH SON OF THE REGICIDE.

This Matthew de Gournay was born in 1310, and was therefore about 20 years of age at the period of his father's death.

He was a great warrior in the French wars of Edward III. and the Black Prince. In that chivalrous period he was distinguished among the English Knights, and, as was recorded on his monument at Stoke under Hamden, was present at all the principal battles and sieges of the time.

He first occurs at the great naval battle of Sluys, gained by Edward III. over the French fleet the 24th of June 1340.[a]

He was at the siege of Algezéras in Spain, which fortress Alphonso XI. of Castille took from the Moors in 1344, after an investment of two years.[b]

Matthew de Gournay was afterwards present at the great and justly celebrated battles of Cressy in 1346, and Poictiers in 1356.[c]

In the 31st Edw. III. 1358, he was appointed Governor of Brest and the neighbouring town of St. Matthieu; this appointment was made by the Duke of Lancaster, Lieutenant of Britany, and confirmed by the King.[d] (App. CXIV. No. 1.)

The year following he had letters of safe conduct for one year, when he was going to take possession of this captaincy.[e] (App. CXIV. No. 2.)

In 1360 the peace of Britany took place. Sir Matthew de Gournay was one of the jurats[f] on behalf of Edward on this occasion. By this peace Gascony and Guienne were assured to the English; of which provinces the Black Prince was made governor, and many of the English leaders were rewarded with estates and honors in that country;[g] amongst this number was Matthew de Gournay, who was made a Baron of Guienne,

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[a] Leland, vol. ii. p. 93. Sismondi, Hist. des Français, vol. x. p. 167.
[b] Leland, *ut supra*.
[c] Ibid.
[d] Rymer's Fœdera, vol. vi. p. 70.
[e] Ibid. p. 83.
[f] Ibid. pp. 230 & 262.
[g] Rot. Pat.

and had considerable estates allotted to him. He was also appointed seneschal of Landes, a sandy district between Bourdeaux and Bayonne.[a] He was also Governor of Bayonne,[b] and seems to have been attached to the Black Prince, as a military follower.

It appears he was in disgrace 35 Edw. III. 1363, perhaps in consequence of his proceedings with the Free Companies. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London that year.[c]

"Matheus Gurney et Joh. de S^to^ Laudo incarcerati in Turri Lond. p quibusdam contempt. et rebell. invenerunt plegios."

After the peace of Britany, France was ravaged by bands of military adventurers called Free Companies; these were collected together, and headed by the celebrated French commander Du Guesclin, by Matthew de Gournay, and others, both French and English, who were weary of a state of peace and the inertness it produced. They led these bands into Spain, for the purpose of placing Henry Trastamare upon the throne of Castille.[e] Peter the Cruel, half brother of Henry Trastamare, was driven from his kingdom by Du Guesclin and his followers, and fled to the Black Prince into Gascony, who undertook to restore him to his dominions. The prince immediately sent his heralds into Spain, ordering all English and Gascon knights and their dependants to return from the army of Du Guesclin; upon which Sir Matthew de Gournay, Sir Eustace d'Ambreticourt, Sir John Devereux, and others, immediately took leave of Henry King of Castille in the most courteous manner they could, without discovering either their own or their prince's intentions. King Henry made them very handsome presents, thanking them most gratefully for their services; after which they left Spain and returned to Gascony as speedily as possible.[f]

The Prince of Wales marched into Spain with the deposed King Peter the Cruel, and gained the great and decisive victory of Najara, over Henry

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[a] Leland, *ut supra*. Gascon, Norman, and French Rolls, London, 1743, by Clarke the historian, p. 165.

[b] Froissart. Johnes' Edit.

[c] Vitis Calthorpiana, Harl. 970, p. 90.

[d] Claus. 35 Edw. III. dors. m. 9.

[e] Turner's History of the Middle Ages in England, vol. ii. p. 224.

[f] Froissart, chap. 239, vol. iii. Leland, *ut supra*.

of Trastamare and Du Guesclin. Sir Matthew de Gournay was present on that occasion, and "many," says Froissart, "were the great and brilliant actions performed in that engagement." [a]

Shortly after this event the war was renewed between the French and English; and in 1377 John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, led an army into Picardy. In this expedition Sir Matthew de Gournay and many others were taken prisoners by the French in ambuscade, near Soissons; it happened in the following manner:—A party of English, consisting of six score lances, were over-running the Soissonois in the neighbourhood of the main body of the army; they were observed by Sir John de Vienne and other Burgundian knights, who placed an ambuscade in a small coppice. The English came to plunder a village behind which their army was posted; when they had passed the ambush the French sallied forth with pennons and banners displayed; the English fought very valiantly, but at length were all either taken or slain, and amongst the captives was Sir Matthew de Gournay. In consequence, the 50 Edw. III. we find him joining with other knights of renown in a petition to the Parliament then sitting at Westminster, praying the King to ransom them, they being unable to fulfil the conditions imposed upon them by the French.[b] This application was successful, and through the means of the well-known William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, keeper of the privy seal, and at that time administrator of the revenue, the prisoners were ransomed, and the money paid. One of the articles of accusation against William of Wykeham printed in the Fœdera in the deed of the full pardon to the same bishop is his having ransomed three prisoners which had caused great mischief by encouraging the Free Companies in their predatory expeditions, and thereby caused a renewal of the war; [c] from which, together with other circumstances, we conclude Sir Matthew de Gournay to have been a promoter of these companies. After the death of Edward III. and the Black Prince, hostilities were carried on between the two nations. The Duc d' Anjou and Henry King of Castille entered Gascony

[a] Froissart, vol. iv. chap. 48.

[b] Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 517.

[c] Rymer, vol. vi. p. 164.

in 1378, and the latter laid siege to Bayonne. Sir Matthew de Gournay was at that time governor of the town, and Froissart calls him "a right valiant knight from England;" and adds, that "his good sense and prowess were, as he had been informed, of great assistance to the townsmen;" but a malady which broke out in the Spanish camp induced them to retreat.[a] Sir Thomas Trivet, nephew of Sir Matthew Gournay,[b] was sent with a large body of men at arms and archers into the country near Bourdeaux, and to assist those in Mortain (on the Gironde). Sir Matthew Gournay, who resided at Bayonne, accompanied him; he daily found employment there against the Gascons and barons possessing fortresses in those parts.[c]

The Infant of Castille laid siege to Pampaluna, and Sir Thomas Trivet and his men were ordered by Lord Neville, who had arrived as governor of Gascony, to march into Spain to succour the King of Navarre. They went first to Dax, in the district of the Landes in Gascony. Sir Matthew de Gournay, uncle of Sir Thomas Trivet, was governor of Dax, who received his nephew and his companions very agreeably, and helped them to find lodgings. The intention of Sir Thomas was to continue his march without halting; but Sir Matthew said to him, "Fair nephew, since you have with you so large a force, let us free this country from the Bretons and French, who hold at least a dozen fortresses between this and Bayonne, otherwise you will leave them in your rear, and they may do us great

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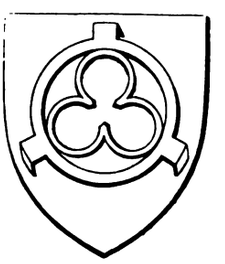
[a] Froissart, vol. iv. chap. 78.

[b] Sir Thomas Trevet was doubtless the son of Sir Thomas Trevet the half-brother of Sir Matthew Gourney; Sir Matthew's mother, Joan Furneaux, having been widow of Sir John Trevet, and had by him Sir Thomas Trevet. The Trevets were a Devonshire and Somersetshire family of considerable estate.[1] This Sir Thomas Trevet built the bridge at Bridgewater, whose arms in allusion to his name were a trivet, and were affixed to the coping of the structure.[2]



We conclude that Nicholas Trevet, the chronicler, and his father, Sir Thomas Trevet, Lord Chief Justice, were of this family.

[c] Froissart, vol. v. chap. 3.

[1] Collinson's Hist. of Somersetshire, vol. iii. pp. 89 & 92. [2] Ibid. p. 75.

mischief the ensuing winter." "By my faith," replied Sir Thomas, "I am very willing."[a]

After this Sir Thomas Trivet besieged and took several neighbouring fortresses, but it delayed his succour to the King of Navarre, who sent for him, and so he and Sir Matthew Gournay with their men returned to Dax, where they halted four days; on the fifth they departed and took the road to Navarre. Sir Matthew marched back to the city of Bayonne with those under his command to defend the country, and to conquer some of the small forts which the Bretons still held.

It was doubtless during some of these wars that he was governor of the fortress of Daques, or Dax, in Guienne.[b]

In 1379 we find him, in conjunction with Guido de Brian, Baneret, and Richard de Atterburg, Knight, appointed to decide the claim of Charles King of Navarre to the ransom of Oliver Claykyn,[c] a prisoner taken in the war.[d] (App. CXIV. No. 3.)

On the death of Henry Trastamare King of Castille, in 1380, John his son succeeded to the throne, to the exclusion of the two daughters of Peter the Cruel, who were married, one to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and the other to his brother, Edmuud Earl of Cambridge; and it was resolved that the latter prince should repair into Portugal with an army, to assert the right of the princesses. Sir Matthew de Gournay, although seventy years of age at the time, was of this expedition, and we find letters of protection and safe conduct for him and Sir Miles Stapleton, to repair from Gascony into Portugal.[e]

He proceeded however by way of England, and was appointed constable of the army; his nephew,[f] Sir William Beauchamp, being the marshal,

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[a] Froissart, vol. v. chap. 8. [b] Leland, vol. ii. p. 93. [c] Rymer, vol vii. p. 230.

[d] Rot. Vascon. Lond. 1743. [e] Froissart, vol. v. chap. 56.

[f] The word nephew (nepos) is frequently employed in the ancient writers for near relation.

William de Beauchamp was brother-in-law to Matthew de Gournay, having been brother of Alice Beauchamp first wife of Sir Matthew Gournay, and a younger son of Thomas Earl of Warwick and Katharine Mortimer.

Sir William Beauchamp was much celebrated in the wars of Edward III. and the Black Prince, and Richard II. He was Captain of Calais, and created Lord Bergavenny. He married Joan,

and the Canon of Robersac, a military churchman, being one of the principal leaders. Accompanied by these trusty generals, and attended by 500 men at arms, and as many archers, the Earl of Cambridge sailed from Plymouth. They coasted the shores of England for two days; on the third they entered the Spanish main, when they had a very severe gale, insomuch that the fleet was in great danger from the tempest.

The Earl of Cambridge, Sir William Beauchamp, marshal of the army, Sir Matthew Gournay, constable, and the canon Robersac, escaped with others through good fortune, and, sailing by the stars, arrived at Lisbon, where the King received them all most honourably, one after the other, and he led them to the palace, where wine and spices were set before them.[a]

The English soldiers were kept inactive by the king of Portugal for a time; but at length, without his consent, attacked the fortress of Figueras. Sir Matthew de Gournay was with them, and when the garrison was about to capitulate conducted the parley with the governor, as constable of the army, accompanied by Sir William Windsor.[b]

After this these English troops, not having received any pay for a whole year, mutinied, and in a state of insubordination were disposed to attack the town of Besiouse, where they were quartered. Sir William Beauchamp, Sir Matthew Gournay his uncle, and the lord Talbot, a Welsh knight, (quære of Ricard's Castle?) were present; the two former tried to persuade the troops not to execute their purpose, and finally a deputation was sent to the King of Portugal, demanding their pay, which was granted.[c]

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sister and co-heir of Thomas Earl of Arundel, and his son was created Earl of Worcester, and was the last of this line of the Beauchamps.

There were various branches of this family, of which that which became Earls of Warwick were by much the most illustrious.

The family originally came over at the Conquest, and appears to have borne the same name as Campbell,—de Campo-bello, de Bello-campo.

The Lords Beauchamp of Hache descended from William Beauchamp of Somerset, who was sheriff of that county in the reign of Henry I.

[a] Froissart, vol. v. chap. 64.

[b] Ibid. vol. vi. chap. 4.

[c] Ibid. chap. 10.

The king of Portugal at length took the field and marched into Castille with his English auxiliaries, where he was opposed by King John and his forces. A peace was soon after concluded. A young French knight in the Castilian army, called Sir Tristan de Roye, seeing the campaign was over without fighting, challenged any one of the other army to tilt with him before the walls of Badajos. Miles Windsor, a young English squire, answered the challenge, and went towards Badajos accompanied by his friends Sir Matthew Gournay, Sir William Beauchamp, the Lord Chateauneuf, and others. The combat took place, which was much praised of all the knights of either side who were present. They then took leave of each other with much respect, and returned to their different quarters. [a]

The Earl of Cambridge and his followers proceeded to England after these events. This is the last mention of Sir Matthew de Gournay in the wars of the period in which he lived; but he occurs perpetually in the different records.

We have seen that he acquired considerable estates in Gascony. [b] In his native county of Somerset the inheritance of his brothers devolved upon him; [c] to these estates he added others; some of them probably by purchase of the heirs of John last Lord Beauchamp of Hache, whose widow he married. Stoke-under-Hampden, where he resided in his old age, had been among the castles of the Lords Beauchamp, and was included in these purchases; also Shepton Mallet; and by his second marriage with the sister of Lord Talbot, of Ricard's Castle, he obtained part of the manor of Woodham Mortimer, in Essex. [d]

There is a curious deed of sale or promissory note from John Lord Beauchamp of Hache to Matthew Gournay, whereby he agrees to pay two thousand pounds sterling, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for the said Matthew's wool; the purchaser calls himself John de Beauchamp of the county of Somerset, Knight, Lord of Hache, merchant (mercator) of the county of Somerset; it is sealed with his arms.

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[a] Froissart, vol. vi. chap. 12.

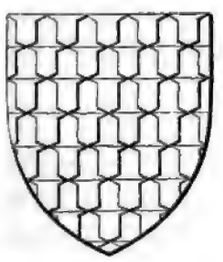
[b] Calendarium Rot. Pat. p. 244 & 253.

[c] History of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 516.

[d] Morant's Essex, vol. i.

TRANSCRIPT OF THE DEED OF JOHN DE BEAUCHAMP TO MATTHEW GOURNAY.[a]

"Nouint vniuersi qđ ego Johnes de Beauchamp de Somerset miles dñs de Hache mercator de com̃ Somers[d] teneo D'no Matheo de Gourneye militi in duabꝫ milibꝫ libris sterlingoꝝ ꝑ lanis ab eodem Matheo emptis solvend eiđm Matheo vł suo certo attornato aut ejus executoribꝫ si de eo interim contingat humanit in festo Scī Michis Archi post dat̃ ꝑsens ꝑx. futur̃ sine ulteriori dilone et nisi fecero volo et concedo q̃d currant sup me heredes et executores meos et sup oñia bona mea mobilia immobilia ad quoꝝ cũq, manus deuenerint distrctio et pena in statuto dñi Regis apud Actoñ Burnel et Westm̃ ꝑ creditoribꝫ et debitoribꝫ apud Bristoll ad hoc ꝑuiso. In cujꝫ rei testīom̃ ꝑsentibꝫ sigillũ meũ apposui una cũ sigillo dñi Regis ꝑ creditoribꝫ et debitoribꝫ apud Bristoll ad hoc ꝑuiso quod apponi ꝑsonalit ꝑcuraui. Dat̃ Bristoll ꝑ man Riči Spicer majoris ville ꝑdče et Walteri Buckkeschawe clici xxj[mo] die mens̃ Augusti Anno regni Regę Edwardi ťcij post Conquestũ tricesimo quinto."



The law of statute merchant, for the recovery of mercantile debts, here referred to, passed at a parliament held at Acton Burnel, in Shropshire, in 1283, in the castle of Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells, then Lord High Chancellor.

In the 9th of Richard II. Matthew de Gournay was a party to some settlement in which William Gournay, parson of Shepton Mallet, was concerned;[c] who this William was we do not find.

In the Martyrologe of the Friars Preachers of Bristol, quoted by William of Worcester, Matthew de Gournay is called one of the founders of that house.

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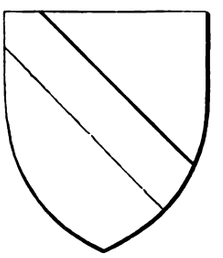
[a] Harl. Charters, Mus. Brit. 45 I. 20.

[b] Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 253.

[c] Harl. 971, p. 178.

In the 11th Richard II. at the particular request of Matthew de Gournay an order was issued to transfer a cause respecting a sum of six thousand francs, pending between him and Lewis de Sancene, before Sir William Beauchamp, constable of Calais, to be tried before Thomas Duke of Gloucester, the King's constable, and Thomas Earl of Nottingham, marshall. [a]



The 13 Richard II. 1390, Sir Matthew Gournay was present as a Baron at the decision given by the King in the great chamber of Parliament, within his Palace Royal of Westminster, in the controversy of arms between Sir Richard Scroope and Robert Grosvenor, Esq. as to which held the right to bear the arms [b] —Azure, a bend, or—which was decided in favour of Scroope. On this occasion the King's uncles, the Dukes of Guienne and Gloucester, and the principal noblemen and knights of the country, were present. [c]

In the 3d Henry IV. 1401, a re-grant was issued to Sir Matthew, of the district which was called "between the two seas," near Bordeaux, and which district, having been originally given him by Edward III., had been inadvertently (the record says) taken from him by Richard II. These lands he was to enjoy for his life. [d]

Sir Matthew Gournay married two wives; the first was Alice, widow of John the last Lord Beauchamp of Hache; which lord died in 1362 [e] when Matthew de Gournay was 52 years of age; before which date therefore the marriage with the widow could not have taken place. Alice was daughter of Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, by Katharine, daughter of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, the favourite of Queen Isabella; [f] her father Thomas Earl of Warwick died in 1369. Her father left her in his will his

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[a] Rymer, vol. vii. p. 570.

[b] Preface to the History of the House of Ivery.

[c] Rymer, vol. vii. p. 677, where the list is given at length.

[d] Ibid. vol. viii. p. 228.

[e] Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 253.

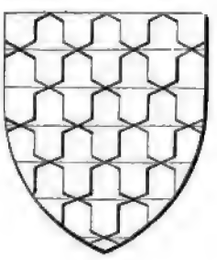
[f] Ibid. p. 226.

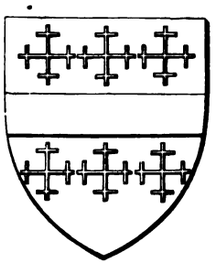
second best ouche, which his countess had given him, a cup of gold, a set of beads, and a ring. Her mother also left her a cup of silver gilt.[a]

She had no issue by either of her husbands, and died the 26th of October, 1384, the 7th of Richard II., when Thomas Earl of Warwick her brother was found to be her heir.[b] She was buried in the middle of the choir of St. John's priory church at Bridgewater.[c]

Although Matthew de Gournay was seventy-four years old, he remarried to Philippa, sister and eventually co-heir of John Lord Talbot of Ricard's Castle, at that time fifteen years old. On whose death in 1389, 12 Rich. II. his sister Philippa, wife of Matthew de Gournay, was twenty-one years old, her husband being in his eightieth year. She brought to him the manor of Woodham Mortimer in Essex.[d]

Philippa survived her husband; he died in 1406, at the great age of 90. She remarried Sir Robert Asheton,[e] Knight, and afterwards Sir John Tiptoft, Knight. By Sir Matthew Gournay she had no issue. His Gascon estates were settled on her, and she enjoyed them during the period of her second marriage.[f] She survived her last husband, and died 3rd May, 5 Hen. V.[g]





Beauchamp of Hache bore, Vairé or and azure.

Beauchamp Earl of Warwick: Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets or.

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[a] Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 234.

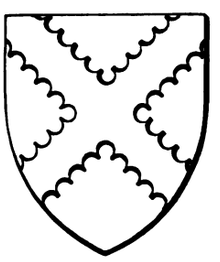
[b] Hist. of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 517.

[c] William of Worcester's Itinerary, p. 137.

[d] Morant's Essex.
Calend. Rot. Pat. p. 253.

[e] Harl. 972, p. 75.

[f] Harl. 972, p. 75.



Talbot of Ricard's Castle: Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or.

Tiptoft: Argent, a saltier engrailed gules.

Sir Matthew de Gournay was buried at Stoke under Hampden, in the chapel of the castle there. Leland, who travelled in the reign of Henry VIII. thus describes what he saw of the remains of his castle, and of his monument on his tomb: [a]

"From Montague to Stoke under Hampden, about a mile. I saw at Stoke, in a bottom hard by the village, very notable ruins of a great manor place or castelle, and in this manor place or castelle a very auncient chapelle, wherein be diverse tumbes of noble men and wimen.

"In the south-west side of the chapelle be 5 images on tumbes, one hard joyned to another, 3 of menne harneshid and shildid, and 2 of women. Ther hath bene inscription of eche of them, but now so sore defaced that they cannot be redde.

"I saw a shield or two all verry of blew and white. Ther be in this part of the chapelle also 2 tumbes without images.

"There is in the north side of the body of the chapelle a tumbe in the walle without image or writing, and a tumbe with a goodly image of a man of arms in the north side of the quyer of the chapelle, with a sheld, as I remember, all verrey; and even afore the quier doore, but without it, lyith a very great flatte marble stone, with an image in brasse flattely graven; and this writing yn French about it:

"'Icy gist le noble et vaillant Chivaler Matthew de Gurney iadys seneschal

[a] Itinerary, vol. ii. pp. 93 & 94.

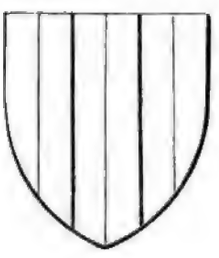
de Landes et capitaine du Chastel Daques pro nostre seignor le roy en la duche de Guyene, que en sa vie fu a la batail de Beauamarin, et ala a pres a la siege Dalgezire sur les Sarazines et auxi a les baitailles de Le Scluse, de Cressy, de Yngenesse, de Peyteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, et a plusours autres batailles et asseges, en les quex il gaina noblement graund los et honour per le space de iiij^{xx} et xvj. ans et morust le xxvj. jour de Septembre l'an nostre seignor Jesu Christ Mccccvj. que de salme dieux eit mercy. Amen.'

"There was beside this grave another in the weste ende of the body of the chapelle, having a gret flat stone without inscription. I markid in the wyndowes 3 sortes of arms,—one al verry, blew and white; another with iii. stripes gules downright in a feld of gold; the 3° was crosselettes of golde, many intermist in one, yn a feld, as I remember, gules.

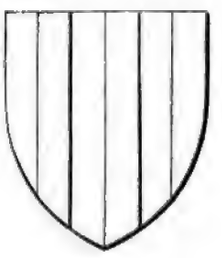
"Ther is a provost 'longging to this collegiate chapelle now yn decay, wher sumtyme was good service, and now but a messe said a 3 tymes yn the week.

"The provost hath a large house yn the village of Stoke thereby."

These arms were clearly Beauchamp of Hache, vairé; the crosslets Beauchamp of Warwick; and the three stripes gules in a field of gold were the coat of Sir Matthew Gournay, being a variation in colour, as a younger son's difference on his paternal arms, Paly of six, or and azure.



MATTHEW DE GOURNAY.



GOURNAY OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

We annex an engraving of the seal of Sir Matthew de Gournay, with the crest, a Moor's head crowned. Date 18 Richard II. 1394.

"SIGILLUM MATHEI DE GURNEY MILITIS."

Of the battles enumerated on the monument we can find no account of Beauamarin,[a] Ingenesse, and Dozray.[b]

The mansion or castle of Stoke under Hampden was built in the reign of Edward I. by Sir John Beauchamp, who obtained licence to fortify and embattle it from Edward III. In this castle was a free chapel, the one described by Leland, dedicated to St. Nicholas, wherein the said John de Beauchamp founded a chantry in 1308.[c]

Collinson in 1791 thus describes it: "The once noble mansion of the Beauchamps and the Gournays is now in ruins; its small remains being converted into a farm house, and the chapel into a cider vault; the monuments and arms described by Leland are all gone."[d]

After the death of Matthew de Gournay, without issue, this branch of

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[a] Beauamarin may probably be the same place called *Belmarie*, in Chaucer's description of his knight in the Canterbury Tales:

"In Gernade at the siege eke had he been
Of Algesir, and ridden in *Belmarie*."

In Blackwood's Magazine for May 1845 (page 638) the reviewer is of opinion that Chaucer intended to represent Matthew de Gournay in the character of his knight, but I think with hardly sufficient reason.

[b] Dozray perhaps means De Auray; the battle of Auray took place 29th Sept. 1364. Du Guesclin was made prisoner there. See Froissart, vol. iii. p. 189, where it appears Matthew de Gournay is mentioned as present at the battle of Auray.

[c] Collinson's History of Somersetshire, vol. iii. p. 316.

[d] Ibid. p. 220.

the family of Gournay appears to have become extinct, and by virtue of a previous settlement, all his large estates reverted to the Crown.[a]

The veneration attached to this distinguished warrior was so great that, Fuller says, "His armour was beheld by martial men with much civil veneration, with whom his faithful buckler was a relic of esteem." Worthies, page 26, Somersetshire.

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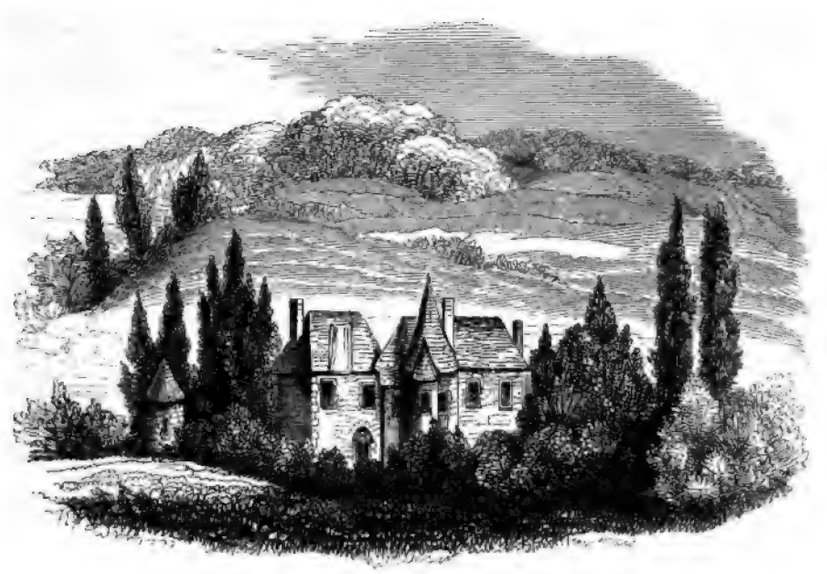
[a] History of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 519.



APPENDIX CXIV.

DOCUMENTS IN RYMER.

No. 1.

(Rymer's Fœdera, tom. vi. page 70.)

De custodiâ Castri de Brest commissâ.

(A.D. 1357, A°. 31 Edw. III.)

" Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem.

" Sciatis quod &c.

" Cum dilectus consanguineus et fidelis noster Henricus Dux Lancastriæ capitaneus et nostrum locum tenens in ducatu Britanniæ concesserit et deliberaverit dilecto et fideli nostro Matheo de Gourney Castrum de Brest, cum toto dominio eidem castro pertinente et simul cum monetæ redemptionibus et confiscationibus et omnibus aliis proficuis ad dictum castrum spectantibus.

" Ac etiam villam de Sancto Matheo cum brevibus et custumis ejusdem villæ ac admiratu, piscariis, redditibus, servitiis et omnibus aliis exitibus et proficuis ad prædicta villam et dominium qualitercumque spectantibus.

" Habenda et custodienda quamdiu contingerit ipsum ducem esse capitaneum et locum nostrum tenentem in ducatu Britanniæ supradicto.

" Nos (concessionem et deliberationem eidem Matheo per præfatum ducem sic factas acceptantes) volumus et concedimus quod idem Matheus habeat et teneat prædicta castrum et villam cum omnibus ad ea ut præmittitur spectantibus, juxta vim et effectum concessionis ipsius ducis supradictæ.

" Et ulterius ex uberiori graciâ nostrâ, quamdiu dicta castrum, villam, et dominium in manu nostra nomine custodiæ vel alio modo contigerat remanere.

" In cujus &c.

" Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Novembris."

No. 2.

(Rymer's Fœdera, tom. vi. page 83.)

De protectione pro proficientibus ad partes Britanniæ.

(A.D. 1358, A°. 32 Edw. III.)

" Matheus de Gournay chivaler qui in obsequium Regis ad partes Britanniæ profecturus est, ibidem in munitione villæ de Brest moraturus, habet literas Regis de protectione, cum clausulâ *volumus &c.* per unum annum duraturas.

" Præsentibus &c.

" Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die Maii."

" Consimiles literas de protectione habent

" Nicholaus de Poynts Chivaler.

" Thomas de Beauchamp."

No. 3.

(Rymer's Fœdera, vol. vii. page 236.)

Super evidentiis Oliveri Claykyn prisonarii.

(A.D. 1379, A°. 3 R. II.)

" Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Guidoni de Brian baneretto, Matheo de Gournay et Ricardc de Atterbury militibus, salutem.

" De fidelitate et circumspectione vestris plenius confidentes,

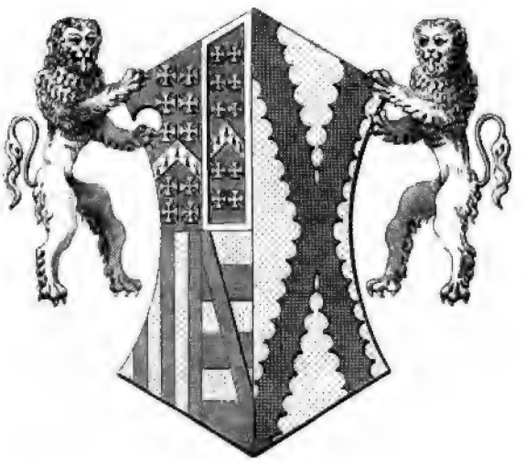
" Ad omnes et singulas evidentias et causas Oliverum Claykyn prisonarium et financiam suam, ac captionem suam de Gueria qualitercumque contingentes. Inter attornatos et procuratores magnifici principis Karoli Regis Navarre consanguinei nostri et dilectum et fidelem consanguineum nostrum Johannem de Arundell marescallum Angliæ et alios. Jus vel clameum in prisonario prædicto vindicantes,

" Audiendum et diligenter examinandum et ad consilium nostrum plenariè indè certificandum,

" Vobis et duobus vestrum plenam tenore præsentium damus et committimus potestatem.

" In cujus &c.

" Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Octobris."



DESCENDANTS OF HUGH DE GOURNAY,

SON OF EVA DE GOURNAY AND THOMAS DE HARPTREE.

HUGH DE GOURNAY of Harpetree is placed in many ancient pedigrees as the younger brother of the Regicide.

It seems however, from a MS. in possession of Sergeant Ludlow, that Robert de Gournay, son of Eva and Thomas de Harptree, had a younger brother, Hugh,[a] who married Lucia,[b] widow of Robert de Berkeley, and had issue Hugh de Gournay of Harptree. This Hugh de Gournay the brother of Robert appears to have been confounded by Dugdale with the last Anglo-Norman baron with whom he was cotemporary. It is obvious that the hunting in Bristol forest and being at the tournament at Blythe refer to this Hugh, brother of Robert, as the estates forfeited were in the counties of Gloucester, Leicester, and Warwick; whereas the estates of the Anglo-Norman barons were not in those counties.[c]

This Hugh de Gournay of Harptree held lands in East Harptree in the 25th Edw. I. 1297, as is shewn by a fine between him and John Ap-Adam, respecting the pounding of some cattle.[d] He married Joan, and was dead 4 Edw. III. 1331; and by settlement of land in Radewyk and other places it appears that he had an elder son Thomas, of whom hereafter, and a second, Hugh.[e] We conceive that the letters of safe conduct granted to a Hugh de Gournay abroad on the King's service, 12 Edw. III., relate to this second son.[f]

We have also found a mention of Richard de Gournaye of Harptree in the 28th Edw. III., who might be another son of the elder Hugh.

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[a] 1227. Henry III., 12th and 13th years of his reign, disafforested all the towns between Huntingford, where Berkeley hundred and Hugh Gournay's lands parted, and King's Wood.

[b] Robert Lord Berkeley died 1221. He had two wives, Juliana, and Lucia who survived him, and married Hugh de Gournay. See Chronological History of Bristol by John Evans.

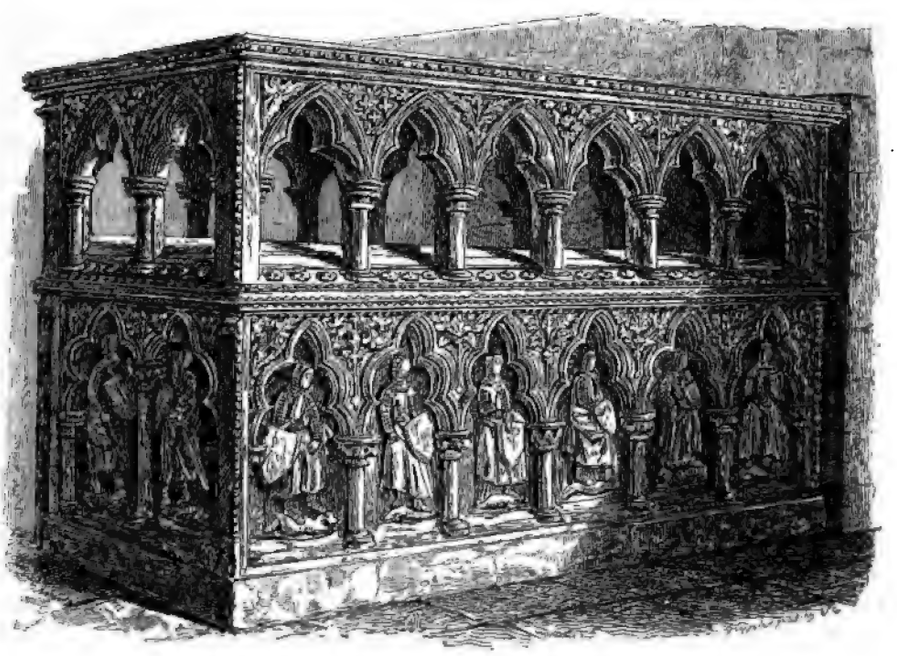
[c] Dugdale's Bar. vol. ii. p. 429.

[d] History of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 505.

[e] Ibid. p. 506.

[f] Rymer, A°. 1338, 12 Edw. III.

This Richard de Gournay was a soldier in Britany at that time, and in conjunction with William de Ronceby, captain of a ship, Edward Deoffe, of Fowey, master of the same ship, and others, by might obtained a certain ship called St. Mary of Coranade, and took away goods and chattels to the value of 120*l.*; upon which the King's writ was issued to the Justices and Chancellor of Ireland, ordering the restoration of the said goods if found in Ireland or elsewhere. (App. CXV.)



APPENDIX CXV.

PATENT ROLL RESPECTING RICHARD DE GOURNAY AND OTHERS.*

Rex justic̃ t̃ cancell̃ suis Hibn. ac uniṽsis t̃ singulis vicecomitibus ballivis ministris et fidelibus suis in Hibn. tam infra libtates quam extra ad quos presentes l̃re pervenerint salutem. Quia accepimus p̱ inquisic̃oem quam p̱ dilectum nobis Andream de Gildford servientem nostrum ad arma Joh̃em de Colyndere majorem ville Bristoll̃ et Joh̃em Spicer majorem de Stapula ville p̃dc̃e fieri fecimus, quod Will̃s de Ronceby dominus cujusdam navis, Edwardus Deoffe de Fowy magister ejusdem navis, Ric̃us de Gournaye de Harptree, Joh̃es Cok, Joh̃es Tyr de Polrwan, Will̃s de Loughton, Rob̃tus Chaumberlyn et Thomas Prior̃ Soldarii de Britañ † ac alii malefc̃ores vi et armis quandam navem vocatam Seinte Marie de Coronade que fuit Antonii de Compagnoun dñi ejusdem navis et aliorum mercatorum apud Sully noctanter intraverunt et bona et catalla ipsius Antonii et alior̃ mercatorum prædictorum ad valenciam centum et viginti librarum in eadem navi inventa ceperunt et asportaverunt et navem illam secum abduxerunt et alia facinora ibidem perpetrarunt in nostri contemptum et p̃judicium et ipsius Antonii ac aliorum mercatorum p̃dc̃or̃ grave dampnum et contra pacem nostram. Nos malefacta et facinora prædicta nolentes transire impunita assignavimus p̃fatū Andreã ad p̃dc̃os Will̃m, Edwardū, Ric̃ū, Joh̃em, Joh̃em, Willm̃, Rob̃tm̃ et Thomam ac omnia bona et catalla que fuerunt ipor̃ Antonii et mercatorum prædictorum ubicumque et in quor̃cumq̃ manib̃ in dc̃a p̃ra Hibñ seu alibi infra potestatem ñram inventa fuerint sive infra libtates sive extra nomine nostro arestand, et naves illas una cum corporibus sic captis ac bonis et catallis p̃dc̃is si ex̃tent̃ Angl̃ ducend̃ nob̃ vel illis quos ad hoc deputaverimus ibidem liberand̃ sñt salvo aresti quousq̃ aliud inde ordinarimus custodiend̃. Et vos p̃fate cancellar̃ eidem Andree tot et talia &ca pro acceleratione expeditionis negotii p̃dc̃i quot necessaria fuerint quotiens super hoc p̱ ipsum fueritis præmuniti habere faciatis. Et ideo vobis omnibus et singulis firmiter injungendo mandamus quod eidem Andree in p̃missis omnibus et singulis faciend̃ et exequend̃ intendentes sitis consulentes et auxiliantes quotiens et prout p̱ ipm̃ Andream sup̱ hoc fuerit̃is p̃muniti vel fuit aliquis vr̃m p̃munitus ex p̱te nr̃a. In cujus &c.

T. Ṟ apud Westm̃ vi. die Marcii.

p̱. ip̃m Regẽ nunc̃ Joh̃e de Bellocampo.

* Rot. Pat. 28 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 25 dors. De bonis arestand' in Hib'n.

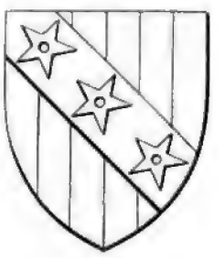
† English soldiers under the command of Thomas de Holand, Captain-General of Britanny.

THOMAS DE GOURNAY

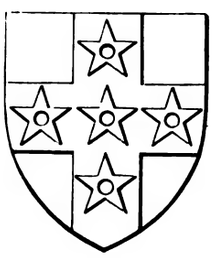
OF EAST HARPTREE, ELDEST SON OF HUGH DE GOURNAY.

To this Thomas de Gournay it is said Thomas Ap-Adam of the elder line sold or gave his manors of East Harptree, Netherwere, &c. At all events it is certain that in the 4 Edw. III. some settlement[a] of these estates by fine between them took place; but Thomas de Gournay may have been rightful heir to them; it being from this circumstance not improbable that after the failure of the line of Ap-Adam he was representative of the eldest branch of the Gournays of Somersetshire. (App. CXVI. No. 1.) This Thomas de Gournay was, as has been before mentioned, Seneschal to Thomas Ap-Adam.

He bore, Paly of six, over all a bend charged with three mullets for difference, which seems to be derived from the arms of Ap-Adam, A cross charged with five mullets.



SIR THOMAS GOURNAY OF EAST HARPTREE.



AP-ADAM.

In 17 Edw. III. Thomas Gournaye de Harpetree obtains a pardon for all thefts, robberies, murders, felonies, &c. upon condition of performing service in Britany at his own expense. William Northcote and Rogerus Gourney de com. Somerset are his manucaptors for the performance of the service. Westm^{r}. 5th May, 17 Edw. III. And Rogerus Gourney is also manucaptor for Johannes de Say—pardoned in like manner.[b]

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[a] Townley MS.

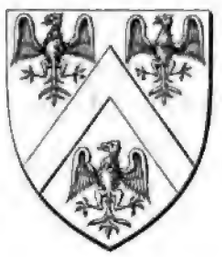
[b] Rot. Franc. 17 Edw. III. m. 7.

Thomas de Gourneye was going in the comitiva of Hugh d'Audeleye, and has letters of protection dated Sandwich, 4th Sept. 16 Edw. III.[a]

Thomas de Gourney was about to depart for Gascony in the comitiva of Hugh Despencer, and has general letters of protection. West. 10 June, 17 Edw. III.[b]

The Townley MS. contains several charters of this Sir Thomas de Gournay of East Harptree. In one of these he calls himself Thomas Gurney, junior, probably in contradistinction to the Thomas de Gournay, Lord of Inglishcombe, eldest son of the Regicide. Another of these documents is curious as being his deed of gift of Robert Jordan his villain *(nativus)* to Everard de Frenche of Bristol. (App. CXVI. No. 3)

Thomas de Gournay married Joan daughter of Sir John Inge, Knight; and after the death of Sir Thomas Gournay she re-married Sir John Devereux, Knight.[c]



The Inges were a knightly family seated at Corston in Somersetshire; they had been originally domestics to the St. Loos.

Inge bore, A chevron between three eaglets.[d]

Sir Thomas Gournay had issue, John his son and heir, and a daughter Joan, of whom hereafter.

He died 17 Edw. III. (1344), seised of the manor and castle of East Harptree, and the borough of Netherwere.[e]

John de Gournay his son and heir was born in 1332, and was 12 years old at his father's death. He sold the manor of Netherwere the 33 Edw. III. (1360), and, dying without issue, this branch of the Gournay family failed in the male line,[f] and the property descended to Joanna his sister.

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[a] Rot. Vasc. m. 31.

[b] Rot. Franc. m. 25.

[c] Townley MS.

[d] Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. iii. p. 346.

[e] History of the House of Ivery, vol. ii. p. 507.

[f] Ibid. Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. iii. p. 588.

APPENDIX CXVI.

EXTRACTS FROM TOWNLEY MS. RESPECTING THOMAS DE GOURNAY OF EAST HARPTREE.

(A° 4 Edward III.)

No. 1.

Finalis concordia inter Tho' de Gournay quærentem et Thomam Ap-Adam def. de manerio de Est Harptree, Donham, et Netherwere in com. Somerset, scilicet, quod prædictus Thomas de Gournay prædicta maneria esse jus Thome Ap-Adam, et illa quæ idem Thomas habet de dono prædicti Thomæ de Gournay. Habend' eidem Thomæ de Gourney et hæredibus suis in perpetuum.

No. 2.

Omnibus, &c. Thomas de Gornay miles, filius et hæres Hugonis de Gornay, salut., &c. Dat apud Est Harptree A°. 10 Edw. III.

Sigillum Thome de Gorney, junioris.

No. 3.

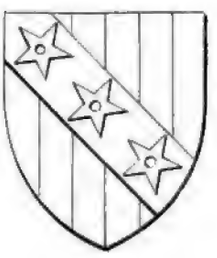
Sciant præsentes et futuri quod Ego Thomas de Gurney, d'nus de Est Harptree, miles, dedi Everardo Frenche de Bristoll Robertum Jordan nativum meum, &c. Testibus Johanne Begott, &c. Dat. apud Est Harptre A^no^. regni Regis Edw. Tertii 15.

Sigillum Thome de Gorney, junioris.

No. 4.

Omnibus, &c. D'nus Thomas Gorney miles, filius et hæres Hugonis de Gorney, salutem. Noveritis me confirmare Thome filio Radulphi Freyssant totam terram illam que de Hugone patre meo quondam tenuit in villa de Est Harptre anno 15 Edw. III.

Sigillum Thome de Gorney, junioris.



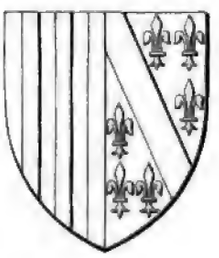
SIGILLUM THOME DE GORNEY, JUNIORIS.

JOANNA, DAUGHTER AND HEIRESS OF THOMAS DE GOURNAY OF EAST HARPTREE.

JOANNA DE GOURNAY was married to Walter de Caldicot.[a] Caldicot

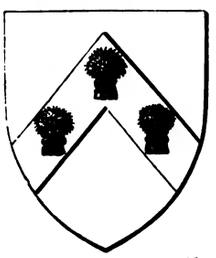
bore for arms, Sable, on a chevron or, between three trees uprooted, of the second, an eagle displayed argent.

Walter Caldicot and Joanna de Gournay had an only daughter called Alice, married to Philip son of Richard de Hampton.[b] (App. CXVII.) The seal of this Philip de Hampton is preserved in the Townley MS.: it is, Paly of six, the arms of Gournay impaling a bend between six fleurs de lis; this is worthy of notice, as he adopted the



coat of the mother of his wife, and put his own on the female side; doubtless from the baronial descent of the Gournays.

In 1500 the heiress of Hampton married the younger brother of Sir Newton, alias Caradoc of Wick, descended from an ancient Welsh family seated at Newton in Powisland, who bore for arms, Argent, on a chevron azure three garbs or.



Sir John Newton, the grandson of this marriage, was cotemporary with Leland the antiquary, and from him the latter obtained the following information. He (Leland) had arrived at a place called Hanham, where this Sir John Newton "dwellyth in a fayre olde mannar place of stone called Barrescourt."

"THYNGS LERNED OF SIR JOHN NEWTON.[c]

"Newton's very proper name is Caradoc. The name of Newton cam by this error and use, bycawse the graundfather of Sir John Newton dwellyd, or was borne, at Trenewith[d] in Poise-land.

"Gourney was lord of Stoke Hamden, and ther he lyethe buryed in a collegiate chapel by the ruyns of his castle. He was chief foundar, as

[a] Collinson's History of Somersetshire, vol. iii. p. 588. [b] Ibid.

[c] Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 88, &c. [d] Trenewith (Tre' Newydd) is Welsh for New Town.

some say, of the howse of Gaunts, at Bristow. He was foundar of the priorye of nunes in Somersetshire, called Baron[a] Gurney. He was lord of Whitecombe, and of Richemonte Castle, by Mendepe, three miles from Wells. All the buyldynge of this castle is clene downe. It cam after to Hampton, and then to Caradoc, alias Newton.

"The forest of Kyngs Wodd cummythe just unto Barrescourte, master Newton's house. Ther were of ancient tyme four comptyd as chefe lords of Mendepe; first the Kynge, and his parte cam to the Byshope of Bathe as by a fee ferme. Glastenbyre had another parte. Bonvill, Lord of Bonvill, and now Graye Lord Marques of Dorset, was the third owner. The fourthe was Gurney, now Caradoc, alias Newton. The lengthe of Mendepe from este to weste by estimation a 20 myles, and wher it is broadest a 6 myles; in many places lesse.

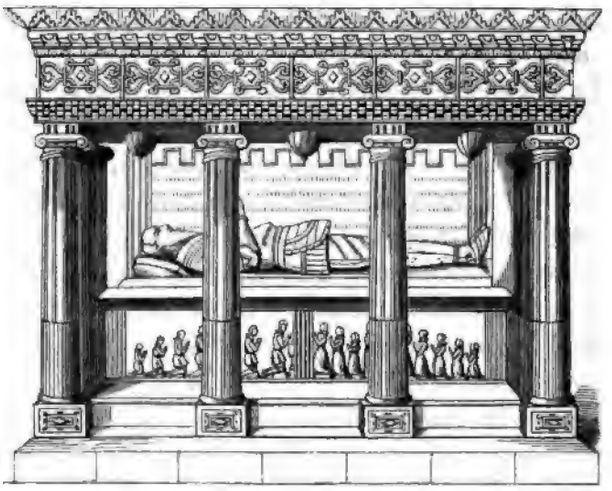
"Gurney usyd to ly muche at Richemonte Castle. It stondithe in the rote of Mendipe, est from Bristow, in the parish of East Harptree, by the paroche churche of it. Ther standithe yet a pece of the dungeon of it. Syr John Newton dygged up many olde foundations of it toward buyldinge of a new howse hard thereby, caullyd Estewood.

"Ther is anothar village by Est Harptre caulyd West Harptre Gurney; and there-by the variete of armes that Gurney gave in the glasse wyndowes, and his cote armure. At suche tyme as Gurney lyved the Lord Fitzwarine was master of Mendepe Foreste by inheritance, and it was well furnished with dere; but anon aftar for riots and trespasses done in huntynge it was deforestyd, and so yet remaynethe. Gurney's lands came by this means unto Newton. One Newton, a man of feyre lands, inhabytynge at Wyke toward Barwell, had a yonger brothar that maryed one of the doughtars and heyres of Hampton, and wyfe afore to one of the Chokks, that dyed without yssue by hym. This was the yongest doughtar of the three that Hampton left; and yet she, being married unto Newton, the fathar of Ser John Newton, fortunyd to have all the three parts.

"The very lands of Newton of Wyke be discendyd by heires generals unto Ser Henry Chapell, soun to Syr Giles that dwelled at Wike, and to Master Grifithe of Northamptonshire that hathe Braybroke Castle. So that Newton of Barcourt hathe no parts of Newton's lands of Wike."

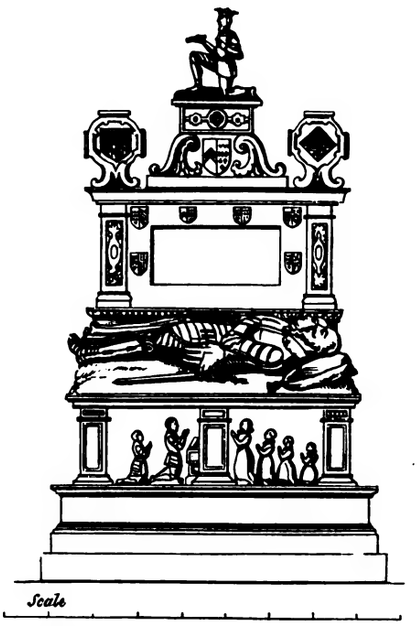
[a] Barew Gurney.

Sir John Newton, Leland's cotemporary, lies buried at East Harptree.



MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN NEWTON AT EAST HARPTREE.

Sir Thomas Newton, one of this family, is buried in Bristol Cathedral, under a costly mural monument, with the following inscription:—

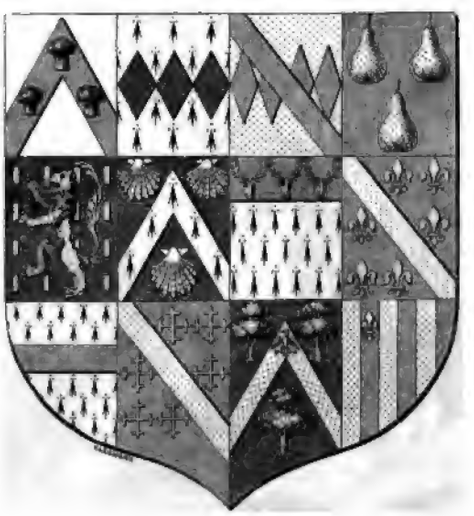


MONUMENT OF SIR THOMAS NEWTON AND CATHERINE PASTON, HIS WIFE, IN BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

"Here lyeth Sir Thomas Newton of Barriscourt, co. Gloucester, Knight, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Paston, Knight, by whom he had two sons and four daughters; he died 1594, ætatis 70.

Gurney, Hampton, Cradock, Newton last,
Held on the measure of that ancient line
Of Barons' blood; full seventy years he past,
And did in peace his sacred soul resign.
His Christ he loved; he loved to feed the poor;
Such love assured a life that dies no more.

Under was a full shield of the quarterings of Newton.[a]



1. Caradoc or Newton. Argent, on a chevron azure three garbs or.
2. Shereborne. Ermine, three lozenges fesswise sable.
3. Angle. Or, four fusils fesswise azure, over all a bend gules.
4. Pyrott. Gules, three pears or.
5. Harvey. Sable, billetté and a lion rampant or.
6. Chedder. Sable, a chevron ermine between three escallops argent.
7. Harmynge. Ermine, on a chief gules three buck's heads cabossed argent.

[a] Townley MS.

8. Hampton. Azure, a bend between six fleurs-de-lis or.

9. . Ermine, a fess gules.

10. Furneaulx. Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets or.

11. Caldicot. Sable, on a chevron or between three trees uprooted of the second an eagle displayed argent.

12. Gurney Harptree. Paly of six, or and azure, on the second pale a fleur-de-lis.

The Newtons were made baronets by Charles II. but we are not able to ascertain what family now represents them.

RICHMOUNTE CASTLE, EAST HARPTREE.

APPENDIX CXVII.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHARTULARY OF THE HYLL OR HULL FAMILY, AMONGST THE RECORDS OF THE LATE AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

" Estharpetre. — Memorand' que d'auncien temps Le Maner de Estharpetre ove seȝ membreȝ ⁊ apurten*nces fuist a mouns Thomas de Gourney ⁊ seȝ auncestreȝ quel mouns Thomas de Gourney prist a femme Johañ la soer mouns Thomas Fichet le primer entre queux issist Johañ la fem̄e Wauter Catecote et deȝ ditȝ Wauter ⁊ Johane vint Alice la femme Philip Hamptone et aꝑs la mort mōns Thomas Gourney dame Johane sa femme que avoit joint estat en le dit maner prist a baron Joh̄n Deverose entre queux issist mouns Joh̄n Devoros ⁊c. Et apres y avoit un graunt debate parentr̄ le dit mouns John Deveros le fitȝ ⁊ Wauter Catecote ⁊ Johane s femme come en droit de sa femme de leȝ maners in Estharpetre ⁊ Estwode ⁊ auterrs membris dicell ⁊c apres la mort la dite dame Johane de Gourney que estoit mier a mōns John Deveros ⁊ a Johane fem̄e Catecote. Et addarrain ꝑ eide ⁊ mediac̄on de mōns Thomas Fychet le fitȝ questoit Cosyn as ditȝ mouns Joh̄n ⁊ Johan Catecote come dit est cest debat estoit mys en ordinānce ⁊ arbitrac̄on le dit mouns Thomas Fichet ⁊ mestre Robert Corffe clerk ⁊ de estre a lour ordinānce ⁊ arbitrac̄on le dit mouns Joh̄n Deveros estoit obligeȝ a dit mōns Thomas Fichet ⁊ mestre Rob̄t en mil ti. ꝑ sa obligac̄on quel jay desouth defesaunce endente que en cas que le dit mouns Joh̄n parfourne-reit lour ordinaunce que lobligac̄on per-dreit sa force quel defesaunce jay. Et le jugement ⁊ lour ordnaunce jay en escript. Et leffeit de lour jugement estoit que Water ⁊ Johane duissent aver leȝ maners suisditȝ heneritablement ⁊c. Et le dit Water duist paier a dit mouns John Clx. li. a jours limites ⁊c. ⁊ le dit mouns Joh̄n duist relesser tout soun droit ⁊c. a dit Johane ⁊c. Et auters clauses sount deinȝ le dit Jugement. Et tout estoit per-fournyȝ et pur ceo que le dit mōns Thomas fist soun labour ⁊ graunt dili-gence entour le dit debat peser. Et auxint fuist vaillaunt persōn en qy leȝ ditȝ Water ⁊ Johane av[oient] graunt affiaunce ⁊c. leȝ ditȝ Water ⁊ Johane sa femme graunter[ent] aldit mouns Thomas Fichet que apres lour deces ⁊ en cas que Joh̄n Caticote que estoit fitȝ bastard a dit Water ⁊ Johane ⁊ esquyer a dit mōns Thomas deivast saunȝ heir mal de soun corps engendre que le dit mouns Thomas ust le dit maner ⁊ terreȝ ⁊c. a luy ⁊ seȝ heirs a toutȝ jours ⁊ pour perfourner lour entent eux enfefferunt Richard Oterye ⁊ Willielmum Sambiok a eux ⁊ a lour heirs a tous jours ⁊ par fait endente repristrount estat ariere a eux pur lour vieȝ le remeindre a Joh̄n Catecote lour fitȝ bastard a luy ⁊ seȝ heirs mals de soun corps engendreȝ ⁊ pur defaut de tiel issue le remeindre ent a dit mouns Thomas en fee ⁊c. Et sour ceo un fait endente de Covenantȝ entre eux estoit fait que ensuit."

BAREW COURT, SOMERSETSHIRE.

I have now completed my account of the Gournays of Somersetshire, all the branches of which race appear to have become extinct at the periods and in the way I have mentioned. It is possible however that offshoots from the parent tree may have existed, and which have not fallen under my notice. I am induced to think that the more likely, from my having seen an original letter (of which I give a copy in App. CXVIII.) written in 1685 by the Rev. Justinian Gournay, Rector of Wadenho in Northamptonshire; to which is attached a seal much broken: but that it was an escutcheon of arms, paly of six pieces, is distinctly visible; also the crest, a head out of a ducal coronet. The letter itself contains a proposal of marriage of Mr. Justinian Gournay to "Madam Freeman at her house in Wellingborough," and is a comical example of the quaint formality of such transactions at the period it was written.

CHURCH, BAREW GURNEY.

Of the manors of Inglishcombe and Barew Gurney, which were the most ancient possessions of the Somersetshire branch of the Gournays (having belonged to them at the time of the Survey), the former appears to have been forfeited at the attainder of Thomas de Gournay the Regicide, and never to have been restored. Barew Gurney was sold by Thomas Ap-Adam to Thomas Lord Berkeley and Margaret his wife, the 6th Edw. III. (1330). See p. 637. It eventually became the property of the family of Gore, and now belongs to Mr. Gore Langton. The old mansion of Barew Court is in parts very ancient. Some of the outbuildings are of a date when the manor was held by the Gournays, and I therefore introduce a view of it, and of the Church of Barew, which is immediately near it.

APPENDIX CXVIII.

JUSTINIAN GOURNAY, RECTOR OF WADENHO IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, FROM 1673 to 1713.*

Copy of an original letter from Justinian Gournay.

Thes:

To Madam Freeman, at her House in Wellinghborough, Presents.

Wadnoe, April 29th, 1685.

DEARE MADAM,

I have not troubled you wth any visit this last fortnight, on purpose y^t^ you might, without interuption, seriously consider & advise with yo^r^self wch is best to be done in this weighty affair we have been upon; 'tis a business of such moment y^t^, so far as we know, ye happiness of y^r^ whole life may in great measure depend upon it, & therefore ought not to be concluded either wayes but upon mature deliberation, which I suppose you have taken in this time, & are now come to such resolutions as may be to y^r^ satisfaction & ye good of us both. I never loved many words, nor extravagant protestations, though I know they are so com'on in thes cases, y^t^ my wants of y^m^ may perhaps make you think me cold and indifferent; but assure yo^r^self, madam, those affections I professed to have for you are very real & hearty, & such as I find I can'ot easily part w^th^; & I hope I was not mistaken when I flattered myself you had a more than ordinary kindness for me, wch I will never give you just cause to lessen. But am very sensible upon what disadvantage I make this address to you, w^n^ all about you think it their interest to keep you single, from whom, & not from you, I am perswaded came those hard terms you insisted upon; for, Md^m^. if I am not strangely mistaken in you, you have too much discretion & goodness to make matrimony meer bargain and gain, but look upon it as it really is, an honorable estate instituted of God himself for the society and comfort of mankind; & yn, though it be not denyed y^t^ monie is a thing of y^t^ consequence y^t^ few enjoy much pleasure or content in this world without it, it must yet be granted y^t^ where affections are mutual, persons suitable, and their joint fortunes sufficient to answer the ends to which monie is only usefull (which are I think chiefly to supply the present occasions, and make competent provision for posterity), an inequality in fortune, if not too great, is to make no break between them. And this I take to be o^r^ case; my fortune you think too small for y^ors^, but ye profits of them both together will rise to considerably more y^n^ we shall need to spend, so y^t^ by ye blessing of God we may be every year adding to the stock, wch will make good provision for those children it shall please God to give us; and I hope we are both very well satisfied as to o^r^ persons; for my part I do unfeignedly declare I never yet saw ye woman

* Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. ii. page 391.

whose conversation I liked better, or wth whom I could more willingly wear out my dayes, y^n^ y^o^self; and if you can have ye the same kindness for me, never let ye world divide us and hinder us of more happiness y^n^ it can give, for true content consists not in abundance. I shall trouble you no further at p^e^sent, but leave wch has been said to yor consideration, beseeching God to direct you, to whose protection I commit you; and am, Dr Madam,

Yo^r^ most affectionate and humble serv^t^,

JUS. GOURNEY.

Pray give my service to your son and brother, and if they or any of yor friends please to take a bed with me at the Election, they shall be welcome.

FINIS.

ADDENDA.

No. 1.—Arms in Yarmouth Church (page 78).

I have stated that it was conjectured the sable shields on the roof of St. Nicholas's Church, at Yarmouth in Norfolk, might be intended for those of the Anglo-Norman Gournays—from their having been lords of the neighbouring manor of Caistor. These shields have been lately taken down in consequence of repairs going on in the church; and upon a near examination by Mr. King, Rougedragon, to whom they were sent, it was found that the sable shields had formerly incised bearings of argent, which, being silver, had become black from age; and thus the appearance of the shield was wholly sable. It was therefore an error to suppose they were intended for those of Gournay. The arms of Bardolf and Fastolf, both Lords of Caistor, the former by inheritance from the Gournays, were amongst those still remaining on the roof of the church.

No. 2.—Henry III. in France (page 150).

I stated a doubt whether Henry III. had ever been in France in reference to the meeting of kings mentioned in the letter of Julian de Tregos at page 146.—I find, however, from the journal or diary of Eude or Odo Regaud, Archbishop of Rouen, lately published at Paris from a MS. in the Bibliothèque du Roi, that Henry III. was at Paris with St. Louis in 1252 and 1259; on the 7th Dec. of the latter year Eude Regaud dined with Henry III. at St. Germain des Près (in Paris). In 1262 Henry III. again came to Paris to request St. Louis to act as mediator between him and his rebellious barons; on this occasion, on the 21st July, Eude Regaud accompanied Louis to meet the King of England at St. Cloud.

No. 3.—Manerium (page 279).

Manors were so called from being residences. What we now call manors (*i. e.* sokes, vills, or lordships) did not acquire that title until a comparatively recent period. As late as the time of Edward III. the term *manerium* was employed only to designate a mansion, which in fact is the same thing.—This remark may help in other inquiries where, the term *manerium* being found, no manor appears in the usual acceptation of the word.

No. 4.—Chamberlain's accounts at Lynn Regis (page 371).

Upon a further examination of these account rolls, the following additional notices of Edmund Gurnay have been found.

Lenn Ep'i.—Chamberlain's account from Michaelmas, 49 Edw. III., to Michaelmas, 50 Edw. III. (1375—6).

Expenses of the justices, together with the gifts :—

Expens̄ justiciar̄ un^{a} cum exhenñ :—

And for 12*s.* 1*d.* paid for the expenses of Edmund Gurnay, Richard Holditch, and other justices of our lord the King, for the keeping of the peace, sitting with the mayor one time,

Et de xii*s.* i*d.* cons̄ solut̄ p̄ expñ Edm̄i Gurnay Ric̄i Holdich et alior̄ justic̄ Dn̄i Regis p̄ pace conservand̄ sedenc̄ cū maiore una vice.

Lenn.—Chamberlain's account, 1 and 2 Rich. II. (1378—9).

Payment of fees. And for 40*s.* paid to Edmund Gurnay for his fee this year.

Feod. soluc̄o. Et de xl*s.* cons̄ solut̄ Edm̄o G^{y}nay p̄ feodo suo h^{o} anno.

Lenn.—Chamberlain's account, 4 and 5 Rich. II. (1381—2).

Payment of fees. And for 40*s.* paid to Edmund Gurnay for his fee.

Feodor̄ soluc̄. Et de xl*s.* sol. Edm̄o G^{y}nay p̄ cons̄ feodo suo.

In the account of Ed. Bellegate and others, Chamberlains of the Commonalty of the town of Lynn, of Receipts and Payments from Michaelmas, 8th Ric. II., to Michaelmas, 9th Ric. II. (1384—5).

Fees paid. And for 40*s.* paid to Edmund Gurnay for his fee.

Feod. sol. Et de xl*s.* sol. Edō Gurnay p̄ consit̄ feodo suo.

Claims and gifts for preserving the liberty, &c. :—

Rc^{a}lia et dona p̄ lib̄tate conservand̄ &c :—

And for 22*d.* paid for the expenses of Thomas Morton going to Barsham to consult with

Et de xxii^{d}. sol. p̄ expēs̄ Thome Morton eunt̄ usq3 Barsham ad c̄sulend̄ cū

Edmund Gurnay, on account of the riot of Philip Wyth, as appears in the paper in the Gildhall.

Edm̃o Gurnay caus̃ rebellionꝭ Phi Wyth ut pꝫ (patet) in papir̃ in Gildehall.

And for 6*d.* paid for the expenses of the horses of Edmund Gurnay and Richard de Walton, on account of Philip Wyth.

Et de vi^{d}. sol. ꝑ expñ equoꝝ Eđi Gurnay et Ric̃i de Walton caus̃ Phi Wyth.

And for 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to Edmund Gurnay on account of his (holding a) session, in order to determine the punishment of Philip Wythe and others.

Et de xiii^{s}. iiii^{d}. dat̃ Eđo G^{r}nay causa cessionꝭ sue ꝑ Phi Wyth et at̃ castigac̃oe ordinanđ.

Expenses by the mayor upon divers things:—

Expñ ꝑ maiorē suꝑ div^{9}s̃:—

And for 31*s.* 4*d.* in expenses of Sir Andrew Cavendish, sheriff of Norfolk, Edmund Gurnay, and others, justices of the peace, sitting at Lynn by virtue of their commission, to inquire upon articles in the same dispute pending with the mayor.

Et de xxxi. s. iiii. d. in expñ dñi Andr. Cavendish Vic̃ Norff Eđi G^{r}nay et at̃ justicioꝝ pacis sedent̃ Lenñ ꝟtute comissionꝭ sue ad inquirenđ suꝑ articl̃as in eadem content̃ p^{e}ndent̃ cum majore.

And for xvi*s.* in expenses of Edmund Gurnay, Nicholas Massingham, and others coming on account of the session of Philip Wyth, pending with the same mayor.

Et de xvi. s. in expñ Eđi G^{r}nay Nicħi Massyngham et at̃ veñ caus̃ cessionꝭ Phi Wyth cū eođm maiore pñdent̃.

I have stated, at page 378, that Edmund Gurnay was one of the standing council in the nature of recorder of the city of Norwich; the extracts above prove that he stood in the same relation with regard to the borough of Lynn, and that his retaining fee (which occurs several times) was forty shillings a year. We find Thomas Morton going on behalf of the corporation to West Barsham, to consult Edmund Gurnay in consequence of the rebellion (riot) occasioned by Philip Wyth. Edmund Gurnay and Richard de Walton, the justices, came to Lynn in consequence, and held a sessions for the purpose of pronouncing sentence of punishment upon Philip Wythe. This, however, does not appear to have been sufficient, as Andrew Cavendish, sheriff of Norfolk, was called in to inquire into the matter, in conjunction with Edmund Gurnay and other justices. Who this Philip Wythe was does not appear; but it is likely he was an agent, perhaps bailiff, of the Bishop of Norwich, at that time superior lord of the borough of Lynn, and between whom and the communitas, or corporation, a continued contest of rights was carried on.

The rights of the Bishop of Norwich were granted to the corporation of Lynn by Henry VIII.

when he seized upon the temporalities of the bishopric, and, in return, conferred those of the abbey of Holme on the bishops of Norwich, which they now possess.

No. 5.—JOHN DE GOURNAY V. (page 374).

The following extracts relate to John de Gournay, son of Edmund Gurnay, and to the family of De Heylesdon, the heiress of which he married. I presume the rents here paid were for tenements under lease from the communitas, or corporation, of Norwich; they appear to be rents and quit rents, judging from the amounts.

From an ancient Register or Doomesday belonging to the Corporation of Norwich.—Folio xi°.

Redditus vetus—(1397).

Pr. Joñe Gurnay p̄ teñ quond. Alani Marchale in le Cobelerrowe .	xiiis. xd.
Pr. Joñe Gurnay p̄ teñ quond. Joñis de Heylesdon sup̄ le Tomblond	xiid.
Pro teñ Joñis Gurnay quond. Ethelrede Sparwe	iid.

Folio xlvii°.

Parochia Sc̄i Georgii ante port̄ Sc̄e Trinitatis et Simonis et Jude et Petri de Hundegate :—	
Joñes Gurney p̄ teñ quond. Joñis de Heylesdon . . .	id.

Folio l. (b)

Parochia Sc̄i Augustini :—	
Will̄m̄s de Heylesdon p̄ ten. suo	iid.

WILLIAM GURNEY IV. (page 399).

This William Gurney's name appears in the commission of array for the county of Norfolk, dated 8th Dec. 2nd Richard III. (1484). This was eight months before the battle of Bosworth Field, which took place Aug. 22, 1485. Whether William Gurney was there does not appear, but his being in the commission of array under Richard III. proves him to have been a Yorkist, which is confirmed by the fact of his having been escheator for Norfolk under Edward IV. The Yorkists were strong in Norfolk, partly in consequence of Anthony Woodville, brother of Edward IV.'s queen, having married a great Norfolk heiress, the daughter of lord Scales of Middleton.

No. 6.—FAMILY OF FITZRALF (page 439).

I have stated that the family of FitzRalf was formerly called de Pebeners, from a manor held

by them; Pebeners, or Pebmarsh, is in Hinkford hundred, in Essex. At the time Morant wrote his History of Essex (1763) the mansion-house of the FitzRalfs stood near a brook in Pebmarsh-street. At one end of it there was an ancient chapel, and not far from it was a castle, of which the remains were scarcely visible. The demesne lands of the manor were held by the FitzRalfs at a quarter of a knight's fee, under the honor of Castle Hedingham. William FitzRalph of Pebeners and Alice his wife lived in the reign of Henry III. and is the first person in the pedigree at page 440. According to Morant this pedigree seems correct; but Elizabeth Fitz-Ralph, who was heiress of this family, was daughter of John FitzRalph and Alice Walesborough; she married Sir Robert Chamberlayn, and the manor of Pebeners, as well as some of the Norfolk estates which the FitzRalphs inherited from the Mortimers, passed to her descendants.* I have mentioned that Maude FitzRalf, the sister of John FitzRalf, who married Alice Walesborough, certainly inherited estates of the FitzRalfs, derived from Mortimer; this she did by settlement, as appears from the following memorandum taken from MS. Harl. 970, p. 14.

"Memorand. That the said John FitzRaff, Esq. son of the said John FitzRaff, Kt. and father of the said John FitzRaff, Esq. in consideration of a marriage had between John his son and one Alice Walishbury (nearly allied to the Countess of Suff. at the will and request of Will. E. of Suff. and the said Countess) caused a state of the said manor of Skoulton, Mag. Elingham, and Potington, among others, to be made to Richd. the E. of Warwick, Joh. Howard, and others, in fee to the use of himself and of Julian, then his wife, and the heirs males of their two bodies. Rem^{der}. to the heirs males of the body of the said John FitzRaff. Rem^{der}. to Maud sister to the said John F. the son, and to her heirs in fee. John FitzRalph Esq. and Julian his wife, after died, and J. FitzRalph, their son, died without issue male. By reason wherof the right and title to the premises remained unto the said Maud, the sister to the said John. By reason wherof the said Robert Coniers and Maud his wife entered into the said premises and took the issues and profits thereof. And the said Maud died thereof seized; after whose death the premises descended unto John Coniers, as son and heir of the said Maud, who entered and thereof was seized, and died thereof so seized. After whose death the premises descended to the said Ele Lovell and Ann Spelman, according to the form of the pedigree aforesaid."

According to this, the descendants of Maud FitzRalf had no right to quarter the arms of that family, as Elizabeth FitzRalf, her niece, who married Sir Robert Chamberlain, was the real heiress in blood of the family of FitzRalf; nevertheless, the descendants of Maud FitzRalf, who by settlement inherited the estates named in the memorandum, did quarter the arms of Fitz-Ralf, and, through that family, those of Mortimer of Attleboro', as appears in the arms of the Gurneys of West Barsham, who were amongst the descendants of Maud FitzRalf. This looks as if the right of quartering arms anciently depended upon inheritance of land as well as upon representing the line of a family.

In the church at Pebmarsh is a monumental effigy of one of the FitzRalfs, of which I have inserted an engraving at page 440.

* Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 260.

No. 7.—Ela, Daughter of Anthony Gurney (p. 449).

This lady married Drury, and afterwards Christopher Seyve; and from the latter name continuing in the parish register of Irsted I think it likely that manor was settled upon her and her descendants. It appears also by the following extracts that the Brownings, who afterwards intermarried with the Gurneys, were originally of Irsted :—

From Irstead parish Register.

Mat.—Solempnizatum fuit matrimonium inter Johannem Brownyng adolescentem ex una parte et Aliciam Stone viduam de Yrsted ex altera parte xx°. die mensis Januarii Anno D'ni m^mo^. quingen°. quinqua°. sc°. et anno Regni regis Edwardi sexti quarto.

Sepul.—Sepultus fuit Thomas Seive de Jrsted xxix°. die mensis Augusti Ad. Dni mill° quingen°. quinqua°. quarto.

Bap.—Robt. y^e^. son of Anthony Drury, Gent., and Helen his wyfe, was baptized the xi. day of July, 1574.

Buriall.—Anthonie Drury, Gent. was buried the eight daie of December, 1577.

Sepult.—Sepultus fuit Will^ms^. Browninge filius Will'mi Browning, xxviii°. die mensis Februarii, 1558.

Sepult.—Sepultus fuit Joh'es Seyve filius Will'mi Seyve gen. xiii°. die mensis Martii, 1558.

Parish registers first begun in 1536.

No 8.—Lewknor Family (page 462).

I have pointed out the fact of the small amount of land under cultivation possessed by the Lewknors, a knightly family, in the time of Henry VII.; and of the enigma it appears how the gentlemen's families lived and built the manor-houses they did upon those few acres. The probability is, I presume, that from the old mode of cultivation the outlay was less in proportion to the crop than according to our present mode of dealing with the land. *We* treat land commercially, looking for a return from capital; *they* treated it agriculturally, looking for produce, and *living* in return for time and labour.

No. 9.—Edmund Gurnay (page 463).

His admission at Queen's College is thus noticed in the records of the college. In the list of pensioners admitted,—

94—Edmund Gurney, Norfolk, Oct. 30. *Rud.*

Rud is the name of his tutor. Edmund Gurnay vacated his fellowship at Corpus Christi College, in consequence of his marrying; this appears by the following entry in an old order book of that college.

" 1614-15, *Feb.* 18.

" Magister Gurnay pronunciatus non socius collegii per consensum magistri et septem sociorum cum ratione amissionis necessariæ ob matrimonium. Cessionis voluntariæ testibus literis propria manu scriptis et ad M^rum^ Osburne missis. Indulgentia pro fruitione stipendii usque ad Annunciationem proxime sequentem."

Whom Edmund Gurnay married I have not discovered; he witnessed the will of William Smith, of Great Massingham, in 1643. This William Smith married his niece, Martha Gurnay. Edmund Gurnay's signature to this will is followed by that of Ellen Gurnay, perhaps his wife.

The Thomas Osborne, fellow of Corpus Christi College, here mentioned, was afterwards minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich; he, as well as Edmund Gurney, had been upon ill terms * with Dr. Jegon, master of the college, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich. I presume this is the Thomas Osborne who married Ann sister of Edmund Gurney (see page 468). He died in 1642, as appears by his monument in St. Peter's Mancroft church.

" Here lyeth intered, in hope of the blessed Resurrection, the body of Thomas Osborn, minister, who dyed Novemb. ye 2nd, 1642, and Thomas his sonne, who died Novemb. ye 5th, 1664."

The arms of Osborn on this monument were, Argent, on a bend between two lions rampant gules three dolphins of the first; so that the arms I have given at p. 468 are erroneous. This family of Osborn was of Seething, of whom John Osborn was mayor of Norwich in 1661. (Blomefield, vol. iv. p. 201.)

No. 10.—MARTHA GURNEY (p. 480).

I have stated that Martha Gurney married William Smith, of Walsingham Magna, Esq.; this is a mistake for Massingham Magna.

The will of this William Smith was proved the 19th August, 1645. He leaves his wife Martha Gurney sole executrix, and all his lands at Great Massingham to her for life. This will is witnessed by Edmund Gurnay, rector of Harpley, and Ellen Gournay, probably his wife. Charles Calthorpe, of Great Massingham, gentleman, was the second husband of Martha Gurney; he appears to have been a younger son of Sir Christopher Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe and East Barsham. By the parish register of Great Massingham, it appears that Mrs. Martha Calthorpe died in 1669, and her husband in 1676.

Burials.

" Martha, the wife of Charles Calthorpe, gentleman, was buried the 24th day of March."

" Charles Calthorpe, gentleman, was buried the 30th of January, 1676."

Charles Calthorpe bequeathed land at Great Massingham for a school and other charitable objects; the school to be over the porch. (See Clarke's Charities of Norfolk.)

* Dr. Lamb's History of Corpus Christi College, p. 341.

No. 11.—BANKING (page 515).

A learned friend of mine reminds me that the money-changers in the temple at Jerusalem must have been bankers of a certain sort in the time of our Saviour. He is of opinion that in very early times the temples of the Gods were the places where money was left on deposit in the hands of the priests, at interest, and by them lent out, the sacred character of their office causing them to obtain credit, and, at the same time, power to obtain repayment of loans. He thinks he detects this custom in the 21st book of the Iliad, where Neptune and Apollo (that is, the priests of their temples) are said to have lent money at interest to Laomedon, King of Troy, in order to enable him to build the walls of that city. The passage is as follows:—

In the Council of Gods, Neptune addresses Apollo.

Iliad, 21st book, line 441.

Νηπυτι', ὡς αγοον φραδιην εχες, ουδε νυ των περ
Μεμνηαι, ὁσα δη παθομεν κακα Ιλιον αμφι,
Μουνοι νωι θεων, ὁτ' αγηνορι Λαομεδοντι
Παρ Διος ελθοντες θητευσαμεν εις ενιαυτον,
Μισθω επι ορηϊ, ὁδε σημαινων επετελλεν;
Ητοι εγω Τρωεσσι πολιν και τειχος εδειμα
Ευρυ τε και μαλα καλον, ἱν' αρητος πολις ειη·
Φοιβε, συ δε ειλιποδας ελικας βους βουκολεεσκες
Ιδης εν κνημοισι πολυπτυχου υληεσσης.
Αλλ' ὁτε δη μισθοιο τελος πολυγηθεες Ὡραι
Εξεφερον, τοτε νωι βιησατο μισθον απαντα
Λαομεδων εκταγλος, ατελησας δ' απεπεμπε.
Σοι μεν ὁγ' ηπειλησε ποδας και κειρας ὑπερθε
Δησειν, και περααν νησων επι τηλεδαπαων·
Στευτο δ' ὁγ' αμφοτερων ατοκοὑεμεν ουατα χαλκῳ.

To be translated thus:—

"You simple fellow! what an irrational head you have, and a memory which forgets all the ill usage which we two have suffered at the hands of the Trojans! we only of all the gods, when, having permission of Jupiter, we lent the *money upon a declared per-centage per ann.* Laomedon signed the contract. Upon this I furnished the cash for building the walls of Troy, most spacious and strong, such as never to be taken by a hostile force. But you, Apollo, furnished the oxen for carriage of materials, and kept them in four pastures, on Mount Ida. But, when the term arrived for payment of the interest, then he (Laomedon) withheld the whole, brutally insulting us, and driving us with threats from his presence. As to you, he threatened to bind you hand and foot, and transport you to a desert and far distant island: and he vowed that he would next cut off the ears of us both."

Some of the earliest Roman coins have the head of the god Janus upon them, and may have issued from a mint attached to the temple of that god. The public mint at Rome was on the Capitoline-hill, and formed part of the temple of Juno Moneta, as did the ærarium of the temple of Saturn. These facts in some measure confirm the idea of my learned friend.

No. 12.—Francis Gurnay (page 524).

I have stated that Francis Gurnay was a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company in London: by the documents of that Company it appears, "Francis Gurnay, son of Henry Gurnay, of Great Ellinggam, in the county of Norfolk, was admitted and sworn to the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company on the 16th day of June, 1606."

INDEX.

Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln, 303.
Acre, siege of, 129.
Act of mortgaging 100 measures of wine, 111.
Agreement between the Chapter of St. Hildevert and Walter Rufus, 165.
Aid, feudal, what, 375.
Airth, Earls of, 571.
Albini de, family of, 71.
Alfred, son of Ethelred, seized at Dover, 38
Anecdotes related by members of the Gurney family, 482.
Anselm, St. his letters, 49, 60.
Ardley, a fief of the Gournays, 199.
Argueil, town of, 293.
Arms of
Albany, 436.
Albret, 19, 30.
Ammori, 366.
Anjou, house of 77.
Ap-Adam, 637, 689.
Baalun, 605.
Baconsthorpe, 338, 339, 340.
Barclay of Ury, 569.
Bardolf, 79, 190, 193, 353, 589.
Bassingbourne, 354, 355.
Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, 679.
——— of Hache, 679.
——— of Somerset, 677.
——— or St. Omer, 354.
Beaumont, Viscounts, 194.
Bec, Abbey, 54.
Arms of
Berkeley quartering Berkeley, &c. 621, 685.
Berney, 340.
Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, 194.
Blennerhasset, 454, 461.
Blundeville imp. Gurney, 425.
Bokenham, 353, 425.
Botetourt, 186, 629.
Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock, 578.
Brette, 19, 30.
Britany, house of, 19, 30.
Browning of Cambridgeshire, 531.
de Burnham, 309, 311, 354.
Bythemore, 641.
Caldicot, 692.
Calthorpe, 309, 354, 406, 437.
Cantelowe, 145.
Cantelupe, 145.
Catt of Havingham, 565.
Clare, 353, 437, 489.
Clifford, 193, 436.
Cobham, 194.
Coke, 496.
Conyers, 415, 441.
——— with a diff. 441.
Coucy, 93, 126.
Counteville, 641.
Crowe, 479.
Dampmartin, Counts of, 178.
——— (Aumale), 178.

Arms of
Damaury, 366.
D'Engaine, 425.
Drew, 353.
Drury, 449.
Edward the Black Prince, 354.
Errington, 194.
Etoutville, 95, 410.
Fastolf, 80.
Fitz-Harding, 606.
Fitz-Philip, 309, 311, 354.
Fitz-Ralf, 415, 439.
——— imp. Mortimer, 321.
Fitz-Walter, 353, 436.
Fotheringay, 353.
Furneux, 656.
Gaunt, 606.
George, St. 354.
Gisors, town of, 130.
Gournay, town of, 20, 254.
——— Barons of, 19, 30, 79, 96, 126, 130, 330.
——— of Somersetshire, 284, 589, 621, 634, 681; with diff. 590, 614, 640.
——— Sir Thomas, of East Harptree, 689, 691.
——— imp. De Hampton, 692.
——— imp. . . . 79, 96.
Gurney of London, 522, 524.
——— of Maldon, 536.
——— Sir Richard, 534.
——— of Cawston, 493.
——— of Hardwick Court, 426.
——— of Norfolk, 279, 283, 320, 321, 329, 339, 340, 353, 355, 384, 413, 447; their shield, front, Part II. and 522.
——— imp. Blennerhasset, 454, 460.
——— Calthorpe, 400, 418, 424.
——— Heydon, 321, 407, 418, 424.
——— Holditche, 321, 446, 452.
Arms of
Gournay, imp. Hovell, 471.
——— Jerningham, 321, 424.
——— Kerville, 386, 418.
——— L'Estrange, 409.
——— Lewknor, 462.
——— Lovell 414, 424.
——— Mortimer, 424.
——— Tyrrell, 424.
——— Wauncy, 320, 366, 367, 419, 424.
——— Wayte, 494.
——— . . . 418.
——— quartering de Burnham, 320.
Hanbury, 573.
Haye-Hue, Jean de la, 575.
—— d'Agneux, Jean de la, 575.
—— de Villebadin, 575.
Hereford, Bishop of, 183, 395.
Herling, 437.
Herward, 413.
Heydon, 340, 411, 412.
Hovells of Norfolk, 481.
——— of Suffolk, 481.
Howard, 354.
Inge, 690.
Ingoldesthorpe, 326, 340.
Jerningham, 396.
Kerdestone, 437.
Kerville, 389.
Kett, 567.
L'Estrange, imp. . . . 450.
Lewknor, 469.
Lexham, 351.
Longchamp, 619.
Lovel, Viscount, of Titchmersh, 194.
Lovel, 415, 442.
Luvell of Castle Cary, 636.
Menezes of Portugal, 19.
Middleton, 559, 560.

Arms of
Montford, 144, 152, 629.
Mortimer of Attleborough, 415, 430, 435, 437.
——— of Ricard's Castle, 430, 438.
——— of Wigmore, 430.
——— imp. Catt, 565.
——— with diff. 437, 438.
Moulton, 438.
Mowbray, 72, 152.
Narbonne, 19.
Newton, 692; shield of the quarterings of, 695.
Noiers, 355.
Norris, 194.
Osborne, 468.
Paynell, 583.
Percival, 641.
Phelip, 193.
Plantagenet, Hameline, 77.
Potts, 488.
Ratcliffe, 437.
——— quartering Mortimer, 436, 484.
Rhese ap Griffith, 71, 629.
St. Lawrence, 353.
Scales, 354.
Scroope, 678.
Skipworth, 95, 410.
Stapleton, 194.
Strathern, Menteith and Airth, Earl of, 572.
Stryvelin, 558.
Stubbs, 449, 451.
Studhaugh, 383.
Stuteville of Suffolk, 95, 410.
——— Sir Nicholas, 95.
Swanton, 550.
——— imp. Paston, 550.
Swinburne, 558.
Talbot, 70, 71.
——— of Ricard's Castle, 680.
Arms of
Talbot, of Wymondham, 71.
Tiptoft, 680.
Tregoz, 152.
Trevet, 673.
Tyrrell, 417.
Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, 340, 437.
Vermandois, Capetian, 124.
——— Carlovingian, 124.
de Vivonia, 630.
Warren, 77, 353, 489.
——— with diff. 309.
Wauncy, 358, 366, 367, 489.
Whetenhall, 340.
Wingfield, 437.
Zouche of Mortimer, 430.
Arques, William Count of, 29, 43.
Assize, grand, a mode of trial, 305.
Aubin-sur-Gournay, St. Priory of, 159.

Baalun de, family of, 604.
Baconsthorpe, family of, 337.
Badges, origin of, 401.
Banking, origin of, 515, 710.
Barclay, family of, 569.
Bardolf, family of, 188.
Barew-Gurney in Somersetshire, manor of, 587, 593, 698.
Baronies by tenure, what, 80.
Barsham, West, Church, account of, 490.
——— Hall, account of, 489.
Beaubec abbey, 97.
Beauchamp of Hache, Lord, a merchant, 677.
Bec, abbey, 49.
Bellosanne, abbey, 155.
Berkeley Castle, Ed. II. murdered in, 646.
Benet Fink, St. parish of, in London, 524.
Bival nunnery, 103.
Blennerhasset, family of, 460.
Blundeville, family of, 425.

Bokenham, family of, 425.
le Bray, Fiefs of, 167.
Bray, Pays de, 5.
Brefmoutier monastery, 50.
Browning, family of 531.
the Burgundian, or Le Bourguignon, family of, 122.
Burials of persons of distinction in early times, 345.
de Burnham, or Fitz-Philip, family of, 308.
Byland abbey, 82.

Caistor and Cantley given to the Chapter of St. Hildevert, 162.
——— manor of, 77.
Calthorpe, family of, 406.
Cantelupe, family of, 144.
——— St. Thomas of, 179.
Cardiff, battle of, 40.
Carucate of land, how much, 304.
Cellarer, office of, 382.
Chamberlain's accounts at Lynn, 371.
Charter of
William the Conquerer, 45, 58, 59, 76.
Stephen, 108, 110.
Henry II. 35, 108, 109, 122, 215, 235.
Richard I. 154, 158, 238, 239.
John, 109, 158, 176, 616, 611, 612.
Edward I. 634.
Albini, Gundred de, 82.
d'Alges, Hugh, 242.
Arques, William Count of, 43.
Boulogne, Faramus, 235.
Burnham, William de, 309.
Canterbury, Hubert Archbp. of, 133.
Chauseia, Geoffrey de, 219, 221.
——— Walter de, 218.
Danmartin, Manasser de, 288, 290.
Evreux, William Fleitel, Bp. of, 56.
Ferté, Hugh de la, I. 32.
Ferté, Hugh de la, II. 33.
Flavacourt, William, 166.
Charter of
Fleitel, Gerard, 56.
Gournay, Hugh de, IV. 97, 112, 114, 117, 118, 119, 122, 123, 274.
Gournay, Hugh de, V. 116, 119, 120, 121, 122, 153, 156, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 208.
Gournay, Hugh de, VI. 195, 196, 201, 216, 217, 218.
Gournay, Robert de, 624.
Gurnay, Galiena de, 296.
Haldup, Turstinus, 58.
Mallet, William, 87.
Meduana, Walter de, 296.
Norwich, John Bp. of, 164.
Rouen, Hugh Archbp. of, 104.
——— Mauger Archbp. of, 43.
——— Rotrou Archbp. of, 113.
Warren, William third Earl of, 310.
Tyngrie, Sibilla de, 235.
Citizen or Burgess, origin of, 505.
Clairruissel Priory, 111.
Companies, free, account of, 671.
Confirmation of the Governor of Brest by Edward III. 684.
Conquêts Hue de Gournai, 6, 46.
Conyers, family of, 440.
Cordwainer, what, 541, 549.
Coucy and Marla, Lords of, 93, 126.
Coupeguelle, field of, 39.
Coutances, Geoffrey Bp. of, account of, 594.
Coward, John Le, champion of Matthew de Gournay, 302.
Crests, origin of, 390.
Crispin, Eva, her penance for love of lap dogs, 53.
Cross, engrailed, 339.
Crowe, family of, 479.
Crusade, in 1097, 67.

Dampmartin, family of, 177; in England, 290.

Deed of
Ailvricus, conveying land at Gaywood, 299.
Ap-Adam, Thomas, 638.
Beauchamp, John de, 677.
Engelfield, Philip, 228.
Gernemue, Adam de, 300.
Gift, to the priory of Castle Acre, 369.
—— to Lewes Priory, 316.
—— to the priory of Walsingham, 337.
—— of Robert Jordan, a villain, 691.
—— to William de Wauncy, 369.
Gournay, Anselm de, 634.
——— Hawisa de, 608.
——— John de, 350.
——— Matthew de, 312.
——— Olivia de, 638
——— Thomas de, 691.
——— William de, 324.
Melefford, William de, 349.
Pardon for the death of William Gorney, 634.
Roger, prior of Wymondham, 334.
Tegulator, Hugo, respecting a house at Gaywood, 308.
Descent of the Gurneys of Keswick, 582.
Domesday, extracts from, 54, 198, 212, 231, 234, 596.
Drury, family of, 449.

Earlham church, monument at, 583.
Ecouché, fief of, 173.
Edward, son of Ethelred, lands at Southampton, 37.
Edward II. murder of, 645.
Ellingham, church of, given by Hugh de Gournay V. to priory of Clair Ruissel, 119.
Ellingham Hall, description of, 423.
Ellingham, Great, manor of, 414, 488.
Engaine, family of, 425.
Erroll, Earls of, 574.
Escheator, office of, 399.
Eudes, has Gournay allotted to him, 5, 23.
Expense Rolls as to the capture of Thomas de Gournay, 662.
Extracts from
Abbreviatio Placitorum, 608.
Chartulary of the Hull family, 697.
Household accounts of Sir Thomas L'Estrange, 445, 529.
Liberate Rolls, An. 5 Edward III. 662.
Lynn Corporation Books, 531.
Register of Marham abbey, 380.
——— of the Society of Friends, at Norwich, 547.

Ferté, La, priory of, 31.
—— Gautier de, 27.
—— Hugh de, account of, 27.
Fiefs, English, belonging to the Gournays, 17, 197.
—— of the Wauncys in Clackclose Hundred, 371.
Fine, description of, 315.
—— between
Crepping, Simon de, and John de Gournay, 347.
Gaunt, Henry de, and Robert de Gournay, 625.
Gournay, John de, and William de Swathings, 332.
——————— and Roger de Kylby, 347.
——— Hugh de, VI. and Roger de Botetourt, 195.
——— Matthew de, and Philip de Burnham, 312.
——— Mabilia de, and Thomas son of Lewis, 315.
——— Robert de, and Hugh Prior of Bermondsey, 623.
——————— and William son of John, 622.
——— Thomas de, and Thomas Ap-Adam, 691.
——— William de, and his serf, 324.
——————— and Martin de Westlai, 315.

Fine between
Herpelay, Emma de, and Matthew de Gournay, 313.
Ingoldesthorpe, Thomas de, and William de Gournay, 325.
Fish, hieroglyphic of the early Christians, 384.
Fitz-Harding, Robert, account of 605.
Fitz-Ralf, family of, 439, 706.
Flaitel, family of, 54.
——— Basilia, wife of Hugh de Gournay III. 47; becomes a nun in the abbey of Bec, 48; account of her death, 53.
Fordham in Essex, manor of, 198.
Free Companies, 671.

Gaillard, chateau, siege of, 137.
Gaillefontaine, a fief of the Gournays, 27, 29.
Gaunt's Hospital in Bristol, account of, 619, 623.
Gournay, town and fortress of, 6, 24; and Pays de Brai in 1845, 255.
——— Renaud de, 26.
——— Hugh de, I. account of, 36.
——— Hugh de, II. account of, 16, 37; accompanies Duke William, 39; his death, 40.
——— Hugh de, III. account of 16, 40; becomes a Monk, 48; his gifts to the abbey of Bec, 50; detains the relics of St. Hildevert, 51; his death, 52.
——— Gerard de, account of, 17, 63; at the First Crusade, 67; his death, 69.
——— Walter de, account of, 69, 288.
——— Hugh de, IV. account of 18, 84; rebels against Henry I. 85; founds the abbey of Beaubec, 87; assumes the cross in 1147, 88; founds the nunnery of Clairruissel, 89; repairs the church of St. Hildevert, 89, his death, 91.
——— Hugh de, V. account of 18, 128; at the siege of Acre, 129; founds the abbey of Bellosanne, 132; founds the priory of St. Aubin, 132; removes the relics of St. Hildevert, 133; retires into England, 139; his death, 141.
Gournay, Hugh de, VI. account of 18, 184; is deprived of his fiefs, 185; his death, 187.
——— Julia de, account of, 187.
Gournays of Swathings in Norfolk, 277.
Gournay, Walter de, account of, 288.
——— William de, I. account of, 291.
——— Matthew de, account of, 301.
——— Lewis de, account of, 306.
——— William de, II. account of, 322.
——— John de, I. account of, 327.
——— William de, III. account of, 335.
——— John de, II. account of, 342; his tomb in Harpley Church, 345.
——— John de, III. account of, 351.
——— John de, IV. account of, 356.
——— Edmund de, account of, 357; his death, 363.
——— John de, V. account of, 374.
——— Robert, account of, 382.
——— Thomas, I. account of, 385.
——— Thomas, II. account of, 391.
——— William, IV. account of, 399; his death, 403.
——— William, V. account of, 407.
——— Anthony, account of, 414; his death, 420.
——— Francis, account of, 446.
——— Henry, I. account of, 454.
——— Thomas, III. account of, 462.
——— Edmund, account of, 463.
——— Edward, account of, 471; his death, 473.
——— Henry, II. account of, 485.
——— Walter, of Cawston, account of, 493.
——— William, of Cawston, account of, 493.
——— Richard, Alderman of London, 498.
——— Sir Thomas, Sheriff of Essex, account of, 499.
Gurneys of Keswick, in Norfolk, 503.
Gurney, Francis, of London, account of, 524.
——— Sir Richard, Bart. Lord Mayor, account of, 533.

Gurneys of Bedfordshire, account of, 533.
——— Francis, of Maldon, account of, 536.
——— John, of Norwich, account of, 540; imprisoned for nonconformity, 542.
——— John, of St. Augustine's parish, 551; his speech before the House of Lords, 551.
——— Joseph, of Keswick, account of, 556.
——— John, of Keswick, account of, 562.
Gournays of Somersetshire, 587.
Gournay, Nigel de, account of, 593.
——— Robert de, I. account of, 598.
——— Hawisa de, account of, 600.
——— Eva de, account of, 609.
——— Robert de, II. account of, 614; his death, 620.
——— Anselm de, account of, 630; his death, 631.
——— Sibilla de, her seal, 632.
——— John de, of Harptree, account of, 636.
——— Robert de, of Overwere, account of, 639.
——— Anselm de, "Le Pere," account of, 639.
——— Anselm de, "Le Fils," account of, 640.
——— Thomas de, of Overwere, account of, 640.
——— Thomas de, of Inglishcombe, account of, 643.
——— Thomas de, the Regicide, 643; his capture and death, 647.
——— Thomas de, eldest son of the Regicide, 668.
——— John de, second son of the Regicide, 668.
——— George de, third son of the Regicide, 669.
——— Matthew de, fourth son, Baron of Guienne, 670; joins the expedition to Portugal, 675; his death, 679.
——— Hugh de, of Harptree, his descendants, 686.
——— Thomas de, of Harptree, 689.
——— Joanna, 692.
Gregory, St. house in parish of, 394, 540.
Guader, Ralf, Earl of Norfolk, 77.
Guilds or Trade Companies, account of, 547.
Gurney Place, description of, 418.

Half-year lands, what, 333.
Hanbury, family of, 573.
Hardingham, church of, 302.
Harpley church, account of, 352.
——— manor of, 301, 451.
Harptree, family of, 611.
Havoth, Ralf, his gift to St. Peter's at Jumieges, 57.
Hays, Earls of Erroll, account of, 574.
Heralds' visitation of 1633, 524.
——————— 1664, 537.
Herward, family of, 413.
Heydon, family of, 411.
de Heylesdon, family of, 380.
Hildevert, St. church of, at Gournay, 8, 89; account of, 8; his relics detained at Gournay, 51.
Hospital, Gaunt's, account of, 623, 625.
Holditche, family of, 452.
Houghton Regis, a fief of the Gournays, 232.
Hovell, family of, 481.
Hugh, son of Eudes, fortifies Gournay, 7, 24.

Inglishcombe in Somersetshire, manor of, 593.
——————— castle of, 594.

Jerningham, family of, 396.

Kerville, family of, 388.
Kett, family of, 565.
Kilmarnock, Earls of, 578.
Kimberley, church of, given by Hugh de Gournay IV. to the priory of Clair Ruissel, 118.
Knight's Fee, origin of, 331.

Launaye, Robert de, 297.
Leland's Itinerary, extracts from, 692.
Lestrange, household accounts, 445, 529.
——————— family, 409, 450.

Letter of
King John to the Bishop of Winchester, 176.
Edward III. to Alphonso King of Castille, 657, 660; to the mayor of Burgos, 658, 661; to Sir John de Leynham, 658; to Philip III. King of Navarre, 659; to the mayor of Bayonne, 661.
Ap-Adam, Thomas, 638.
Anselm to the monks of Bec, 60, 199, 200; in England, 62; to Basilia Gurney, 61, 200.
Bardolf, Hugh, to the Friars Minors of Lynn, 190; to Bishop Gundulph, 199.
Gournay, Justinian, 700.
Safe conduct for Matthew de Gournay, 684.
Tregoz, Julian de, to the Bishop of Hereford, 146.
Lewes priory, discoveries at in 1845, 253.
Lewknor, family of, 469.
Liber Niger, account of, 288.
Liston, a fief of the Gournays, 198.
Lovell, Viscount, account of his death, 191.
Lovells, of Barton Bendish, family of, 441.
Lynn, chamberlain's accounts at, 371, 704.
—— hall books, 531.

Maldon, St. Mary's parish in, 536.
Manor houses of the English gentry, 280.
Manufactures of Norwich, account of, 512.
———— of calico and cotton, prohibited, 551.
Mapledurham, a fief of the Gournays, 212.
Memorandum respecting the manors of West Barsham, &c. 370.
Middleton, family of, 558.
Montfort l'Amaury, family of, 143.
Montigni sur Andelle, fief of, 293.
———— family of, 299.
Mortemer sur Eaune, battle of, 38.
Mortimer of Attleborough, family of, 428.
Newtons or Caradocs, account of, 693.
Normandy, contests in, temp. Rufus and Curthose, 65; its ancient bounds, 3; civil war in 1118, 85.
Notre Dame, church of, at Gournay, 14.
Norwich, account of, 506.
Norris, Anthony, his MS. Collections, 285.

Paragium, tenure of, 36, 292, 298.
Parliamentum indoctum, 376.
Paston Letters, extracts from, 392, 401.
Patent creating Hugh de Gournay V. sheriff of Beds and Bucks, 176.
Patent Roll, respecting Anselm and Thomas de Gournay, 642; respecting Richard de Gournay, 688.
Paynell, Gaseley, account of, 583.
Pedigree of
Baalun, de, 605.
Barclay of Ury, 569.
Beaumont, Lord, 192.
Blennerhasset, 461.
Boleyn, 416.
Boyd, Earls of Kilmarnock, 581.
Brandon, 426.
Buckingham, Earls of, 73.
Burnham, 310.
Coucy, Lords of, 127.
Davie, 488.
Dampmartin, 179.
Erroll, Earls of, 579.
Evreux, Counts of, 73.
Fitz-Harding, 606.
Fitz-Ralf, 440.
Gournay, Lords of, 22.
Gournays of Norfolk, 286, 317.
———— of Somersetshire, 591.
Gurney, 317.
——— Francis, of London, 524; descendants of, 523.

Pedigree of
Gurney of London, Essex, and Dartmouth, 498.
——— of Bedfordshire, 533.
——— of Maldon, 537.
——— Sir Richard, Bart. 533.
——— John, of St. Augustine's parish, descendants of, 555.
Hereford, Earls of, 73.
Heydon, 412.
Heylesdon, 381.
Holditche, 452.
Hovell, 481.
Kerville, 389.
Kett, 567.
Lewknor, 469.
Lexham, 351.
Lovel of Barton-Bendish, 442.
March, Earls of, 73.
Mellent and Leicester, Earls of, 73.
Middleton, 560.
Mortimer of Attleborough, 435.
——— of Wigmore, 429.
Strathern, Menteith, and Airth, Earls of, 572.
Stubbs, 451.
Vermandois, 125.
Warren and Surrey, Earls of, 73.
Wauncy, 368.
William the Conqueror, 73.
Petition of Eustace de Montigny to Louis IX. 293.
Pipe Rolls, entries from, 303.
Plea respecting the manor of Wendover, 174.
—— between John de Bolemar and Alice de Balesham, 332.
—— between William de Swathing and John de Gournay, 348.
Puritanical tendency of some of the Gurneys, 509.

Quakerism, origin of, 510.

Richemounte Castle in East Harptree, 617.
Rollo the Walker, settles in Normandy in 912, 4.

Sigi, priory of, 32.
Spelman, Sir H. his MSS. 286.
——— History of Sacrilege, 526.
——— pedigree of Gurney, 317.
Sporting in Norfolk, 283.
Strathern, Menteith, and Airth, Earls of, 571.
Stubbs, family of, 449.
Stuteville, family of, 94.
Suit between Matthew de Gournay and Gilbert de Runhall, 313, 314.
Swan Marks, account of, 427.
Swanton, Elizabeth, account of, 544.
——— family of, 549.
Swathings, manor of, 278, 416, 487.

Talbot, family of, 70.
Tensamentum, what, 116.
Tiers et Danger, a tax so called, 293.
Tournaments forbidden by the Church, 185.
Trevet, family of, 673.
Tyrrell, family of, 417.

Vermandois, family of, 124.

Walsingham, armorial pedigree at, 321.
——— abbey of, 337, 396.
Warren, William de, 1st Earl of Surrey, 63.
——— Editha, marries Gerard de Gournay, 63.
——— Gundred de, whether a daughter of the Conqueror, 74; her monument discovered, 74; house of, 73.
Wauncy de, family of, 364.
Wendover, a fief of the Gournays, 233.
Wills, registration of, 373.
Will of
Gournay, Thomas II. 396.

Will of
Gournay, William IV. 403.
——— Anthony, 420.
——— Henry I. 456.
——— Edward, 474.
——— Dorothy, 477.
——— Henry II. 485.
Lovell, Sir Robert, 443.
Wirmegay castle, account of, 188.
Writ of
Edward III. concerning John Maltravers, 657.
———— to the sheriffs, concerning Thomas de Gournay, 659.
———— respecting Thomas de Gournay, 659, 660.
Richard II. to Matthew de Gournay, 684.
Yarmouth church, arms in, 78, 703.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Abbey, Bec, in 1677, 54.
——— Byland, 83, 297.
——— Langley, 188, 635.

Barew Court, Somersetshire, 698.

Castle, Berkeley, 646.
——— Beverstone, 615.
——— Gisors, 272, 528.
——— Inglishcombe, 585, 594.
——— La Haie-du-puits, 575.
——— Neufmarché, 270, 546.
——— Richemounte, East Harptree, 617, 696.
Chapel, Cui, arches in, 267, 323.
——— Gaillefontaine, Leproserie, 29.
——— Gournay, Leproserie, 260
——— St. Mark's, Bristol, 623.
——— Montigny, 268, 291.
Chateau, Normanville, 267, 683.
Church, Attleborough, porch of, 436, 484.
——— Barew Gurney, 699.
——— Barsham, West, 490; chancel window, 489; porch, 491.
——— Benet Finck, 527.
——— Boshyon, west end, 262; east end, 263; side view, 264, 613.
——— Brefmoutier, 261; font, 261, 535.
——— Dampierre, wooden porch, 260; St. Peter in Vinculis, 265; arches under the tower, 265.
Church, La Ferté, 28.
——— Gaillefontaine, 29.
——— St. Germer, apse, 273; interior of apse, 274.
——— Gournay, St. Hildevert, west end, 8; south side, 9; capitals, 10, 14, 256, 388, 411; interior view, 12, 289; arches, 259, 387.
——— Gournay, Notre Dame, 15.
——— Hardingham, 302; piscina and sedilia, 302, 550.
——— Harpley, 352; font, 302, 354; south porch, 352, 468; entrance door, 353, 453; frieze on south aisle, 354; roof, figure in, 355, 384, 564; south side of chancel, 356, 466.
——— Inglishcombe, arches in, 595.
——— Keswick, Front. to Part III.
——— Neufmarché, 271; interior view, 272.
——— Sigi, 269.
——— Wootton, South, font in, 328.
Cists of Earl Warren and Gundred his wife, 253.
Citadel, Haute Ville, Boulogne, 177, 603.
Crests of the Gurneys, 284, 384, 390, 400.
Cross at Cui, 266, 346.

Effigies of Robert de Gournay and Maurice de Gaunt, 586, 620.

Figure of Sibilla de Gournay, 586, 632.

Gournay, Hugh, from Bayeux tapestry, 1.
Gournay, Hugh, V. from his seal, 129, 326.
——— view of, from Ernemont, 255.
——— Porte de Paris, at, 259.

Hall, West Barsham, 275, 490.
—— Great Ellingham, 422, 423, 480, 487.
—— Irstead, 446.
—— Keswick, old, 501; south side, 562; west side, 563.
House, ancient, from Bayeux tapestry, 280.
——— in St. Gregory's parish, Norwich, 394, 540.
——— of Francis Gurney, of Maldon, 536.
——— of a Gurney of Maldon, 538.

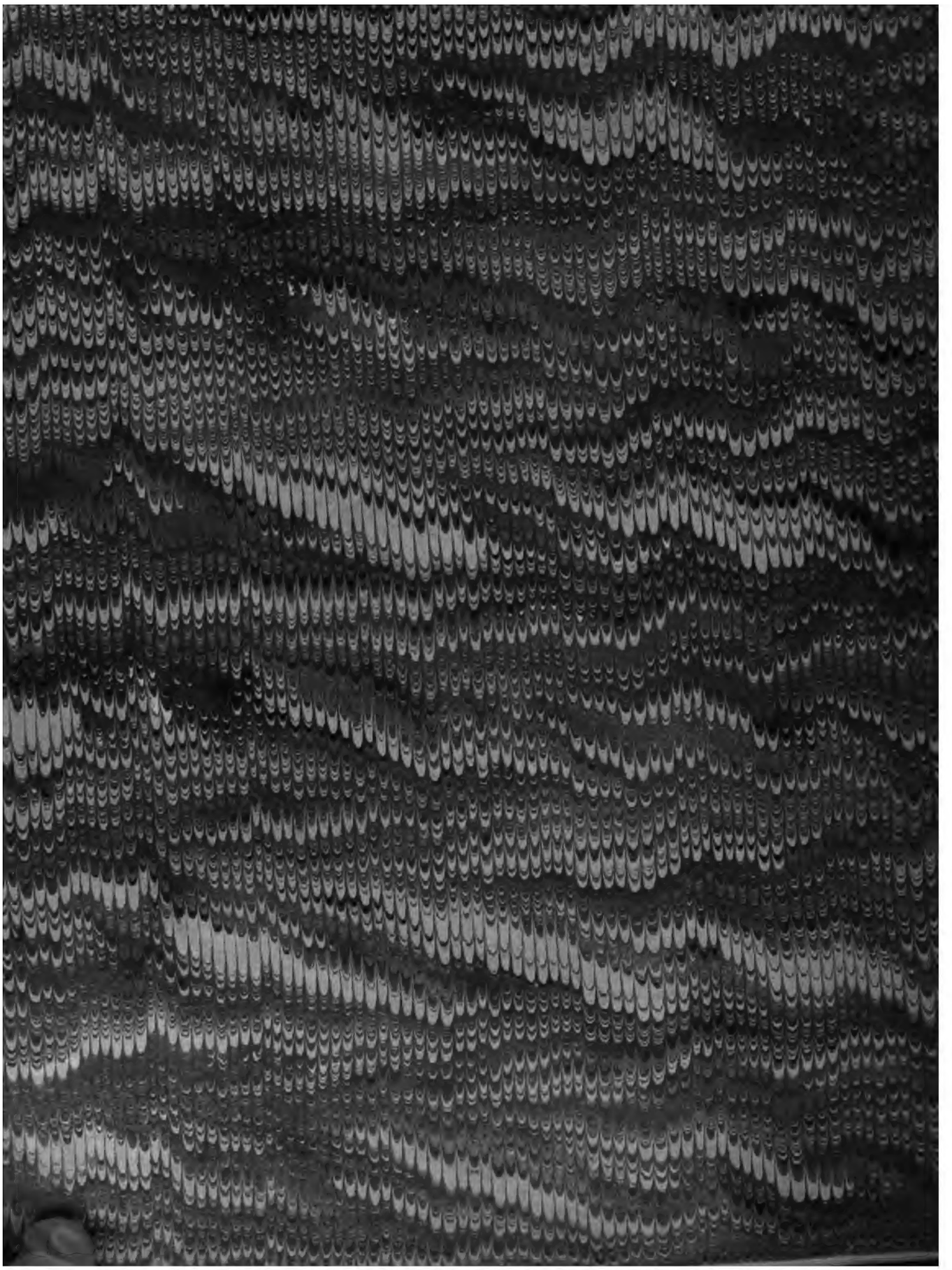
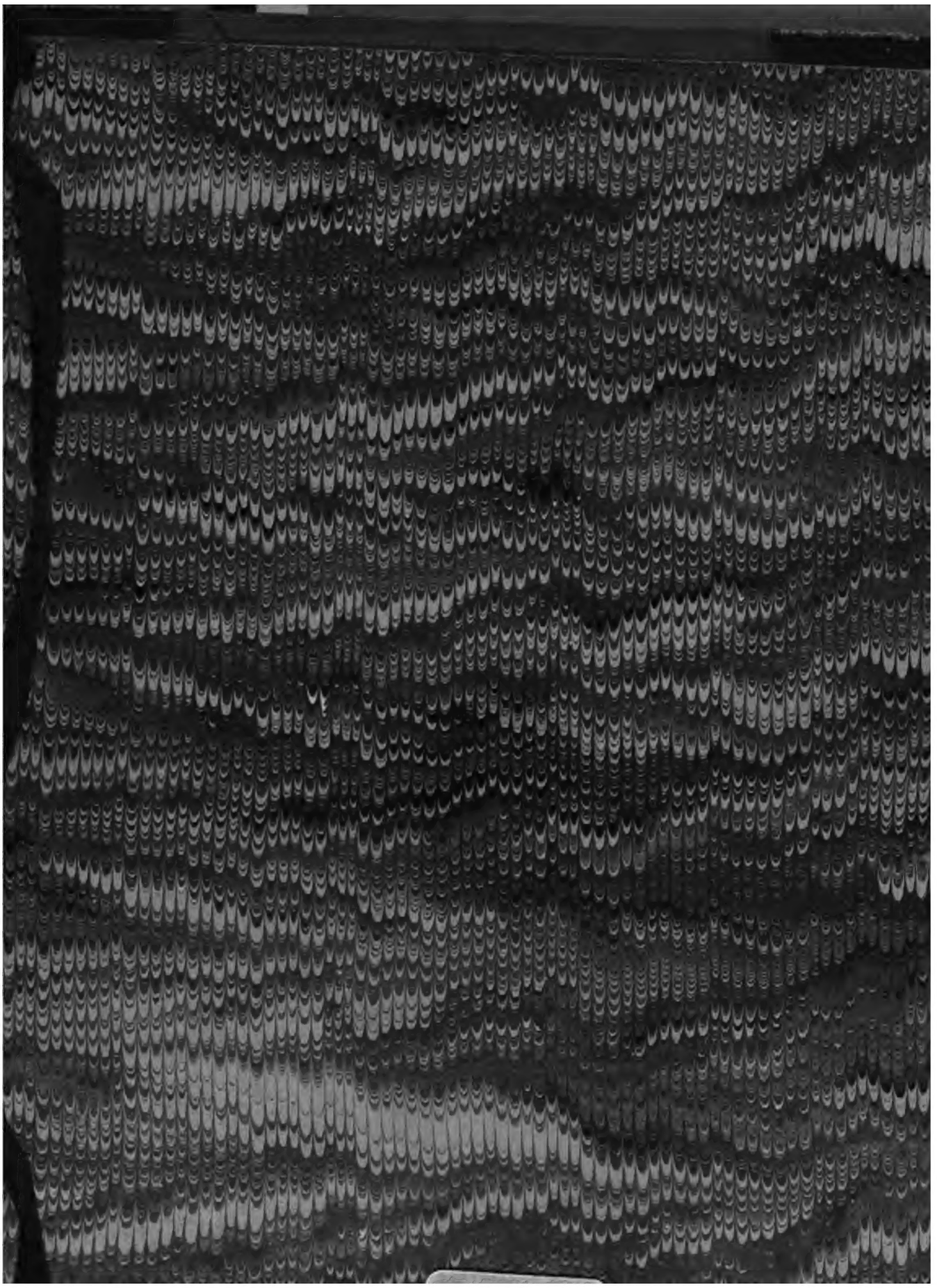
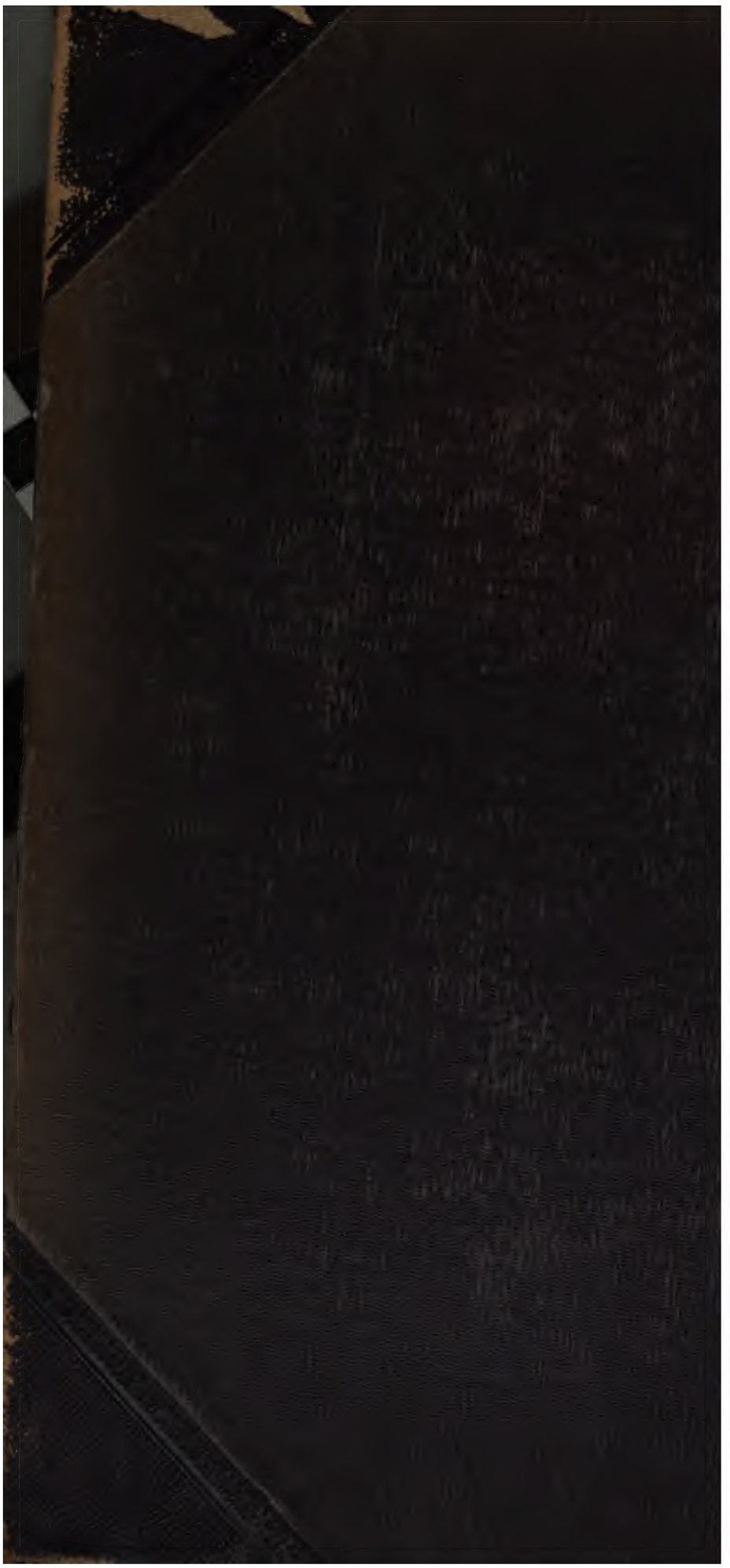
Letter of Robert de Gournay, 614.

Map of Norwich previous to the Dissolution, 506; A.D. 1577, 540.
—— of Pays de Bray, 4.
—— of Venta Icenorum, 506.
Mont Sauveur, Argueil, 269, 294.
Monument of
Fitz-Ralf, 439.
Heleysdon, 381.
Sir John Newton at East Harptree, 694.
Sir Thomas Newton in Bristol Cathedral, 694.

Plan of the market place, Norwich, 548.
Portrait of Clotilde Cozette, 268.
——— of John Gurney, of St. Augustine's parish, 553.
Portrait of Joseph Gurney, of Keswick, 556.
Portrait of Hannah Middleton, wife of Joseph Gurney, 558.

Seal of
Bardolf, 192.
Bardolf, John, 192.
Bardolf, Lord of Wirmegay, 192, 193, 334.
Gournai, Sibilla de, 633
Gournay, Hugh, V. 135, 160, 161.
——— Sir Matthew de, 591, 682.
Ingoldesthorpe, Thomas, 342.
Kerville, Thomas, 389.
Lovell, John, 442.
Mortimer, Constantine, 433.
——— Robert, 433.
Shrine of St. Thomas of Cantelupe, 182, 687.
Sigi, view of, 270.
Statue of
Robert Le Bourguinon, 123.
St. Hildevert, 11, 256.
St. Norbert, 155.
Swan-mark of the Gurneys, 427.

Tomb of
Lord Bardolf and Joan his wife, 191, 379.
Edward Gournay, 473.
Gundred daughter of William I. 74.
John de Gurney, 344.
William de Gurney, 408.

Wrestling, from Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," 401.

London: J. B. Nichols and Son, Printers, 25, Parliament Street.